

GAZETTEER
OF THE
WORLD

VOL. IX.
LUR-MUS

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A
MEMOIR OF FIELD-MARSHAL
THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON;

WITH INTERSPERSED NOTICES OF
HIS PRINCIPAL ASSOCIATES IN COUNCIL
AND COMPANIONS AND OPPONENTS IN ARMS.



Designed and Executed by John Steell, R.S.A. Erected in front of the Register House, Edinburgh.

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PROSPECTUS.

MOST of the published Lives of the Duke of Wellington are too small or superficial to convey satisfactory information. Some of the large ones, indeed, are very good; yet all of them taken together are not of such value as to preclude the publication of a better.

The present Memoir derives great advantages from being written after the Duke's death. Some of these are the reflected light which his last years threw upon all his previous character,—the numerous facts which his death has elicited in illustration of his history,—the multitudes of opinions upon his worth and of testimonies to his celebrity which it has evoked from all classes of public men, both in Britain and on the Continent,—and the opportunity which it affords for making a comprehensive digest of the thousand conflicting things which have been said respecting him. That sublime meteor has just sunk, which sped a longer course and emitted a brighter radiance than the star of any other conqueror; and this is the proper moment for ascertaining the true result of the observations which have been made upon it, and of the influences which it has shed. No writer, no matter how able, could do such justice to the Duke in his lifetime as can be done to him now.

The present work will also possess the desirable property of being all written in as biographical a style as possible. Some other large Lives of the Duke are mere accounts of his campaigns and his political actions, relieved by only a few personal anecdotes, and differing very little from general history. But this Memoir attempts to be a true biography,—keeping its hero constantly in view,—never losing sight of him amidst even the thickest crowds or most complicated events. It, of course, will give a narrative of all his public career; it will even give this more fully than some of its best predecessors which give little else; but, at the same time, it will, with no less care or prominence, give whatever accounts can be obtained of his mental history, his private conduct, his inner nature, the unbendings of his mind toward his companions, the current of his feelings toward his antagonists, and the springs of that stupendous power which he wielded in camps and courts.



This work will likewise have the recommendation of containing descriptive notices of his principal associates and antagonists. This property will not mar the biographical feature, but rather impart to it distinctness and relief. The Duke, while passing through a marvellous diversity of human intercourse, took on nice impressions from other men, and gave strong ones in return; so that, in order to the full comprehension of his character and acts, we must understand those of the chief persons who affected him, and the measure of talent and experience with which he had to contend. His outward history too, exhibits such a play of events suddenly struck off from collusion with his friends or from collision with his foes that it needs illustration almost as much from their character as from his own.

A large quantity of suitable material has been furnished by the Duke's own voluminous published correspondence; and other vast quantities lie scattered through as many biographies, histories, and periodicals as would make a large library. This work will contain a careful and condensed digest of all these, and also of all other available matter, whether new or old. It will all be written with much care; it will be richly illustrated with maps and portraits; it will be sufficiently large to permit the full clear treatment of every part of its subject, but not so large as to permit indulgence in minor details; it challenges comparison in outward execution and in price with the finest works of its class, be the subject of them what it may; and altogether, it humbly but firmly claims to be the best book on the Duke of Wellington and his contemporaries yet offered to the public.

The Memoir is from the pen of a gentleman whose literary productions are not unknown to the world, and whose well known style may perhaps be recognised by not a few of the readers.

The Work will be completed in Thirty-two Parts at One Shilling each, or in Sixteen at Two Shillings each. Each Part at Two Shillings will contain eighty pages of Letterpress, and be accompanied with three Illustrations of portraits, maps, plans or scenes. When completed it will form Two handsome Volumes large square octavo.





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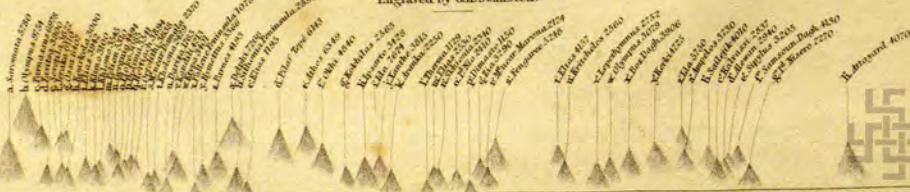
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Crete and the islands to the North-east,
 as far as Astropalea and Scarpanto are
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Note.
 Ancient names are given in ()
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 those relating to altitude English feet.
 Line of 100 fathoms.



Comparative view of the Principal Summits, with their height (in English feet)

A

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OR

DICTIONARY OF GEOGRAPHICAL KNOWLEDGE,

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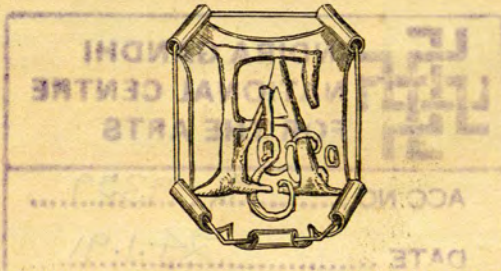
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VOL. IX.


LURISTAN—MUSSOMELI.

A. FULLARTON & CO.

STEAD'S PLACE, EDINBURGH; 106 NEWGATE STREET, LONDON;
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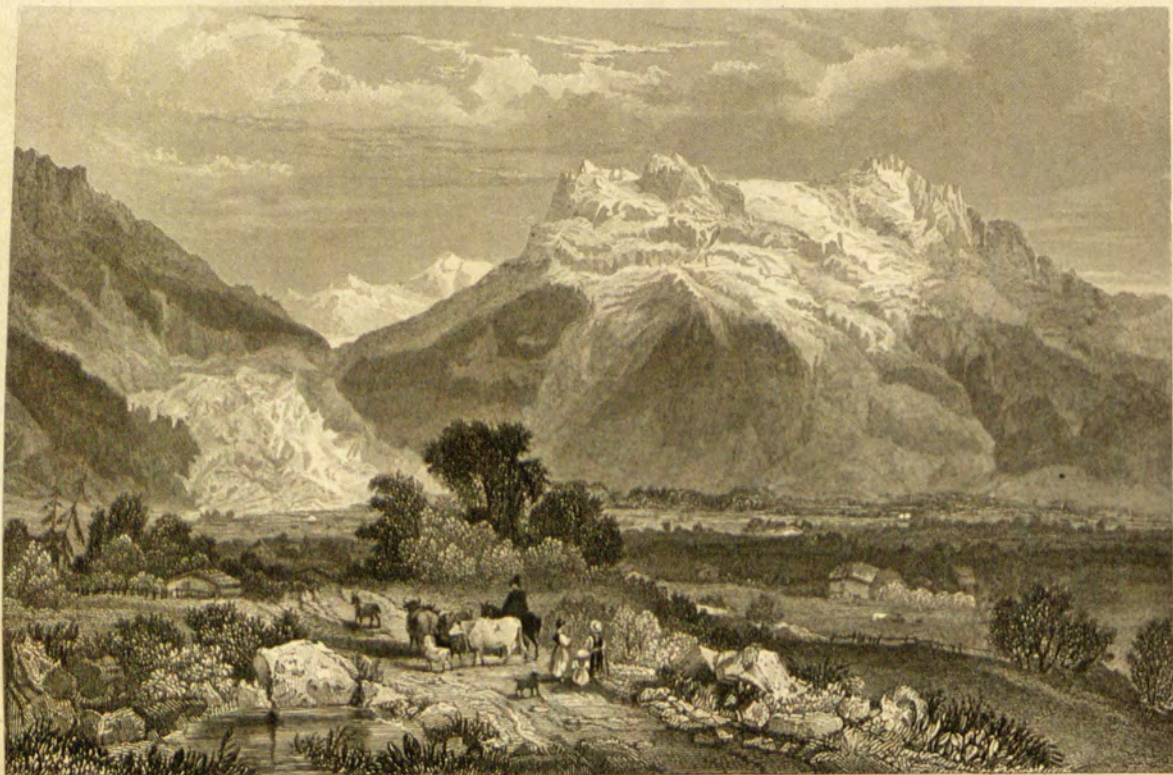
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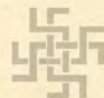


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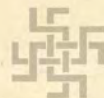


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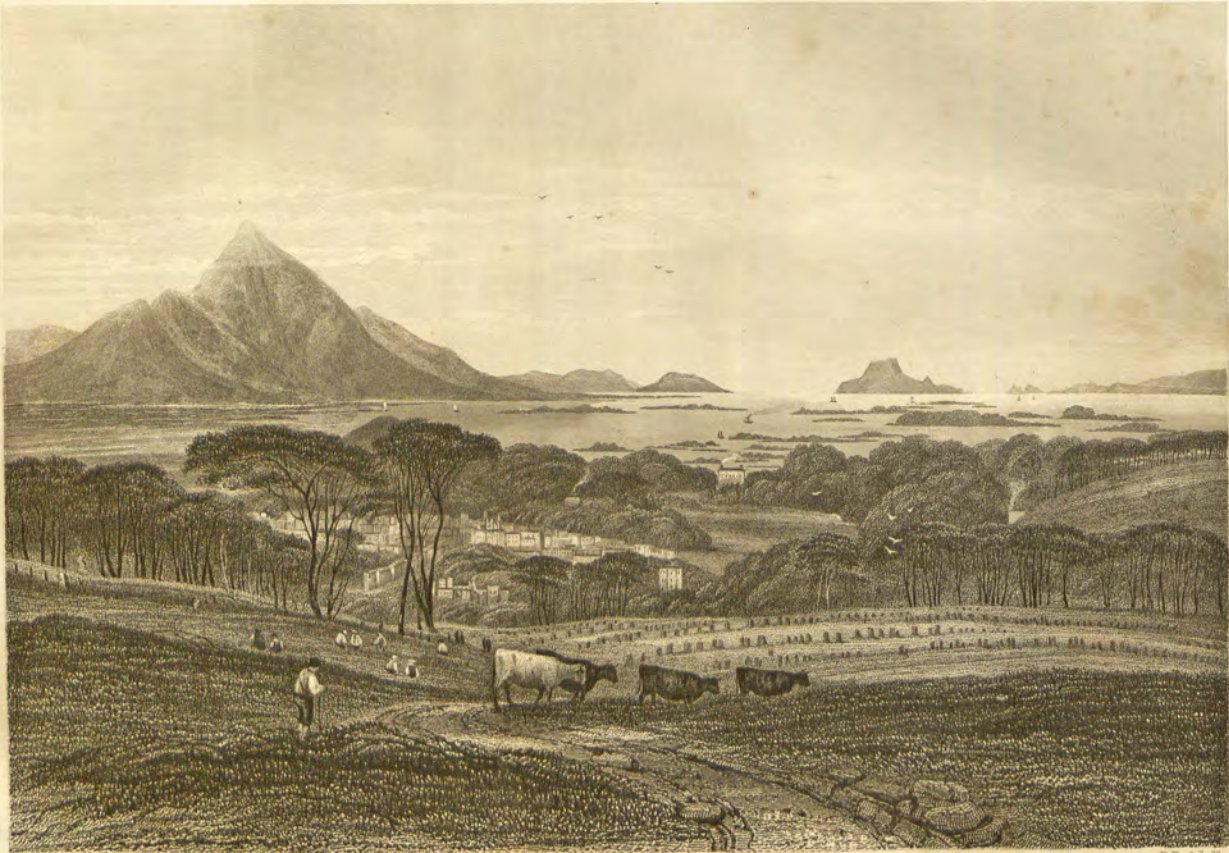
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GAZETTEER OF THE WORLD,

OR DICTIONARY OF GEOGRAPHICAL KNOWLEDGE.

LUR

LURISTAN, a mountainous district of Persia, in the S part of the prov. of Irak, where it borders upon Khuzistan. It is the richest and most fruitful part of Irak, being abundantly watered by numerous streams, head-branches of the Kerah and the Karun; but agriculture, excepting in the vicinity of Khorumabad, Kuh-dasht, Huru, and a few other places, is neglected by the rude natives, who prefer a wandering and pastoral life. These tribes trace their origin to a remote antiquity, though they admit that their ancestors became mingled with Turkish hordes from Syria. The country, however, supplies mutton, cheese, butter, and charcoal, to the bazaars of Burujird, Nehavend, Hamadan, and Kirmanshah; and the Iliyat women are skilful in the manufacture of carpets and felt. They are a savage and fearless race, subject to no law but the will of their chiefs, and residing even during winter in black tents. The Lurs or Luristani profess Mahommedanism, and are of the sect of Ali. The river Dizful separates the division of L.-Kuchuk from that of L.-Buzurg; and the former of these divisions is subdivided into Pishkuh and Pusht-i-kuh, the former lying E, and the latter W of the Zagros chain.

LURÖE, an island near the W coast of Norway, in the diocese and bail. of Nordland, in N lat. 66° 23', and E long. 12° 55'. It is 5 m. in length, and 1½ m. in breadth; and is intersected by little valleys watered by numerous streams. The surface is to a great extent covered with steep woody mountains, one of which rises to the height of upwards of 2,000 ft. above sea-level. The rocks consist chiefly of schist, gneiss, felspar, and quartz, and the soil possesses little fertility. It affords, however, in some parts excellent pasturage. It has a harbour, near which are a few houses and a church. Fishing forms the chief occupation of the inhabitants.

LURS, a town of France, in the dep. of Basses-Alpes, 5 m. ENE of Forcalquier. Pop. 1,236.

LUS, a district of Beluchistan, between the Persian prov. of Mekran on the W, and Sind on the E. It is bounded on three sides by ranges of mountains; on the S it has the Indian ocean. The only rivers are the Purali and the Hubb. The face of the country is flat and sandy, producing scanty pasture for herds of cattle and camels. There are four passes through the mountains, two of which lead through the Hala range into Sind, one into Mekran, and one into Jalawan on the N. The different towns and districts are governed by petty chiefs, each independent in his district, though owning the supremacy of one chief, who is called the Jam, whose cap. is Bayla

LUS

or Bela, and who is a vassal of the khan of Khelat. The pop. are Lumris or Numaris, and estimated at 50,000. L. is supposed to be the country of the ancient *Orite*.

LUSATIA, or **DIE LAUSITZ**, an old division of the German empire, with the title of a margraviate, lying between the Elbe and the Oder; surrounded by Brandenburg, Bohemia, Silesia, and part of Saxony; and now politically divided between Saxony and Prussia. It is divided into Upper and Lower L., which were formerly two distinct states, but became subject to Saxony, and formed a prov. of that power until 1815.

OBER-LAUSITZ, or **UPPER L.**, forming the S and larger part of the margraviate, has an area of 2,300 sq. m. It consists in great part of a sandy plain; but a mountain-ridge called the Lausitzer-Gebirge, runs along its S frontier, and is connected with the Riesengebirge and Erzgebirge. All the rivers of Upper L. have their rise in these mountains, flow N, and fall ultimately into the Oder or the Elbe. The principal are the Elster-Noir or Black Elster, which receives the Schwarze-wasser, the Spree, and the Neisse, with their numerous branches; the Pulsnitz, which divides Upper L. from Misnia; and the Queiss, which divides it from Silesia. Upper L. is far from fertile. Flax is extensively cultivated; but it is necessary to import large quantities of grain to supply the home-consumption. The breed of cattle is good; that of sheep has been improved of late years; horses likewise are reared in large quantities. Forests are extensive in the N, and rosin, pitch, and tar are manufactured in the forest districts. The only mines are a few of iron in the N. The chief wealth of this country arises from its numerous manufactures, of which woollens are an important branch; those of linen are also extensive; and cotton, leather, stockings, gloves, hats, wax and tobacco are also objects of manufacture. By the treaty of Vienna, the half of this prov. was annexed to Prussia, and is now subject to the new organization of that monarchy, being included in the gov. of Liegnitz in Silesia.—The part that remains to Saxony is computed at 1,170 sq. m., and forms the circle of Bautzen, in the E extremity of that kingdom; having Brandenburg on the N; Silesia on the NE; Bohemia on the E and S; and the circle of Misnia on the W. Its cap. is Bautzen.

NIEDER LAUSITZ, or **LOWER L.**, forms the N part of the margraviate, and now belongs entirely to Prussia, but is of less extent and fertility than the other. Its surface is computed at 1,940 sq. m. A great part

of it is covered with moving sands; and the country stretching along the rivers is often very marshy. The principal rivers are the Oder, the Spree, and the Neisse. Agriculture is in a backward state; but some wheat, barley, millet, and buckwheat are exported, and the culture of tobacco, flax, and hops is not inconsiderable. The number of horses and horned cattle is small; that of sheep and hogs is much larger. Bees are reared in great numbers. Much of the surface is clothed with forests, one of the most extensive of which is the Spreewald. The cap. of Lower L. is Kotbus. The only minerals are iron, clay, and chalk. The principal manufactures are linen and woollen.

A great part of the pop. of L. are Wends, or Serben as they call themselves, the descendants of an old Slavonic tribe who entered Germany about the middle of the 6th cent., settling on the r. bank of the Elbe, and more especially in the Mark of Brandenburg; but traces of them are still, it is said, to be met with much farther N. They extended themselves gradually W also, towards the Saale, and built towns and villages the names of which still betray their Slavish origin. The Russian-like termination in *itz* and *witz* is met with incessantly in the hamlets around Dresden. They often entered into alliance with the Bohemians and Hungarians against the Germans, till they were eventually subdued by Henry I., and compelled to resign their towns to the victors, and confine themselves to the villages and to an agricultural existence. "They still retain," says a recent writer, "somewhat of their original costume and manners, and their peculiar dialect is unaltered. They are considered an honest, true, and laborious set of people, but from long oppression in past ages are somewhat reserved and mistrustful in their manners with strangers. They are an intelligent, active, strong-built race, and furnish some of the best soldiers in the Saxon army. Their women make excellent and affectionate nurses, and are often selected for these qualities by the rich citizens of Dresden and the neighbouring towns. Bautzen, the capital of Upper L., is their chief town. Muskau also belongs to them, as does likewise Kotbus, the capital of Lower L., which has appertained to the Mark for upwards of 500 years. The number of Wends still extant in the two Lausatis amounts nearly to a quarter of a million, one-fifth of whom are subjects of Saxony."

LUSBY, a parish of Lincolnshire, 4 m. WNW of Spilsby. Area 760 acres. Pop. in 1841, 148.

LUSCIANO, a village of Naples, in the prov. of the Terra di Lavoro, district and 11 m. SE of Caserta, cant. and 1½ m. SE of Aversa. Pop. 1,860.

LUS-LA-CROIX-HAUTE, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Drôme, cant. of Châtillon, 21 m. ESE of Die, near the Lunel. Pop. 1,745. In the environs are mines of iron and copper.

LUSERMA, a town of Sardinia, capital of a mandemento, in the dio. and 33 m. SW of Turin, prov. and 9 m. SW of Pignerol, on the r. bank of the Felice. Pop. 1,083.

LUSHEIM (ALT and NEU), two contiguous villages of the grand-duchy of Baden, in the Necker circle, 3 m. ESE of Spires. Pop. 1,235.

LUSIGNAN, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Vienne, and arrond. of Poitiers. The cant. comprises 9 com. Pop. in 1831, 13,564; in 1841, 14,058. The town is 16 m. SW of Poitiers, and 26 m. S of Mirebeau, on the Vonne. Pop. 2,348. It is noted for its macaroons; and has manufactories of coarse woollen fabrics, several tanneries and a dye-work. The trade consists chiefly in grain. It formerly possessed a castle, which was considered one of the finest and most ancient in

France, and which, after a siege of 4 months, was taken and destroyed by the duke of Montpensier. Its site now forms a fine public promenade. L. is historically known as the cradle of the illustrious house of that name.

LUSIGNAN-LE-GRAND, a village of France, in the dep. of the Lot-et-Garonne, cant. and 1½ m. SSE of Preyssas, and 7 m. NW of Agen. Pop. 1,596.

LUSIGNAN-LE-PETIT, a village of France, in the dep. of the Lot-et-Garonne, cant. and 6 m. E of Port-Sainte-Marie, and 6 m. WNW of Agen, on the r. bank of the Garonne.

LUSIGNY, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Aube, and arrond. of Troyes. The cant. comprises 14 coms. Pop. in 1831, 6,893; in 1841, 7,002. The town is 10 m. ESE of Troyes. Pop. 1,068. Bees are extensively reared in the environs. The trade consists chiefly in cattle.

LUSK, a parish in co. Dublin, containing the villages of L., Rush, and Loughshinny. Area 16,183 acres. Pop. in 1831, 5,866; in 1841, 5,961. The Dublin and Drogheda railway passes across the interior.—The ancient village of L. is 2½ m. W of Rush. Its church is very old, and in the pointed style of architecture. Pop. in 1841, 872.

LUS-LA-CROIX-HAUTE, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Drome, cant. of Châtillon, 16 m. ESE of Die. Pop. 1,745.

LU-SHAN-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Honan, div. of Ju-chu, in N lat. 33° 50', E long. 112° 57'.

LUSMAGH, or **KILMACUNNA**, a parish in King's co., 2½ m. SW of Banagher, containing the hamlet of Stream, and the villages of Newtown and Lower Newtown. Area 8,919 acres. Pop. in 1841, 3,643.

LUSS, a parish of Dumbartonshire, stretching along the SW part of Loch-Lomond. Area 33 sq. m. Pop. in 1831, 1,181; in 1841, 1,052.

LUSSAC, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Gironde, arrond. of Libourne. The cant. comprises 15 coms. Pop. in 1831, 9,432; in 1841, 9,454. The town is 8 m. ENE of Libourne. Pop. 2,385. The environs afford good wine.

LUSSAC-LES-CHATEAUX, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Vienne, arrond. of Montmorillon. The cant. comprises 13 coms. Pop. in 1831, 11,338; in 1841, 10,937. The town is 8 m. W of Montmorillon, on the r. bank of the Vienne. Pop. 1,248. It has tanneries and rope-works. In the environs are several quarries of excellent freestone. Hemp forms the chief article of local agriculture.

LUSSAC-LES-EGLISES, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Haute-Vienne, cant. and 10 m. W of Saint-Sulpice-les-Feuilles, on the Lasse. Pop. 1,552.

LUSSAN, a canton and commune of France, in the dep. of the Gard, and arrond. of Uzes. The cant. comprises 12 coms. Pop. in 1831, 6,121; in 1841, 6,249. The v. is 15 m. WSW of Uzes, on the r. bank of the Aguilon. Pop. 1,078.

LUSSAS, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Dordogne, cant. and 5 m. WSW of Nontron. Pop. 1,149.

LUSSAT, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Creuse, cant. and 5 m. W of Chambon, and 14 m. SSE of Boussac. Pop. 1,152.—Also a village in the dep. of the Puy-de-Dôme, cant. and 3 m. NW of Pont-du-Chateau. Pop. 1,212.

LUSSÉ, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Vosges, cant. and 5 m. S of Saales. Pop. 1,558.

LUSSIN. See OSERO.

LUSSIN (GRANDE and PICCOLO), villages of Illyria, in the gov. of Trieste, in the S part of the island of Osero. L. Piccolo is 3 m. NW of L. Grande,

and 18 m. SSW of Osero. Pop. 3,515. It has a safe and commodious harbour, and carries on an active trade in figs and oranges. It has also extensive fisheries. Pop. of L. Grande 1,700.

LUSSOW, a village of the grand-duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, in the duchy of Mecklenburg-Gustrow, bail. and 5 m. NNW of Gustrow. Pop. 1,236.

LUSSURGIN (SANTO), a town of Sardinia, in the intendancy and 10 m. WSW of Cagliari, and 18 m. NNE of Oristano, at the foot of the Menemeni. Pop. 4,022. It has a convent, a distillery of brandy, and carries on an active trade in cattle, cheese, and salted meats.

LUSTENAU, a village of the Tyrol, in the circle of the Vorarlberg, 5 m. ESE of Rheineck, and 8 m. SSW of Bregenz, on the r. bank of the Rhine.—Also a village of Württemberg, in the circle of the Schwartzenberg, bail. and $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. ENE of Tübingen. Pop. 1,330.

LUSTENAU (MARKT), a town of Württemberg, in the circle of the Jant, bail. and 9 m. E of Krailsheim, and 17 m. NNE of Ellwangen. Pop. 400.

LUSTIN, a canton and village of Belgium, in the prov. and arrond. of Namur. Pop. 914.

LUSTLEIGH, a parish in Devonshire, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. W by N of Chudleigh, on the river Wrey. Area 2,830 acres. Pop. in 1831, 361; in 1841, 311.

LUSTON, a township in the p. of Eye, Herefordshire, 24 m. N by W of Leominster. Pop. 445.

LUSTRA, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Principato-Citra, district and 12 m. WNW of Il-Vallo, cant. and 3 m. S of Torchiera. Pop. 615. Pigs in large numbers are reared in the locality.

LUSTUKO (CAPE), a headland of Japan, on the S coast of the island of Jesso, and to the SE of the strait of La Perouse.

LU-TEEN-TING, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Yun-nan, div. of Tung-chuen-fu.

LUTGENBURG, or **LYTJENBURG**, a town of Denmark, in the duchy of Holstein, district and 14 m. W of Oldenburg, and 63 m. NNE of Altona, between Lake Selent and a small bay of the Baltic. Pop. 1,800. It is one of the most ancient towns in the duchy. It has several distilleries, and possesses a small port, the trade of which consists chiefly in the agricultural productions of the locality.

LUTHENAY, a village of France, in the dep. of the Nievre, cant. and 8 m. NE of St.-Pierre-le-Moutier, near the Colatre. Pop. 800.

LUTHER, a township of Wellington district, in Upper Canada, to the W of Amaranth and E of Arthur.

LUTISBURG, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. and 14 m. W of St. Gall, and district of Lower Tockemburg, on the Thur. Pop. in 1850, 1,285, of whom 624 were Protestants. It has manufactories of cotton and woollen fabrics, and in the environs is a castle.

LUT-LOMMEL, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Limburg, dep. of Lommel. Pop. 250.

LUTOMERSK, or **LUTOMIERZ**, a town of Poland, in the gov. of Kalisch, obwod and 24 m. NE of Sieradz, in a mountainous locality, on the l. bank of the Ner. Pop. 780. It has a Calvinist convent, and possesses manufactories of varieties of silk and woollen fabrics and of hats.

LUTON, a parish and market-town in Bedfordshire, 19 m. S by E of Bedford, comprising the hamlets of East and West Hyde, Leegrave or Lightgrave, Limbury-cum-Biscott, and Stopsley. Area 15,500 acres. Pop. of p. in 1801, 3,095; in 1831, 5,693; in 1841, 7,748. Pop. of town in 1821, 2,986; in 1831, 3,961; in 1841, 5,827. The town is pleasantly situated on the banks of the Lea, and consists princi-

pally of three streets, diverging obliquely from the market-house, which stands in the centre. The manufacture of straw-plait is carried on here to a considerable extent, several hundreds of females being employed in it. There are also malting establishments in the town. L. is one of the polling-places in the election of members for the co.

LUTOWISKA, or **LUTOWISKO**, a town of Galicia, in the circle and 30 m. SE of Sanok, and 32 m. SW of Sambor.

LUTRE, a commune and village of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, dep. of Pont-à-Celles. Pop. 782.

LUTREMANGE, a commune and village of Belgium, in the prov. of Luxemburg, dep. of Villers-la-Vonne-Eau. Pop. 323.

LUTRY, a town of Switzerland, in the cant. of Vaud, and district of La Vaux, 4 m. ESE of Lausanne, on the N bank of the lake of Geneva. Pop. 2,011 (Protestant). It is a small but beautifully situated town, and has a fine walk planted with lime trees, named the Grand Pont. The surrounding district affords excellent wine.

LUTSCHINE, a river of Switzerland, in the cant. of Bern, formed by the confluence of the Weisse-Lutschine, and the Schwarze-Lutschine, which unite at Zweilütschinen, and join the Aar in the lake of Brienz. It receives in its course through the narrow valley to which it gives its name the Staubbach and Schmadribach, and many minor mountain torrents.

LUTSCHMANSBURG, **LUTSCHMANSDORF**, or **LOCSMAD**, a town of Hungary, in the comitat and 17 m. S of Oedenburg, 7 m. NE of Güns.

LUTSELLUS, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Limburg, dep. of Diepenbeek. Pop. 704.

LUTTELSDORF. See **CORROUX**.

LUTTENBERG, a town of Austria, in Styria, in the ldbg. and 60 m. SE of Grätz, circle and 31 m. E of Marburg, on the r. bank of the Stainzbach. The environs are noted for their wine.

LUTTER-AM-BARENBERGE, a town of Brunswick, in the circle of Gandersheim, 19 m. SW of Wolfenbüttel, on the Mühlenbach, an affluent of the Innerste, and at the foot of the Barenberg. Pop. 2,000. It has several spinning-mills, oil and saw-mills, and carries on an active trade. In the environs are quarries of free-stone.

LUTTERBACH, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Haut-Rhin, cant. and 3 m. WNW of Muhlhausen, in an island formed by the Dollerin, an affluent of the Ill. Pop. 1,047. It has a manufactory of printed calico.

LUTTERBERG, a village of Hanover, in the gov. of Hildesheim and principality of Göttingen, bail. and 3 m. SSW of Münden. Pop. 418. See also **LAUTERBERG**.

LUTTERINGHAUSEN, or **LUTRINGHAUSEN**, a village of Prussia, in the reg. and 18 m. SE of Dusseldorf. Pop. 900.

LUTTERWORTH, a parish and market-town of Leicestershire, 14 m. SSW of Leicester, on the Midland counties railway. Area of p. 1,890 acres. Pop. in 1841, 2,531. Pop. of town in 1851, 2,446, chiefly employed in the manufacture of hosiery and ribbons.

LUTTICH. See **LIEGE**.

LUTTON, a parish partly in Huntingdonshire, and partly in Northamptonshire, 5 m. SE of Oundle. Area 1,520 acres. Pop. 187.

LUTZELBURG, a village of France, in the dep. of the Meurthe, cant. and 3 m. S of Phalsburg, and 10 m. E of Sarreburg, on the r. bank of the Sarre. Pop. 480. It has an oil-mill and several mineral springs. On an adjacent height are the ruins of a castle.

LUTZELBURG. See **LUXEMBURG**.

LUTZELHAUSEN, a commune of France, in the

dep. of the Bas-Rhin, cant. and 9 m. WSW of Molsheim, and 23 m. WSW of Strasburg. Pop. 1,073.

LUTZEN, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Saxony, regency, circle, and 10 m. SE of Merseburg, and 14 m. SW of Leipzig. Pop. in 1837, 1,861; in 1845, 2,230. It has a suburb, 2 churches, and an hospital.—The environs have been twice the theatre of memorable battles. The first took place on the 6th November, 1632, when Gustavus Adolphus, king of Sweden, after the defeat of the Imperialists, lost his life. The second occurred on the 2d of May, 1813, between the French commanded by Napoleon, and the Prussians and Russians, when the latter were beaten, and sustained a loss of 20,000 men.

LUXAN, a river of La Plata, in the gov. and prov. of Buenos Ayres, which has its source in a small lake; runs E past a town of the same name; and falls into the Plata, on the r. bank, 24 m. N of Buenos Ayres, after a course of about 120 m. The town is about 60 m. W of Buenos Ayres.

LUXBOROUGH, a parish of Somersetshire, 4 m. SSW of Dunster. Area 3,450 acres. Pop. 485.

LUXEMBURG (GRAND DUCHY OF), a state of the Germanic confederation, bounded on the E and NE by Rhenish Prussia; on the S by France; and on the W by Belgium. Area 46.6 German sq. m. Pop. in 1850, 186,485. This territory formed an integral part of ancient Belgium, and had no special relations with Germany previous to 1814. The allies required of the House of Orange a sacrifice of its German dominions, which it held by an hereditary title and a peculiar law of succession. But to preserve the ancient connection between the House of Orange and Germany, it was provided, by a kind of diplomatic fiction, that the possessions mentioned should be considered as ceded in exchange for L., so that the king might remain a member of the Germanic body, and that the Nassau law of succession should become applicable to the newly-acquired grand-duchy. Accordingly, the 67th article of the treaty of Vienna ran as follows:—"The portion of the ancient duchy of L. comprised within the limits hereinafter specified, is equally ceded to the prince-sovereign of the United Provinces, now king of the Netherlands, to be possessed in perpetuity by him and his successors in full property and sovereignty; and the power is reserved to His Majesty to make, relative to the succession of the grand-duchy, such family arrangement between the princes his sons as he shall judge to be conformable to the interests of his monarchy and his paternal intentions. The grand-duchy of L., serving as compensation for the principalities of Nassau-Dillenburg, Siegen, Hadamar, and Dietz, will form one of the states of the German confederation; and the prince, king of the Netherlands, will enter into the system of this confederation as grand-duke of L., with all the prerogatives and privileges which the other German princes may enjoy. The city of L. shall be considered in a military point of view as a fortress of the confederation." Holland, considering that the half-German, half-French nationality of the grand-duchy of L. was different from that of the rest of the Netherlands, and stood in a separate relation to the German confederation, was guided by its past experience, and not only abandoned all thoughts of its incorporation, but acting in good faith towards the confederation, organized this duchy, not only as a separate, but as a "foreign province, with a separate constitution and a separate administration." The sovereignty of this territory formed a subject of dispute betwixt Belgium and Holland; and the 2d article of the treaty of London divided L. by a line drawn from the French to the Prussian territory, across the grand-

duchy, a little to the E of Arlon and Bastogne. The portion to the E of this line, comprising about two-fifths of the territory of the grand-duchy, the city and fortress of L., and, on 31st December, 1850, 186,485 inhabitants, was assigned to Holland; the remainder, lying W of the line, to Belgium. This transfer was made solely against the will of the Luxemburgers.

The principal mountains are the Ardennes, running between the Maese and the Moselle. The largest river is the Moselle, which is navigable; besides this there are the Sure, a tributary of the Moselle, the Wilz, the Alzette, the Our, and the Ourthe, a branch of the Maese. This prov. is a mountainous country, with extensive woods and heaths, and several fertile valleys.—The climate is healthy and temperate, notwithstanding the general elevation of the country. The productions are corn, vegetables, fruit, hemp, flax, hops, a little wine, wood, copper, iron, slate, lime, clay, and peat. Agriculture is a principal branch of industry, also the rearing of cattle, sheep, and hogs. Little wine is produced, and it is of an inferior quality. In 1837, the vintage yielded 1,660 gallons. The industry of this prov. is far inferior in comparison to that of the surrounding districts, and the commerce is inconsiderable. About 9,000 tons of iron are annually manufactured.—The pop., partly Germans and partly Walloons, are all Roman Catholics. Establishments for education are much wanted; and the popular schools, until recently, were in a wretched state. The Germans form the majority of the pop. The Walloons have always entertained a secret grudge to the Germans, and a partiality for the French, to whose language their own is kindred.

LUXEMBURG, or **LUTZELBURG**, the capital of the above prov., is situated in N lat. 49° 37', and E long. 6° 9'; 119 m. SE of Brussels. From the natural abruptness of its situation, and the number of works by which it is defended, it may be considered one of the strongest cities in Europe. As a fortress it belongs to the German confederation. The governor's castle is the only building worthy of notice; but both the town and environs are interesting to the antiquary, from the various remains of antiquity which they present. It is divided into two parts, and may be considered suburban to the fortress. It is a small but generally well-built town, and contains 4 churches, an Athenæum, and a military hospital. It has manufactories of linen, fine earthenware and porcelain, pipes, tobacco, and aqua-fortis, several tanneries, extensive paper-mills, and several printing-establishments. It returns 2 deputies to the provincial states. Its foundation bears the early date of 963. It was taken by the French in 1784 and 1797, and, after passing through various hands, was finally united to France in 1814. The pop. is about 12,000.

LUXEMBURG, an administrative province of Belgium, comprising an area of 441,704 hectares. Pop. on 1st January, 1849, 187,978. It lies in the basins of the Meuse and Moselle, and is intersected by several branches of the Ardennes. The principal rivers are the Ourte, the Roche, the Semois, the Lesse, the Moselle, the Sure, and the Alzette. Its soil is in great part stony, and consists of only a thin bed of vegetable mould, through which the rock beneath is often seen to penetrate. That portion of the prov. commonly known as the Ardennes, is almost wholly uncultivated. In 1839, 100,305 hect. were under cultivation; 50,050 hect. in meadow and pasture; and 139,100 hect. covered with wood. The principal productions are wheat, potatoes, tobacco, wine, and fruit. Horses, cattle, sheep, and pigs are reared for export in great numbers. Iron is abun-

dant; and there are also mines of lead and copper, and quarries of marble, slate, free-stone, marl, and gypsum. Cloth, leather, earthenware, nails, handkerchiefs, tulle, and potash are its chief articles of manufacture. One most important branch of commerce is the tan of oak bark, and the oak wood itself. For these, the immense oak forests of the Ardennes furnish an inexhaustible store of material. The wood goes to Liege and the Netherlands, by way of the Meuse; the tan goes to the great tanneries of Stavelot and Malmédy, and much of it by way of Antwerp to England. "This prov. is the most romantic in Belgium, not even excepting parts of Liege and the picturesque valley of the Vesdre. Placed on the confines of France, and at the extreme S of Belgium, its native wildness has not yielded to the arts of civilization. To leave a city like Brussels or Ghent in the evening, and to arrive by break of the next day in the heart of the 'Ardennes,' is to realize one of those transitions from the busy actual world to the wild and solemn seclusion of nature, on which the imagination so loves to dwell. From the teeming plains of the 'garden' districts, and from cities crowded with the adornments of Gothic art, you suddenly find yourself plunged into the centre of immense oak forests, amidst towering hills, heath-covered and crowned with rocks—or, now and then, with picturesque old castles—or washed by waterfalls or dashing mountain streams; or on plains where still range the deer, the wolf, and the wild boar, and which are covered, as far as the eye can see, with heath or underwood, and with a natural vegetation, luxuriant as if it had never been touched by the hand of man. There is a primitive character about the district which is scarcely to be found in any other place so near to the great centres of civilization; yet the prov. of L. boasts some important cities, and a considerable number of good-sized towns. Arlon, Virton, Bastogne, La Marche, Neufchâteau, and St. Hubert are places of some size and pop. The prov. is very thinly populated. Taking the whole prov., there is not more than one inhabitant to each hect.; whereas in Brabant and W. Flanders the pop. is in the proportion of 3, and in E. Flanders of 4 to a hectare." [*Morning Chronicle*.]—The prov. is divided into 5 administrative arrond., and contains 5 towns and 187 rural com. It is represented in the legislature by 2 senators and 5 representatives, and in the provincial council by 35 councillors. The number of electors in 1840 was estimated at 2,298; of whom 460 were in towns. Its chief town is Arlon.

LUXEUIL, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of Haute-Saône, arrond. of Lure. The cant. comprises 24 com. Pop. in 1831, 15,694; in 1841, 10,770.—The town is 11 m. NW of Lure, and 18 m. NE of Vesoul, at the foot of the Vosges, and near the r. bank of the Brenchin, which is here crossed by a fine bridge, at an alt. of 1,002 ft. above sea-level. Pop. in 1841, 4,036. It is noted for its mineral baths, and has a college and a large hospital. It has manufactories of iron-ware, straw-hats, and kirschen-wasser, several cotton and paper-mills, and dye-works, numerous tanneries and flour-mills, &c. The trade consists chiefly in fruit, grain, wine, hams, timber, mill-stones, leather, cask-staves, and iron-ware. This town is of great antiquity. It was destroyed by Attila in the 5th century. It was again ravaged in the 8th cent. by the Saracens.

LUXEY, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Landes, cant. and 6 m. SSE of Sore. Pop. 1,308. It has a blast-furnace, a forge, a foundry, and a glass-house.

LUXMORE-HEAD, a table-shaped promontory

on the N coast of Australia, to the S of the bay of St. Asaph, on the E side of Apsley strait.

LUXOR, a village of Upper Egypt, in the prov. of Thebes, 32 m. N of Esneh, on the r. bank of the Nile, in N lat. 25° 41' 57". Pop. 2,000. Pigeons in large numbers are reared in the locality. This with the adjacent villages of Karnak, Med-Amud, Medinet-Abu, and Gurnal, stands on the site of the ancient *Thebes*, and contains numerous remains of that city. "The confined vale of the Nile here expands into a broad fertile plain, extending many miles to the S. Thebes occupied the lower or N part of this plain, and extended from the Libyan quite to the Arabian chain of mountains, a distance of perhaps 4 or 5 m. The site is beautiful, and even magnificent—worthy of the most ancient of cities and of the stupendous monuments which still attest its early grandeur. It occupies both sides of the river, the banks of which and the elevated ground near the bases of the mountains afforded commanding situations for temples, palaces, and other edifices. The royal and other celebrated tombs are excavated in the Libyan mountain, which limits the field of ruins on the NW. It is here a lofty and picturesque pile, possessing all the interesting peculiarities of rich colouring, beautiful form and proportion, and graceful irregularity. The monuments, like the ancient city, occupy both sides of the Nile; the larger number the W, the more massive and stupendous the E side. On the latter shore is L., the harbour ancient as well as modern of the place. The stupendous remains of an ancient temple stand near the shore. In proceeding from our boat to the ruins, we clambered up a massive wall of Roman architecture. The part which is visible may be 15 ft. high by nearly as many rods in length. It is mostly composed of large square stones without cement, and is in good preservation. The southern extremity is brick. This wall, which in any other situation would attract a large share of attention, is an ancient pier. The mud of the Nile and the drifting sand have filled up the old harbour and buried the greater part of the pier, thus removing the landing-place and the present bank of the Nile 30 rods farther W. It is the rear of the temple of L. that rests upon the river. The front looks E towards Karnak and its still more magnificent ruins, with which this temple was originally connected by an avenue of sculptured sphinxes 1½ m. in length. The propylon or gateway of the temple of L. then is nearly 1,000 ft. from the Nile. It may be described as consisting of two towers or oblong masses of masonry, rising on either side of the entrance into the temple. The length of both, including the space or door between them, is about 200 ft. This measurement is made upon the present surface of the earth, which is above the natural perhaps 30 ft. These towers or parts of the propylon contract regularly from the foundation to the summit, and the length is therefore more than 200—it may be 250 ft. They are 57 ft. in height above the present surface. Two staircases—one impassable, the other nearly so—lead to their summits, where a good view is gained of the plan of the temple itself, which it is not so easy to obtain from below, and of the site and plain of Thebes. A few yds. in front of the propylon and S of the entrance stands a beautiful obelisk of red granite, 10 ft. square at the base, and more than 80 ft. high. It is covered with hieroglyphics, the most perfect and beautiful I have seen. They are nearly 2 inches deep, and appear as fresh and entire as a recent inscription. Their sharpest angles, as well as those of the immense mass in which they are chiselled, are not abraded or blunted in the slightest degree. There was another similar obelisk opposite to this, in front of the N half of the propylon. It is now standing in the Place de Concord, in Paris, close to the spot where Louis XVI., Robespierre, &c. were beheaded. Between the obelisks and the propylon, on the r. and l. of the entrance, are two colossal statues, said by Wilkinson to be those of Ramesses II., which, though buried in rubbish to the breast, still measure 22 ft. in height. A third, of red granite, retaining a perfect polish, stands a little farther N, also in front of the propylon. The front of this massive pile, through which we enter the temple, is covered with sculpture, which represents a battle-scene taken from the history of Egypt. I have hitherto spoken only of the gateway and its sumptuous ornaments. This leads into a portico about 200 ft. long, by 160 broad. It is formed by a gallery of two rows of columns half-concealed by vile hovels, as are the remains of the wall covered with hieroglyphics. A long avenue, formed of two rows of columns, 14 in all, each 29 ft. in circumf. at the present surface, and nearly 40 ft. high, conducts from this portico to another enclosure, formed likewise of double rows of columns. These are inferior in size to those last mentioned, but still very large. Each column is composed of several frusta of sandstone of unequal thickness. This apartment is nearly 160 ft. long, by 140 ft. wide. Next succeeds a colonnade, 10 columns in length, by 5 in breadth, all covered with hieroglyphic inscriptions. A cross wall separates this from a second cluster of columns, 8 in length, by 4 deep. Here, finally, is the temple proper, or sanctuary, which is only an inconsiderable chamber. Still farther are many small rooms, and some larger ones, supported by columns. The entire length of this edifice is stated to be about 800 ft., with a breadth varying from 300 ft. to the mere width of a passage between two parallel rows of columns. It is difficult, if not impossible, to take the measurement accurately. The general effect of this vast structure is greatly impaired by heaps of rubbish, and yet more by the mud butts of an Arab village within its precincts. No contrast could be more perfect than the one here exhibited between the ancient and the modern. I should think that 200 or 300 people, at the

least, live within the temple. Another part is occupied as a government storehouse, while a mosque and a school find accommodation in the portico next the propylon. Within the same ample fane are stables and cow-houses, rife with the lore that has mocked the genius and erudition of ages. I saw goats penned on the top of lofty and beautiful columns, and several cottages occupy a similar aerial site. The ground-plot of this temple is a mere labyrinth formed of these vile dens and the filthy lanes conducting to them. It literally swarms with people, who seem to be peculiarly degraded. You must bow your head low in order to enter their houses, not to mention the more serious annoyances within; and these places must be visited, or only a very unsatisfactory view of the temple can be had. The expense would be inconsiderable of sweeping this rubbish all away, and of bringing into a clear view this noble monument. There is certainly not much probability of such an event. A part of this temple has been used as a church, as is manifest from the crosses cut in the walls. Other mutilations have been made in attempting to obliterate the figures of the sacred animals of the Egyptians sculptured on different parts of the building. This effort of misguided zeal has met with little success, as the outline of nearly every figure remains perfect, and the chipping only serves to attract more marked attention. It is, indeed, a pretty good guide to one not very fresh in his mythological reading. The material of this splendid structure is sandstone. Several statues of grotesque and unnatural forms—monstrous combinations of parts of different quadrupeds with each other, or with those of men, are seen lying around the temple. They are of fine sienite granite. The temple of L., it is evident, was not the result of one great plan, nor the work of a single generation of men; but different potentates, as they happened to be inspired by piety, taste, or vanity, and favoured by circumstances, added successively to its vast dimensions and sumptuous decorations. Still the various enlargements and additions were made with so much skill as to preserve a good degree of symmetry, and to improve rather than impair the general effect. The most ancient portion of this edifice is ascribed to Aminoph III., who ascended the throne B. C. 1430.—*Olin*. See KARNAK.

LUXULION, a parish in Cornwall, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. SW of Lostwithiel. Area 5,400 acres. Pop. in 1841, 1,512.

LUYA, a town of Peru, in the intendency and 210 m. NNE of Truxillo, and prov. of Luya and Chillao, and 60 m. ESE of Jaen-de-Bracamoros, on the r. bank of the Utebamba.

LUYA AND CHILLAO, a province of Peru, in the N part of the intendency of Truxillo, bounded on the N by New Granada. It is watered by the Utebamba and other smaller streams; and produces in great abundance grain, fruit, cotton, and tobacco, and in small quantities sugar and cacao. The climate is mild, and in some parts there reigns a perpetual spring. Horses, mules, and cattle, are reared on its pastures in great numbers. It is but scantily populated. Luya is its chief town.

LUY-CHU-FU, a division and town of China, in the prov. of Kwang-tung. The div. comprises 3 districts. The town is in N lat. $20^{\circ} 51' 36''$, E long. $109^{\circ} 40' 10''$.

LUYK. See LIEGE.

LUYNES, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Indre-et-Loire, cant. and 6 m. W of Tours, near the r. bank of the Loire. Pop. in 1841, 2,003. It has manufactories of parchment, ribbon, velvet, and flowers, and a brick-work. Wax forms its chief article of trade.

LUY-PO-TING, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Sze-chuen, div. of Lu-chu-fu.

LUY-YANG, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Hu-nan, div. of Hang-chu-fu, in N lat. $26^{\circ} 29' 48''$, E long. $112^{\circ} 40' 48''$.

LUZ, a village of Portugal, in the comarca and 5 m. NW of Lisbon, in a plain. It has a military school, and 2 convents.—Also a town on the W coast of the island of Fogo, Cape-de-Verde archipelago. It is the principal establishment on the island, and the only part in which vessels can obtain moorage.

LUZ. See BAREGES.

LUZENA, a county in the NE of the state of Pennsylvania, U. S. Area 1,340 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 44,006; in 1850, 58,108. Its cap. is Wilkesbarre. Anthracite coal is extensively wrought within it.—Also a township in Fayette co., in Pennsyl-

vania, 12 m. NW of Union-Town. Pop. 1,715.—Also a township in Warren co., in New York, U. S., on the E side of the Hudson river. Pop. 1,284.

LUZERNE. See LUCERNE.

LUZIGNY. See LUSIGNY.

LUZILLAT, a town of France, in the dep. of Puy-de-Dome, cant. and 4 m. NE of Maringues, on the l. bank of the Allier. Pop. 2,159.

LUZILLE, a town of France, in the dep. of Indre-et-Loire, cant. and 6 m. SSE of Bléré. Pop. 1,396.

LUZKI, a town of Russia, in the gov. and 92 m. N of Minsk.

LUZON, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 45 m. S of Soria, on the l. bank of the Tajana. Pop. 500.

LUZON. See LUÇON.

LUZY, a canton and town of France, in the dep. of Nievre, arrond. and 19 m. S of Chateau-Chinon, on the Haleine. Pop. in 1841, of cant., 11,074; of town, 2,115.

LUZZARA, a town of Parma, 4 m. N of Guastalla, near the r. bank of the Po. Pop. 1,500. The French defeated the Austrians in the vicinity of this town in 1802.

LUZZI, a town of Naples, in Calabria-Citra, 12 m. N of Cosenza. Pop. 2,700.

LYARI, a town of Beluchistan, in the prov. of Lus, on the r. bank of the Purali, 38 m. S of Belah. Pop. 1,800. It has some coarse stuff manufactories, and salt-works; and conducts an insignificant coasting-trade.

LYBECK. See LUBECK.

LYBSTER, a village of Caithness, in the p. of Latheron, 11 m. SW of Wick. Pop. 280. There is a small harbour of refuge here.

LYCHEN, a town of Prussia, in the reg. and 57 m. NNE of Potsdam. Pop. 1,970.

LYCK, or **OELK**, a town of Prussia, in the reg. and 58 m. S of Gumbinnen, on a small river of the same name. Pop. 3,250. It has a castle, a royal gymnasium, and a normal seminary; and conducts manufactories of paper and coarse towelling.

LYCKSELE, a village and parish of Sweden, in Umea-Lapmark, in N lat. $64^{\circ} 34'$.

LYCOMING, a county near the centre of the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., watered by an affluent of the Susquehanna. Area 1,600 sq. m. Its cap. is Williamsport. Pop. in 1840, 22,649; in 1850, 26,205.—Also a township in the same co. Pop. 1,917.

LYDBURY (North), a parish in Salop, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. SE of Bishop's-castle, including the townships of Acton, Brockton, Down, Eaton with Charlton, Eytton with Plowden, L., and Totterton. Area 9,160 acres. Pop. in 1831, 955; in 1841, 908.

LYDD, or **LID**, a parish and market-town in Kent, 25 m. SSW of Canterbury, on the shore of the English channel. Area of p. 11,660 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,357; in 1841, 1,509. It was at one time a sea-port; but in consequence of the accumulation of shingle, its position is now more than 1 m. inland. Dungeness point is the extremity of the head-land sea-ward of L. On this point there is a lighthouse, built on the model of the Eddystone lighthouse, 110 ft. in height, and defended by a fort.

LYDDEN, a parish in Kent, 5 m. NW of Dover. Area 1,460 acres. Pop. in 1831, 224; in 1841, 248.

LYDDINGTON. See LIDDINGTON.

LYDFORD, or **LIDFORD**, a parish in Devon, 7 m. N by E of Tavistock, on the river Lyd. Area 58,390 acres. Pop. in 1801, 222; in 1831, 830; in 1841, 1,213. Being the centre of a district, the pop. of which was chiefly employed in mining operations, it was early celebrated as a mart for tin, and in the reign of Ethelred II. money was coined here. The scenery throughout the parish is in general beautiful.

Within its compass is the extensive, solitary, and sublime waste called DARTMOOR: which see.

LYDFORD (EAST), a parish in Somersetshire, 4 m. W of Castle-Carey. Area 1,000 acres. Pop. in 1831, 166; in 1841, 194.

LYDFORD (WEST), a parish in Somersetshire, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. W of Castle-Carey, on the river Brue. Area 1,900 acres. Pop. in 1831, 357; in 1841, 368.

LYDGATE, a chapelry in the parish of Rochdale, Yorkshire, 3 m. NNE of Oldham.

LYDHAM, a parish partly in Montgomeryshire, and partly in Salop, 2 m. N by E of Bishop's-castle. Pop. in 1831, 207; in 1841, 198.

LYDIARD (BISHOP'S), a parish in Somersetshire, 5 m. NW of Taunton, including the tythings of Bishop's-Lydiard, Coombe-Ash, East Bagborough, East Coomb-Hill, Lydiard-Punchardon, and Quantock. Area 3,030 acres. Pop. in 1841, 1,295.

LYDIARD (ST. LAWRENCE), a parish in Somersetshire, 4 m. NE by N of Wiveliscombe. Area 2,720 acres. Pop. in 1831, 654; in 1841, 641.

LYDIATE, a township and chapelry in the parish of Halsall, Lancashire, 4 m. SW of Ormskirk. Area 1,940 acres. Pop. in 1831, 770; in 1841, 848.

LYDLINCH, a parish in Dorset, 7 m. ESE of Sherborne. Area 1,190 acres. Pop. in 1841, 419.

LYDOCH (LOCH), a mountain-lake in the moor of Rannoch, Perthshire, 6 m. E of King's House. It is 7 m. in length, and 1 m. in breadth.

LYE (UPPER), a township in the parish of Aymestry, Herefordshire, 6 m. E by N of Presteigne. Pop. 88.

LYELL (MOUNT), a mountain of New South Wales, in S lat. 31° , E long. $142^{\circ} 20'$, 100 m. from Laidlaw ponds.

LYE-WASTE, a chapelry in the parish of Old Swinford, Worcestershire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. E by N of Stourbridge.

LYFORD, a chapelry in the parish of West-Hanney, Berks, 4 m. N of Wantage. Area 1,070 acres. Pop. in 1831, 131; in 1841, 147.

LYGUMKLOSTER, a town of Denmark, in the duchy of Sleswick, 19 m. W of Apenrade. Pop. 1,200. The projected Danish peninsular railway passes from Flensburg to Ribe, near this town.

LYHAM, a township in the parish of Chatton, Northumberland, 4 m. WSW of Belford.

LYKENS, a township in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., 26 m. N of Harrisburg. Pop. 1,409.

LYMAN, a township in the state of Maine, U. S., 72 m. SW of Augusta. Pop. 1,478.—Also a township in Grafton co., in New Hampshire. Pop. 1,480.

LYME, a township in the state of Connecticut U. S., 37 m. SE of Hartford. Pop. 2,856.—Also a township in the state of New York, 12 m. W of Watertown. Pop. 5,472.—Also a township in New Hampshire, 53 m. NW of Concord. Pop. 1,785.—Also a township in Ohio, 90 m. NE of Columbus. Pop. 1,320.

LYME-HANDLEY, a township in the parish of Prestbury, Cheshire, 7 m. NE by N of Macclesfield. Area 3,920 acres. Pop. in 1831, 222; in 1841, 268.

LYME-REGIS, a parish and market-town in the Bridport division of the co. of Dorset, 22 m. W of Dorchester, on the shore of the English channel. Area of p. 1,190 acres. Pop. in 1801, 1,451; in 1831, 2,621; in 1841, 2,756; in 1851, 2,661. The town is a small and irregularly built place. The little river Lyme, which rises above Up-Lyme, 2 m. to the N, passes in a rocky bed through the middle of the town, and falls into the sea near the fort at the Cobb-gate. The houses are constructed of blue rag-stone. That part of the town nearest the sea lies very low, and in spring-tides has been subject to inundations. The church is a handsome structure,

in the decorated and later styles of English architecture; and consists of a nave, choir, and two side-aisles. The burgh sends one member to parliament. The new parliamentary boundaries include the whole p. of Lyme, and the adjoining p. of Charmouth. Electors registered in 1837, 256; in 1848, 265.—The commerce of L. was formerly greater than it now is. About 80 years ago the gross receipt of customs duty collected at the port amounted to about £16,000 per annum; in 1836, it only amounted to £1,467; in 1840, to £2,202; in 1846, to £2,141. Being situated amongst hills, L. is of difficult access landward, and is thus effectually precluded from becoming a place of importance. The harbour consists of two artificial piers enclosing a basin. It is chiefly valuable as a port of refuge for small vessels in bad weather. The town is frequented in summer as a watering-place. Under Edward I., L. obtained the privileges of a borough, and was made part of the dower of his sister, queen of Scotland. During the civil wars it remained in possession of the parliament. In 1558 it witnessed the first engagement with the Spanish armada. Cosmo de Medici died here in 1669, on his visit to England. It is also famous for having been the first scene of the unsuccessful rebellion of Monmouth in 1685. Thomas Coram, founder of that noble institution, the London Foundling hospital, was born here about 1668.

LYMFORD, a long narrow gulf of Denmark, in N. Jutland, which communicates with the Cattegat, in N lat. $56^{\circ} 59'$. It runs W across the peninsula to about $9^{\circ} 20'$ E long., when it suddenly expands, and stretches SW to $56^{\circ} 30'$. Its whole length is nearly 100 m., stretching to within a few miles of the German ocean, and being prevented only by a slip of land from going from sea to sea until 1825, when the North sea broke through this strip, and converted the N part of Jutland into an island. It contains several islands, of which that of Mors is the most considerable.

LYMINGE, a parish in Kent, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N by E of Hythe. Area 4,320 acres. Pop. in 1841, 941.

LYMINGTON, or LIMINGTON, a parish in Somersetshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. SE of Ilchester. Area 1,450 acres. Pop. in 1831, 313; in 1841, 342.

LYMINGTON, a borough and seaport in the p. of Boldre, co. of Southampton, 16 m. SW of Southampton, pleasantly situated on the W bank of the Lymington river. Area 1,570 acres. Pop. in 1801, 2,378; in 1831, 3,361; in 1841, 3,813; in 1851, 2,651.—The town—originally called Lentune—consists principally of one long street, intersected at right angles by several smaller ones. It has undergone of late years considerable improvement. The income of the borough in 1839-40, arising solely from rents, amounted to £103; in 1849-50, to £115. The parl. boundaries of the borough include the p. of L., and part of the p. of Boldre. The number of electors registered in 1837 was 296; in 1848, 293.—Little or no commerce is carried on within the town; and the only manufacture in the neighbourhood is that of salt. The trade of the port, which is an appendage to that of Southampton, and admits vessels of 300 tons burden, consists chiefly in the importation of coals, culm, and cinders, and the exportation of timber to the north of England. By means of a steam navigation company, a regular communication has been established between this port and that of Portsmouth and the isle of Wight. There are ship-building establishments and rope-walks here. Handsome and convenient baths have been fitted up for the accommodation of visitors during the summer-season to this agreeable watering-place. L. gives the title of Viscount to the family of Wallop.

LYMINGTON, a hundred and parish of Van Diemen's Land, in the co. of Cornwall. The hundred comprises the parishes of Uplands, L., Deddington, and Beverley.

LYMM, or **LYMN**, a parish and village in Cheshire, 7 m. NW by N of Nether-Knutsford. Area 4,840 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,305; in 1841, 2,658.

LYMPNE, or **LIMNE**, a parish of Kent, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. W of Hythe, intersected by the Royal Military canal. Area 2,200 acres. Pop. in 1831, 532; in 1841, 606. There was formerly a Roman castle here, the site of which is now occupied by Struttfall-castle. Limne is supposed to have been mentioned by Ptolemy under the name of *Limen*, and in several copies of Antoninus' Itinerary, by that of *Portus Lemanis*.

LYMPSHAM, a parish in Somersetshire, 6 m. W of Axbridge, on the river Axe, and in the line of the Bristol and Exeter railway. Area 1,940 acres. Pop. in 1831, 521; in 1841, 567.

LYMPSTON, a parish in Devonshire, $7\frac{3}{4}$ m. SE by S of Exeter, on a branch of the Exe. Area 1,790 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,066; in 1841, 999.

LYNCH, or **LINCX**, a parish in Sussex, 4 m. N by W of Midhurst. Area 190 acres. Pop. in 1841, 77.

LYNCHBURG, a township and town in Campbell co., in the state of Virginia, U. S., 116 m. W by S of Richmond, on James river. Pop. 6,395. It conducts an active trade in tobacco, cotton, and flour.

LYNCOMBE-WITH-WIDCOMBE, a parish in Somersetshire, on the S bank of the Avon, and within the par. boundary of the city of Bath. Area 1,790 acres. Pop. in 1831, 8,704; in 1841, 1,380.

LYND, a river of North Australia, flowing NW through a mountainous country, from the point on which Dr. Leichardt struck it in S lat. $17^{\circ} 58'$, E long. $17^{\circ} 9'$.

LYNDHURST, a parish in Southamptonshire, 9 m. WSW of Southampton. Area 3,560 acres. Pop. in 1801, 882; in 1831, 1,236; in 1841, 1,380. The village is situated almost in the centre of the New Forest, of which it may be regarded as the capital. The King's-house, as it is called, is the official residence of the lord-warden; and attached to it are the King's-stables, erected about the time of Charles II. On August 2d, 1100, William Rufus, while hunting here with Sir Walter Tyrryl and others, was slain by an arrow, which, glancing accidentally from a tree, struck him to the heart. Sir John Singleton Copley, late lord-high-chancellor of England, was created Baron Lyndhurst in 1827.

LYNDON, a parish in Rutlandshire, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. SE by S of Oakham, on the river Chater. Area 860 acres. Pop. in 1831, 102; in 1841, 100.

LYNE, a river in Devonshire, which rises on Black Barrow Down, Exmoor, and flows into the Bristol channel at Lynmouth.—Also a river of Peebles-shire, the next in local importance to the Tweed. It rises in various little head-waters, one of them on Weatherlaw, a brief distance from the sources of the N. Esk, and the Water-of-Leith, and several of them draining Cauldstane-slap, a grand mountain-pass from Tweeddale to the N. Receiving in its progress Baddingsgill-burn, West-water, and numerous mountain-rills, it runs $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. SE and S; is joined by Tarth-water, which bears along with it the tributary waters of a branch of the Medwin, on its r. bank; then runs 4 m. SE; and falls into the Tweed $2\frac{3}{4}$ m. in a straight line above Peebles. Its entire length of course is $15\frac{1}{2}$ m., or, including sinuosities, about 20 m.

LYNE AND MEGGET, two parishes in Peebles-shire, widely apart in position, but strictly identified in their ecclesiastical connection and statistics. Lyne is nearly circular, with a small square northerly pro-

jection; and is bounded on the E and SE by Meldon-burn, which divides it from Peebles. Megget is distant geographically 8 m., and lies on the S verge of the co. Pop. in 1831, 156; in 1841, 175.

LYNEHAM, a chapelry in the p. of Shipton-under-Whichwood, co. of Oxford, 6 m. NNE of Burford. Area 1,650 acres. Pop. in 1831, 237; in 1841, 248.—Also a parish in Wilts, 4 m. SW of Wootton-Basset. Area 3,500 acres. Pop. in 1841, 1,317.

LYNESACK AND SOFTLEY, a township in the p. of St. Andrew-Auckland, co.-palatine of Durham, 7 m. N by E of Barnard-castle. Area 5,320 acres. Pop. in 1831, 795; in 1841, 910.

LYNFORD. See **LINFORD**.

LYNG. See **LING**.

LYNGBYE, a town of Denmark, in the isle of Sieland, on Lake Arroe, 7 m. NNW of Copenhagen. Pop. 500.

LYNN, a township of Massachusetts, U. S., 13 m. NE of Boston, on Nahant promontory. Pop. 9,347.

—Also a township in Lehigh co., in Pennsylvania. Pop. 1,895.

LYNN CANAL, an extensive inlet on the W coast of N. America, which has its entrance in about N lat. $58^{\circ} 20'$, and continues in a northerly direction about 60 m. from the N extremity of Chatham strait. It was so called by Vanconver, after the town of Lynn, his native place.

LYNNFIELD, a township of Essex co., Massachusetts, U. S., 20 m. N of Boston. Pop. 707.

LYNN (NORTH), a parish and rectory in Norfolk, 1 m. N of Lynn-Regis. Area 1,080 acres. Pop. in 1831, 54; in 1841, 38.

LYNN-REGIS, or **KING'S LYNN**, a borough and sea-port in the hund. of Freebridge-Lynn, Norfolk, at the mouth of the Great Ouse, on its E bank, about 10 m. S of the German ocean, and 40 m. W by N of Norwich. Area 2,620 acres. Pop. in 1801, 10,096; in 1831, 13,370; in 1841, 15,751; in 1851, 19,355.—The town stands at the W extremity of a district rising eastward in gentle eminences, highly cultivated, and interspersed with neat villas and thriving plantations. The Ouse, here nearly a $\frac{1}{2}$ m. in breadth, presents on its W bank a flat alluvial district in fine contrast with the higher ground on the E. The river above this point has been diverted into a new and more direct channel, called the Eau-brink cut. The town extends along the bank of the river, from S to N, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m., by a $\frac{1}{2}$ m. in breadth. Four small rivulets or canals, here called *fleets*, intersect the town in various directions, and are crossed by a number of small bridges. These canals are navigable for coal-boats even in the heart of the town, where they are only visible from the back-premises of the buildings with which they are closely lined. At high spring tides they are apt to overflow and inundate the streets in some places to a depth of several feet. The town on the land side is surrounded by a deep wet fosse, at one time defended by 9 bastions, and flanked by a strong embattled wall, of which there are still extensive ruins. St. Anne's fort at the N end of the town protected the harbour. It is a well-built place, and contains many excellent houses, and extensive premises calculated for trade; but the streets and lanes are generally narrow. The public walks in the E part of the town are margined with handsome trees and shrubs. The newer streets are comparatively spacious, and consist of neat houses. The church, founded about the beginning of the 12th cent., though curtailed of its original dimensions, is still a noble pile. It is chiefly built of freestone, and has a nave, chancel, aisles, transept, and 2 towers 86 ft. in height at the W end. The roof is supported by 22 clustered columns, with long Saxon arches. The chapel of St.

Nicholas, one of the handsomest and most spacious in the kingdom, erected in the 14th cent., is in the Gothic style, and measures 200 ft. in length and 78 ft. in breadth. There are several schools, hospitals, and almshouses in this borough. The income of the borough in 1839-40 was £8,914; in 1849-50, £8,549. The borough returns 2 members to parliament. The boundaries of the borough for parl. purposes comprehend the two parishes of St. Margaret and All-Saints. The number of electors registered in 1837 was 930; in 1848, 980. Sir Robert Walpole represented this borough in 17 successive parliaments, and was returned notwithstanding his expulsion from the house-of-commons.—The port, from its position in relation to the inland navigation of 8 counties on the one hand, and its free communication with the German ocean and the N of Europe on the other, has been long of considerable importance, especially in the corn and coal trade. The port jurisdiction extends to Burnham-Overy on the E. and to the entrance of Wisbech-harbour on the W. The harbour is capacious and deep, the tides rising about 18 ft.; but the entrance is obstructed by sand-banks, and the anchorage in the river is bad from the oozy state of its bed. A scheme is entertained for a general union into one great outfall of the great navigable rivers,—the Ouse, the Nene, the Welland, and the Witham,—whereby it is possible not only to improve the harbour of L. to the greatest possible extent, but at the same time to contribute a more than equal share of improvement to the harbour of Boston and the navigation of the river Welland, and whereby also no less than 170,000 acres of fertile land might be recovered from the sea. The navigation of the Great Ouse, and the drainage of the fens in and near the Bedford level, and all the low lands near the river, amounting to about 320,000 acres, have already been considerably improved by the new channel named the Eau-brink cut, completed in 1821, and extending to the vicinity of the Marshland free-bridge, making the cut $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. in length, and from 300 to 350 ft. in breadth, and thus lessening the distance from Lynn to St. Germain's bridge, from nearly 7 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. Further advantages to the inland trade of the port are anticipated from the introduction of railway conveyance into this district of the country. The principal imports are coals, to the extent of about 160,000 chaldrons per annum, chiefly from ports in the counties of Durham and Northumberland. Wine is also rather largely imported from Spain and Portugal. Timber, hemp, and other produce are imported from the Baltic, and various other articles from America, Holland, Norway, &c., for the interior of the country. The returns for exportation are corn, wool, and various manufactures. The quantity of corn shipped coastwise is nearly 200,000 quarters per annum. L. was anciently one of the first ports in the kingdom, ranking at one time even higher than Hull. Down to the end of last cent. the annual receipts of the port were only exceeded in England by those of London, Liverpool, Bristol, and Hull; but they are now exceeded by those of Newcastle, Gloucester, Plymouth, Sunderland, Whitehaven, Exeter, Stockton, and even Goole, and Yarmouth. The customs receipt in 1761 amounted to £37,600; in 1836, to £52,470; in 1840, to £67,139; and in 1846, to £49,613. The shipping belonging to the port has also been considerably on the increase during the present cent. In 1776 the number of vessels registered was 85. In 1835 it was 122 = 15,308 tons, besides numerous small craft and fishing boats; and in 1847, 164 = 19,078 tons. There are ship-yards here, in which many large vessels have been built.—L. appears to have anciently been a manufacturing town, but it has

long ceased to be so to any extent except in articles connected with shipping. There are however several large malthouses and breweries, cork-cutting establishments, sacking, rope and twine manufactories, iron foundries, tobacco and corn-mills, &c. The new market-house is a large and commodious edifice, erected in 1830. Other edifices connected with trade and commerce are the excise office and the custom-house. There are also bonded warehouses for all foreign goods, except East India goods and tobacco, unless brought coastwise for home use or ships' stores.

[History.] Lambard informs us that Lynn, "standing on the sea, washed with the water Isis, [the Ouse] was much haunted of long time with Hollanders, Flemings, and other nations of the east countreys, as William of Newbottle witnesseth in the life of Kinge Rich. I." In the reign of Richard I. it was much frequented by Jews. In the succeeding reign it distinguished itself for its loyalty to King John. In 1585, 1598, 1624, 1635, 1636, and 1666, the plague raged here to a great extent. During the civil war, L. was garrisoned for the interest of Charles, and stood a siege of three weeks by the parliamentary forces under the earl of Manchester.

LYNNVILLE, a village in Warwick co., in Iowa, U. S., 162 m. SW by S of Indianapolis.—Also a village in Giles' co., in Tennessee.

LYNN (WEST), a parish in Norfolk, 2 m. W of King's Lynn. Area 1,710 acres. Pop. in 1841, 477.

LYNX-KRAAL, a Hottentot settlement in the E part of the Koranas country, on the Donkin, 120 m. E of Lattakui.

LYON, a river of Breadalbane, Perthshire, rising on the SE side of Benachastle, close on the boundary with Glenorchy in Argyleshire; expanding into Loch-Lyon; and falling into the Tay, $2\frac{1}{4}$ m. after that magnificent river's efflux from its cognominal lake, and amid the gorgeous scenery which surrounds Taymouth-castle. Its entire length of course is 32 m. Of a host of mountain-tributaries, the longest is Glenmore-water, $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. in length, joining it at the point of its leaving Fortingal.

LYON (SAINT), a village of France, in the dep. of Basses-Alpes, cant. and 2 m. NE of Barrême. Pop. 1,895.

LYONG, a small island in the Eastern seas, near the E coast of Obi, in S lat. $1^{\circ} 39'$, E long. $128^{\circ} 14'$.

LYONNAIS, a district in the SE of France, on the W side of the Saone and the Loire; bounded on the NE by Bourgogne; on the SE by Dauphiny; on the S by Languedoc; and on the W by Auvergne. It is about 30 m. in length, and 17 m. in breadth; and has an area of 781,018 hectares. It is fertile in wine, corn, and fruit; and contains the towns of Lyons, Arbresle, Montbrison, St. Etienne, Tarare, St. Chamont, Condrieux, Belleville, and Charlieu. It now forms part of the depts. of the Rhone and the Loire.

LYONS, or more properly LYON, a large and celebrated city in the SE of France, the capital of the dep. of the Rhone, in N lat. $45^{\circ} 45' 44''$, E long. $4^{\circ} 49' 24''$, 245 m. SE of Paris, and 275 m. ENE of Bordeaux, at an alt. of 532 ft. above sea-level. The Rhone and Saone, both coming from the northward, approach within less than a mile of each other, flow for a few miles nearly parallel, and afterwards unite: on the tongue of land enclosed between the two rivers, a triangular space about 3 m. in length by 3 furl. in average breadth, L. is chiefly built. The form of the city is oblong; its length, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m.; its breadth, including the streets to the W of the Saone, about 1 m.; but if we take in the scattered streets further to the W, on the heights of Fourvières, the breadth is nearly 2 m. All this space is surrounded by a rampart, and the entrances to the city are by six gates. To the N of the city are the suburbs of Serin and St. Clair (conjointly called La Croix-Rousse); W of the Saone, are those of St. Irenée, Vaise, St. Just, and

St. George's; and on the l. or E bank of the Rhone, are the Faubourg Guillotiere and the Quartier-des-Broteaux. The N and W suburbs are, next to the city itself, the quarters in which the weavers mostly reside. The two rivers are both large; their channels are of nearly the same breadth; the Rhone contains the greater volume of water; but the Saone, in a commercial point of view, is the more important stream. The bridges over the placid stream of the Saone were 10 in number previous to the great inundation of 1840, when the two rivers met in the midst of the city. L. is more remarkable for its trade than for elegance as a town. "The second city of France," says a recent tourist, "in all save its situation, and perhaps the grandeur of its quays,—a grandeur produced by the towering height and rock-like massiveness of its buildings,—is a disappointing town. In point of beauty and cheerful gaiety, Bordeaux bears away the bell; so far as the outward and visible signs of commercial prosperity go,—so far as crowded thoroughfares and processions of vehicles are concerned,—Marseilles beats all rivals hollow. In its public buildings, L. is heavy and unattractive; in its streets, sombre and unimposing,—quite destitute, in fact, of that crush and tide of moving pop. which distinguishes many less important French towns,—Nantes, for example. The piled ranges of the quays, and the towering height of the rocks, which rise above the houses, give the place its best characteristic. The late growth of L. has been rapid." The streets cross each other at right angles; but they are in general narrow, and many of them dark and gloomy, except in the new parts of the town. The square of Louis le Grand or the Place-de-Bellecour, and the quays along the Rhone, display considerable elegance in their edifices. The houses are for the most part of hewn stone, and are generally five or six stories high, partaking—as remarked—of all the gloominess of the street, and built in a heavy style of architecture. Of the public promenades the finest are the Allee Perache, and L'Ile-Barbe. Of the public buildings the most noted are the Hotel-de-ville, and the large hospital called Hotel-Dieu. The Hospice-de-la-Charite is remarkable only for its extent, being capable of containing 3,000 patients. The cathedral, one of the oldest churches in France, is a large building in the Saracenic style on the r. bank of the Saone. The church of Ainay deserves attention as a relic of antiquity, being situated on the ruins of a temple of Augustus. Of the other churches of the city, those of the Chartreux and St. Nizier alone deserve to be visited. The palace of St. Pierre, formerly a monastery, has a fine collection of paintings, statues, and antiques, and a library of 20,000 volumes. L. has 2 theatres, one of which is accounted the finest provincial theatre in France. The other buildings deserving of special notice are the arsenal, the Place-du-Change, and the mint. The best private houses are situated at the two extremities of the town. L. has a variety of antiquities,—the remains of an aqueduct, a theatre, reservoirs, and mosaics.—Among its literary institutions are an academy of sciences founded in 1700, and an academy of fine arts founded in 1724. Its establishments for the education of youth are in considerable repute; they consist of a primary and secondary school established in 1803, a veterinary school, and a number of private seminaries. The public library, occupying a fine building on the r. bank of the Rhone, is said to contain about 120,000 vols., the largest provincial collection of books in France. There are societies of medicine, agriculture, and commerce in the city, and a fine botanic garden.

Manufactures.] L. is the first manufacturing town in France,

and is particularly noted for its extensive fabrics of silk. In former years it supplied a great part of Europe with silk wares. Before the revocation of the edict of Nantes—from 1650 to 1680—the number of looms in L. and its neighbourhood was reckoned as ranging from 9,000 to 12,000. This was a vast amount of manufacturing riches for the period; but the wise and just enactment of Henri Quatre was put aside by the intriguing priests who surrounded the grande monarchie; the silk weavers were scattered abroad over Europe; Spitalfields received its colony; and L. was all but ruined. From 1689 to the close of the cent., 4,000 is estimated as the number of looms in L. By the middle of the next cent. the damage had been so far repaired that we find 12,000 *metiers* again rattling at the junction of Rhone and Saone. Between 1780 and 1788 L. attained her highest period of manufacturing prosperity previous to the great revolution. She numbered then at least 18,000 looms. The fratricidal struggle of the revolution followed. L. in the siege which she sustained at the hands of the convention, lost 30,000 of her citizens, and the number of looms fell to 3,500. From 1804 to 1812—the best industrial period of the empire—the amount of looms ranged at from 10,000 to 12,000. The peace rapidly increased their numbers. In 1816 there were upwards of 20,000 looms in L. The best two years of the restoration, industrially considered, were 1826 and 1827—in the latter of which 27,000 looms were at work. On the authority of an official statement, in 1833, there were then about 40,000 silk looms in L. and its vicinity; namely 17,000 in the city *infra muros*, 9,000 in the immediate suburbs, upwards of 5,000 in the adjacent portion of the dep. of the Rhone, and nearly 9,000 more scattered throughout the nearest parts of the contiguous depts. of Loire, Saone-et-Loire, Ain, Isere, and Drome. In 1835 it was estimated, also officially, that there were in and about L. as many as 38,000 weavers, of whom 8,000 were masters, and 30,000 *compagnons* or journeymen and other assistants. The number of silk weavers was apt to vary greatly in the first part of this last decennial period, the revolutionary movements having obliged many of the workmen to emigrate at different times from France to Zurich and elsewhere; but Hugo estimated the aggregate pop. depending for a livelihood on the silk weaving in L. and its vicinity a few years ago at 80,000 persons. The weaving at L. is not conducted in large factories, as in the chief manufacturing towns of Great Britain, but is almost wholly domestic. The silk-merchants—of whom there are from 500 to 600 in L.—supply the weavers with the patterns and raw material, sometimes with the reusses and reeds, and pay them according to the quantity of manufactured goods they produce. The looms are the property of the master weavers, who commonly possess each from 2 to 6 or 8. These are wrought at by the master himself, in his own apartments, aided by his family, and by such journeymen as he chooses to engage. The eminence which the silks of France have attained, is justly attributed, not only to the intrinsic excellence of the fabrics themselves, but to the rapid production of new patterns. It is estimated that not more than 25 new pieces are on an average manufactured on the same pattern; and, indeed, the patterns are usually exhibited to the wholesale buyer before the articles are manufactured at all. The importance of the French silks maintaining their character for superiority of taste is so well-appreciated, that a large school of art has been established by the government at L., in which the different departments of design are taught gratuitously to about 200 students, who attend for a period of 5 years. The city of L. pays 20,000 francs, and the government 3,000 francs, for the support of this school. A botanical garden, hall of sculpture, museum of natural history, and anatomical theatre belong to it. There are professors for 9 different classes,—the elementary class, the bust-copying, living subject, ornamental, architectural, botanical, engraving, and anatomical classes; and another, in which is learnt the application to manufactures of all that has been previously taught, and the manner of transferring the designs of the artist to the loom of the weaver. The advanced students are readily located as draughtsmen to the manufacturers. The pay of such artists is from 3 to 10 or 12 *fr.* daily, or more; and if their talents are of a high order, they are frequently admitted as partners in the houses where they are established; for the success of the most prosperous L. manufactures is almost universally traceable to the artistical skill of some one of the partners or assistants.

"A very remarkable feature in the industrial economy, not only of L. but of all French manufacturing towns," says a correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle*, whose communications furnish many interesting details on the commercial condition of this great manufacturing city, "is the excellent institution called *Le Conseil des Prud'hommes*. This body, it is generally known in England, forms a species of trading and commercial tribunal before which are settled all questions between workmen, or between masters and workmen, relating to the manufacture, its merits, and its customs. The *prud'hommes*—contracted from *prudent homes*—constitute perhaps the most patriarchal species of court in Europe. They are the elders,—the 'potent, grave, and reverend seigneurs,'—of the craft. They are deep, and have been so from youth, in the mysteries of the calling; in all its technical processes, and in all its social and industrial customs. Masters and workmen are equally represented on the bench of the *prud'hommes*, each section of the community choosing its deputies and exponents. In L. the employers are represented by 8 master-manufacturers, called *marchands fabricants*, and the workmen by 8 *chefs d'atelier*. The personnel of the tribunal is entirely changed every three years, one-third of the judges going out annually, and their successors being publicly elected by mas-

ters and men. Three audiences are held every week, always in the evening, when the workmen can conveniently attend. Two of these courts are called 'Sittings preparatory and conciliatory'; and at these audiences by far the greater number of disputes are quickly patched up and settled,—each member of the *conseil* mingling with the contending parties, chatting confidentially and amicably, and very often settling the whole matter with a couple of common-sense phrases. The secret of this court and satisfactory mode of getting through business appears simply to depend upon the perfect and intimate knowledge which the judges possess of the rules and usages of the trade as applicable to any disputed question, and upon the moral weight which is naturally attached to the authority and opinions of the elders of the 'mystery.' One fundamental rule of the *prud'hommes* is that every man must plead his own cause: not the shadow of a lawyer is on any account allowed to take part in the proceedings. Men, women, girls, and boys, must tell their own stories after their own fashion. Neither quibble nor quirk turns the tables upon the justice of a case. Ingenious pickers out of flaws in indictments would find their occupation gone before the *prud'hommes*. A rough, homely, rule-of-thumb species of justice is applied with the ready promptness of men of business, and men of the world, settling matters with which they are perfectly conversant. There is no appeal whatever. The sentences of the *prud'hommes* are final, and have the full force of law, besides being supported and vivified by the perfect confidence of all classes of the working and commercial population. The summons to attend the preparatory and conciliatory discussions is called an 'invitation,' and is issued for the small fee of 30 centimes, or threepence. The summons to attend the regular and more formal court is called a 'citation,' but processes comparatively seldom get beyond the first stage."—Among the other manufactures of L. are hats, leather, carpets, coloured paper, bone and copper buttons, and jewellery. The printing and bookselling of this place are the next to Paris in importance; and L. possesses an advantage of rare occurrence in France in the command of coal. The merchants of L. trade with Spain, Italy, Holland, Switzerland, and even with the states of the North. From Spain they import fine wool, from Italy large quantities of raw silk, which they frequently return in a manufactured state, partly through the medium of the Rhone and the Mediterranean, partly by means of mules, over the Alps. Their transactions with the Levant were at one time extensive, a considerable quantity of silk entering into the dress of the eastern nations. L. has 4 annual fairs, in January, May, August, and November, all well-frequented.

The pop. of L. before the first revolution is said to have been 150,000. At one period it was reduced to little more than half that number; but in 1836 it was 147,223; and in 1846 it was returned at 159,783. It is the see of the archbishop of Lyons and Vienne, and the seat of the provincial courts, and of a Calvinistic consistory. The neighbourhood of L. is one of the most pleasant spots in France, being not only more rich but more populous than the vicinity of Paris. Viewed from an eminence, it presents to the eye a succession of villages, chateaux, and country houses, in the middle of lawns, pleasure-grounds, and gardens, the whole laid out in a better taste than is common on the continent. The variety of hill and dale, of wood and vineyard, of meadow and cornfield, intermixed with the houses in the immediate vicinity of the town, gives it a lively and rural air, which seldom belongs to a populous city. A number of baths are erected along the banks of the rivers. Steamers daily ply on the Rhone to Vienne, Valence, Avignon, and Arles; and on the Saone to Chalons. A railway connects L. with the Loire at Roanne; and other lines now in progress of formation, will bring it into railway communication with Paris and Marseilles.—The city is defended by a line of fortifications on the E; by several forts on the l. bank of the Rhone, and the r. bank of the Saone; and by the forts Montessuy and Calviere. The fort of Montessuy commands the faubourg of Croix-Rousse, which is the St. Antoine of L., "a moral volcano teeming with turbulence and sedition," whence in 1831, the weavers, driven to desperation by starvation, burst forth upon the city, and held six days' possession of it.

History. L. was founded about 42 years before the Christian era, by the Roman general Manlius Plancus, and was destined as an asylum to the inhabitants of Vienne, whom the Allobroges had expelled from their territory. The new town, which received the name of *Lugdunum*, was made the capital of Celtic Gaul, the head-quarters of the Roman legions, and soon became

a central spot for traders. About A. D. 145, it was burnt to the ground; but was soon after rebuilt by a grant from the emperor Nero. In the 12th and 15th cents., many opulent families fled hither from Italy, on account of the troubles which agitated that country; and are said to have been the first to introduce the silk manufactures. The revolution burst forth in 1789, and soon after, two parties arose in this city,—the one attached to the royal cause, or at most to a moderate reform,—the other the partisans of the Jacobins. After a long struggle, the former gained the ascendancy in 1793; but the Jacobins at Paris having triumphed over their opponents, prevailed on the convention to declare against the Lyonnese. The city was formally besieged by the troops of the convention, and being obliged to surrender, became the scene of the most lamentable atrocities. A long list of judicial murders ensued. The guillotine being found too slow to execute the sanguinary mandates received from Paris, whole parties were crowded together in boats, and sunk by the fire of cannon. The convention had even decreed the entire demolition of the city, the extinction of its name, and the erection of a new town, under the name of Commune-Affranchie, when the Jacobin party was overthrown. In the spring of 1814, several severe actions took place in this neighbourhood between the French and Austrians; and on the return of Bonaparte from Elba, in March 1815, the princes of the house of Bourbon were obliged by the military to withdraw; and a part of the inhabitants received the invader with acclamations.—*Parliamentary papers.*—*Morning Chronicle.*—*Boaring's Report.*—*Inglish.*—*Hugo.*—*Blanqui.*

LYONS, a township of Ontario co., New York, U. S., on the Erie canal, 175 m. WNW of Albany. Pop. 4,302.—Also a township in Ionia co., in Michigan, 134 m. WNW of Detroit, at the head of the steam-boat navigation of Grand river, and 100 m. from its mouth. Pop. 497.

LYONS (GULF OF). See LION.

LYONS-LA-FORET, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of Eure, 11 m. NE of Andelys. Pop. 1,650.

LYONSHALL, a parish of Hereford, 2½ m. ESE of Kington. Area 4,650 acres. Pop. in 1841, 902.

LYPTAU. See LIPTAU.

LYRA, an island of the Yellow sea, in the archipelago and to the SW of the peninsula of Corea, in N lat. 34° 10', and E long. 126° 7'.

LYS, LEYE, LIJS, or LISA, a river which has its source in France, in the dep. of the Pas-de-Calais, and cant. of Huechin, 11 m. WSW of Bethune. It flows first N to Théroutenne; then turns E and waters Aire and St. Venant; thence enters the dep. of the Nord and bathes Merville, Estaires, and Armentieres. A little below the latter town it takes a NE direction along the confines of Belgium. Near Menin it enters the prov. of West Flanders, in which it passes Courtrai, flows thence into E. Flanders, and, after a sinuous course of about 126 m., 57 of which are within the French frontier, throws itself into the Schelde, on the l. bank, at Ghent. The L. is navigable a distance of 114 m., and forms by its affluents and the canals with which it is connected an important system of communication. Its principal affluents are the Deule and Mandelle, the latter of which it receives on the l. Its chief articles of transit are charcoal, stones, lime, wine, and oil. This river formerly gave its name to a dep. of France, now comprised in the Belgian prov. of West Flanders.—Also a village in the dep. of the Saone-et-Loire, cant. and 8 m. SE of St. Gengou-le-Royal, and 18 m. NW of Maçon. Pop. 400.

LYS (SAINT), a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Haute-Garonne, and arrond. of Muret. The cant. comprises 11 com. Pop. in 1831, 6,011; in 1841, 6,412. The town is 9 m. WNW of Muret, and 16 m. WSW of Toulouse. Pop. 1,223. It has manufactories of linen, and carries on a considerable trade in charcoal.

LYSANDER, a township in Onondaga co., in the state of New York, U. S., 144 m. W by N of Albany. Pop. 4,306.

LYSIEC, a town of Galicia, in the circle and 6 m. WSW of Stanislawow. Pop. 1,800. It has a manufactory of maroccco leather.

LYSING, a haerad of Sweden, in the W part of the prefecture of Linköping.

LYSKOVA, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 50 m. SE of Nijnei-Novgorod, district and 4 m. SW of Makariev, on the r. bank of the Volga. Pop. 4,000. It has a seignorial castle and 6 churches. A large fair for horses and cattle is held here once a-year.

LYSOBYKI, a town of Poland, in the woiwodie and 42 m. SSW of Siedlec, obwod and 21 m. SW of Radzyn, on the r. bank of the Wieprz. Pop. 445.

LYSSYA-GORY, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and district and 20 m. WNW of Tambov, on the r. bank of the Tchelnovaia.

LYSTER, a parish of Norway, in the diocese and 105 m. NE of Bergen, and bail. of North Bergen. Pop. 2,606.

LYSZKOWO, a town of Poland, in the woiwodie of Angustowo, obwod and 29 m. E of Seyny, and 30

m. NNE of Grodno, on the l. bank of the Niemen. Pop. 250.

LYTHAM, a parish and village in the hund. of Amounderness, co.-palatine of Lancashire, 5 m. SW of Kirkham, on the N bank of the estuary of the Ribble. Of late years L. has been much resorted to as a watering-place, and, in consequence, has undergone many improvements. Area 5,240 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,523; in 1841, 2,082.

LYTHAN'S (Str.), a parish in Glamorganshire, 5½ m. SW by W of Cardiff. Pop. in 1841, 110.

LYTHE, a parish and township in the N. R. of Yorkshire, 3¼ m. NW of Whitby. The parish includes the townships of Barnby, Borrowby, Ellerby, Hutton-Mulgrave, L., Nickleby, Newton-Mulgrave, and Ugthorpe. There are some alum works in this p. In the vicinity of the village is Mulgrave-castle. Area of p. 13,250 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,116; in 1841, 2,080.

M

MAABDEH (El), a town of Upper Egypt, in the prov. and 15 m. NNW of Siout, and 3 m. E of Manfalut, near the r. bank of the Nile. It has 5 Coptic churches. Near it are extensive caverns which seem to have been employed as places of sepulture for the mummies of crocodiles.

MAAD, or **MAD**, a town of Hungary, in the comitat of Zemplin, 7 m. NW of Tokay, and 39 m. S of Kaschau, in the midst of the Hegyallya chain of hills. Pop. 5,644. It has a synagogue and 2 churches, a Catholic and a Protestant. The locality is noted for its wines and vintage fetes. In the vicinity is the royal vineyard of Theresienberg.

MAADEH-EL-NOKRA, a town of Arabia, in the Nedjid, in the prov. of Jebel, 18 m. ENE of Medina.

MAADEN. See **ARGHANA-MAADEN**.

MAAGDEN ISLAND. See **VIRGIN ISLAND**.

MAAM, a mountain-pass in co. Galway, 1 m. NW of the head of the Cunnemara arm of Lough Corrib, in the glen of the Bealnabrack rivulet, and on the S verge of the p. of Ross. It constitutes the only practicable inlet to the S, E, W, or central districts of Joyce-country.

MAAM-INA, an elevated and sublime mountain-pass, through the group of the Binabola mountains, in the barony of Ballinahinch, co. Galway.

MAAM-TURK, a lofty mountain-pass in co. Galway, on the road from Renvyle to Oughterard, 8 m. ESE of Renvyle.

MAAN, or **MAANAN**, a town of Arabia, near the frontier of Turkey in Asia, and to the SE of the Dead sea, 84 m. SE of Jerusalem, and on the road from Damascus to Mecca. It consists of two parts, built on two hills, and, though situated in the midst of a rocky country, possesses fine gardens and vineyards. Its pomegranates, apricots, and peaches are of the finest quality. The inhabitants derive their chief subsistence from the pilgrims who pass through the town, which is a kind of advanced post to the sacred city of Medina. They are extremely quarrel-

some, and the two sections of the town maintain incessant strife with each other. The environs are rocky, and are incapable of cultivation. The town derives its chief importance from its springs.

MAANINGA, a village of Russia in Europe, in the grand-duchy of Finland, gov. and 24 m. NW of Kuopio, and district of Cedre-Savolax.

MAANJIRY, a town of Hindostan, in the presidency of Madras, prov. of Malabar, and district of Ernaad, 15 m. SW of Nellorem, and 30 m. ESE of Calicut.

MAANSELKA, a chain of hills in the NW part of Russia in Europe, in the grand-duchy of Finland, and gov. of Uleaborg. It is connected on the SE with the Olonetz mountains, and on the NW with the chain of the Dofrines; and thus forms a portion of the dividing-line between the White sea and the Baltic.

MAARSEN, a village of Holland, in the prov. and 5 m. NW of Utrecht, on the l. bank of the Wecht. Pop. 1,150, half of whom are Jews. It has a synagogue, and contains many fine villas.

MAAS. See **MEUSE**.

MAASLAND, formerly a department of Holland, the cap. of which was the Hague. In 1809 and 1810 it was partitioned amongst the French depts. of the Deux-Nethes, Bouches-du-Rhin, and Bouches-de-la-Meuse. It now forms the S part of the prov. of Holland.—Also a village of Holland, in the S part of the prov. of Holland, cant. and 4 m. WNW of Vlaardingen, and 10 m. WNW of Rotterdam. Pop. 1,600.

MAASLANDSLUIS, or **MAASLUIS**, a town of Holland, in the prov. of S. Holland, cant. and 5 m. W of Vlaardingen, and 11 m. W of Rotterdam, on an arm of the Meuse. Pop. 4,500. It has manufactories of sail-cloth, cordage, leather, and oil; and building-docks. Herring, cod, and whale-fishing, form also important objects of local industry. L. returns one deputy to the provincial states.

MAASOE, an island of the Arctic ocean, off the

N coast of Norway, to the W of the island of Magerøe, in N lat. 71° , E long. $24^{\circ} 35'$. It is about 9 m. in length, and has a good port. It is unhealthy, and scantily populated.

MAASTRICHT. See **MAESTRICHT**.

MAAT, a town of Hindostan, in the presidency of Bengal, prov. and 42 m. NW of Agra, district and 33 m. SW of Aligur, on the l. bank of the Jumna.

MAATSUYKER'S ISLANDS, a small group in the Southern ocean, near the SW cape of Van Diemen's Land, in S lat. $43^{\circ} 30'$, E long. $146^{\circ} 20'$.

MABAH, a town of Nigritia, in Kanem, 69 m. E of Lari, on the N bank of Lake Chad.

MABAKHESER-KOUL, a lake of Chinese Turkestan, extending between 40° and 42° N lat., and 83° and 85° E long. It is about 48 m. in length from E to W, and 14 m. at its greatest breadth.

MABARRE, a town of Upper Guinea, on the coast of Sierra-Leone, and in the Timmaneh country, 45 m. E of Freetown, on the r. bank of the Rokelli.

MABBA, a river of Brazilian Guayana, an affluent of the Rio Negro, which it joins on the r. bank, near Santa-Isabel.

MABBE, a town of Brazil, in the prov. of Para, on the l. bank of the Rio Negro, 60 m. above the fort of São-Gabriel.

MABELLY, a town of Upper Guinea, on the coast of Sierra-Leone, and in the Timmaneh country, 54 m. E of Freetown, on the r. bank of the Rokelli.

MABGHIA-KABAB-GANGRI, a mountain of Tibet, in the S part of the prov. of Ngari, and to the SW of Lake Ravan-Hrad.

MABIAN, a town of Arabia, in Yemen, 36 m. ENE of Loheia, and 105 m. WNW of Sana.

MABOMPPE, a commune and village of Belgian Luxemburg, in the cant. of Bastogne. Pop. 652.

MABRA (RAS EL), a headland of Algiers, in the prov. of Constantine, on the W side of the entrance of the gulf of Bona, in N lat. 37° .

MABRUK, a town of the Sahara, 185 m. NNE of Timbuctu, on the road from that town to Agaly. It is a large place, and its houses are substantially built of stone. The surrounding country is very fertile. Its inhabitants are chiefly Tuaricks.

MA-BUNG, a town of Upper Guinea, on the coast of Sierra-Leone, and in the Timmaneh country, 90 m. E of Freetown, and near the l. bank of the Rokelli, between Ma-Yosso and Roketchiek.

MABUYAUHA, a river of Brazilian Guayana, which flows into the Covari, an affluent of the Içana.

MACABU, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Rio-de-Janeiro, which rises in the N flank of the Serra-do-Frade, and runs E to the Lagoa-Feia.

MACACOS, a lake of Brazil, in the prov. of Para, which discharges itself into the Rio-Madeira, on the r. bank, near Borba.

MACACU, a town of Brazil, in the prov. and district of Rio-de-Janeiro, on the l. bank of a river of the same name, a little above the confluence of the Guapassu.—The river has its source in the Serra-dos-Órgãos; and after a tortuous course, in a generally SW direction, of about 45 m., throws itself into the NE side of the bay of Rio-de-Janeiro. Its banks are unhealthy from malaria.

MACAEL, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 32 m. NE of Almeria. Pop. 1,310.

MACAHALAR, a bay of the N coast of the island of Mindanao, Philippine islands, in N lat. $8^{\circ} 40'$, and E long. $134^{\circ} 30'$. It is 24 m. in breadth at its entrance, and about equal in depth.

MACAHE, a village of Brazil, in the prov. and comarca of Rio-de-Janeiro, at the mouth of the Rio-Macahé, extending along the foot of a chain of hills which encompasses a large bay. Its harbour can

receive vessels not exceeding 200 tons.—The Rio-Macahé rises in the Cordilheira-dos-Aimores, to the SE of Nova-Friburgo, and flows into the ocean opposite the isles of Santa-Anna.

MACAIRE (SAINT), a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Gironde and arrond. of La Réole. The cant. comprises 14 com. Pop. in 1831, 10,176; in 1841, 9,983. The town is 10 m. W of La Réole, and 29 m. SE of Bordeaux, on the r. bank of the Garonne. Pop. 1,582. It is of considerable antiquity, and has an exchange, a fine Gothic church, and a port the trade of which consists chiefly in the wine of the locality.—Also a commune in the dep. of the Maine-et-Loire, and cant. of Montfaucon, 9 m. SW of Beaupreau. Pop. 1,551.

MACAMBIRA, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Ceara, rising in the Serra-dos-Cocos, and flowing into the Rio-Poti, on the r. bank.

MACANNA, a district of Senegambia, in the kingdom of Bambuk, on the r. bank of the Falémé, an affluent of the Senegal. Its chief place is Tambaoura.

MACANS-DE-CAMINHA, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Estremadura, comarca and 20 m. ENE of Thomar, and 36 m. ENE of Leiria. Pop. 250.

MACANS-DE-DONA-MARIA, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Estremadura, comarca and 15 m. ESE of Chão-de-Couce, and 21 m. NE of Thomar, on Mount Santa Elena, and near the r. bank of the Alja. Pop. 1,700.

MACAO, a Portuguese town and settlement on the coast of China, occupying a projection on the SW side of an island called Heang-shang, on the W side of the estuary of the river of Canton, 40 m. below the Bocca Tigris, in N lat. $22^{\circ} 11' 10''$, E long. $113^{\circ} 30' 18''$ [*Belcher*]. The peninsula itself is almost an island, being only joined to it by a low narrow isthmus not above 400 yds. wide, across which is erected a barrier or wall by which all communication between the peninsula and the rest of the island is cut off at the pleasure of the Chinese authorities, who hold the barrier, and have barracks for troops on the other side. The wall has a few pieces of cannon upon it; but is in a ruinous state near the bay, where it has been broken down by the encroachments of the sea. The extreme breadth of the Portuguese settlement is about $\frac{3}{4}$ m.; its length, 3 m. The town presents a pretty appearance from the roadstead, its white-washed houses being built on the acclivity of two hills, around a spacious semicircular bay encompassed with hills, which are crowned with forts, convents, and churches; but its streets are narrow, and the houses of the Chinese part of the population are wretched in the extreme. The chief beauty of the town consists in a long line of well-built houses on the beach, with a broad walk in front called the Praya Grande. Behind this terrace, the houses are thrown together in a singularly confused manner; and the Christian churches, of which there are no fewer than 12, appear curiously intermixed with Chinese houses and temples. The forts above the town have an imposing appearance; but are mounted with unserviceable guns. With the exception of churches and convents, the only public building of consequence is the senate-house, which forms a termination to the only spacious street in the town. The governor's house, built near the landing-place, has nothing remarkable in its structure or appearance, but commands a beautiful prospect. The English factory, a plain commodious building, is contiguous to it; other nations have factories built in the same style. Vessels of burden cannot enter the harbour; but must anchor 6 or 7

m. to the E. Vessels destined for Canton, are commonly detained about 24 hours in M. roads, till the Chinese government send out a pilot, and permission to enter the Tigris. Although only that portion of it above the Bocca has been called the river, yet in reality the proper limits of the entrance to the river of Canton are defined by the little peninsula of M. on the W, and the island of Lintao on the E. These points are from 15 to 20 m. apart, and between them lie several small islands.—M. was at one time a place of the greatest importance to the Portuguese, being the centre of their trade, not only with China, but with Japan, Siam, Cochín-China, and all the countries in this part of Asia. Since the general decline of their Indian trade, it has sunk into a place of comparatively little importance. The Portuguese and foreign pop. was estimated in 1822 at 4,315; and in 1832 at 5,359, of whom 4,073 were Whites, 311 Caffre slaves, and 774 Tartar slaves. The Chinese pop. was supposed to amount to 30,000. The garrison amounts to about 300 blacks, all of whom originally came from Goa, and other Portuguese settlements in India. They have Portuguese officers. From constant intermarriage with the Chinese, it is with difficulty that the Portuguese can now be distinguished so far as personal appearance goes. The greater part of the so-called Portuguese are, in fact, Mestiços, or mongrels, descended from European fathers but Chinese or Malay mothers. The motley character of the pop. of M. seldom fails to strike a visitor. "Both Hong Kong and Singapore," says Mr. Adams, "offer great variety of costume to the notice of the traveller, but no place in the course of our wanderings amused me so much as the strange and populous city of M., particularly on account of the endless succession of Oriental figures that are there continually passing before the eye. For example, the intelligent Parsee, with high-crowned cap and snowy robes, contrasts with the sable garments and odd-shaped hat of the demure and sanctified Catholic priest; the swarthy son of Portugal, with haughty step and dark flashing eye, with the Brahmin, mild, observant, and serene; the wealthy British merchant, with the influential Mandarin; the respectable moneyed Armenian, in his picturesque and splendid dress, with the French officer and English sailor; while Portuguese damsels, gliding along to mass, with lustrous, expressive eyes and drapery gracefully thrown over the head and shoulders, complete the attractive picture. In every corner of the city swarms of narrow-eyed Chinese, acute, cunning, and industrious, eager to barter, greedy for gain, are importunate, impudent, but always good-natured. Some of these worthies may be seen sitting in groups, in the middle of the squares, quietly pursuing their various occupations." The principal Portuguese functionaries are the governor, the judge, and the bishop, each of whom receives about £200 sterling per ann. The whole of the shipping consists of about 16 small vessels, measuring little more than 5,000 tons, and even these vessels are generally chartered for foreign parts by Chinese adventurers, the owners being destitute of means to load them. The British merchants are the sole prop and support of the town. Independent of the money circulated by them, two-thirds of the revenue is derived from a tax levied upon their goods and property. There are here a well-endowed college for the education of Catholic priests, a royal grammar school, in which children are taught to read and write Portuguese, an English hospital, and several benevolent institutions. The American Presbyterian mission has a printing-press, with metallic types, in successful operation here. Camoens, while holding the office of Portuguese judge at M., composed the greater

part of 'The Lusiad' here, in a garden in the rear of the town.

Climate.] M. is exposed, during the summer months, to typhoons, which occur almost every year, and occasionally leave fearful marks of their violence. It is however a healthy place, and a favourite resort for invalids from all parts of India. The following table exhibits the range of the therm. and barom. at M. during the year 1831:

	Highest temp.	Lowest temp.	Mean height of barom.
January.	79°	53°	30° 26
February.	71	49	30 13
March.	77	56	30 20
April.	83	66	30 08
May.	85	71	29 95
June.	89	74	29 92
July.	92	81	29 87
August.	90	79	29 88
September.	88	76	29 91
October.	86	61	30 03
November.	80	57	30 14
December.	70	57	30 23

History.] The earliest European traffic with China was established by the Portuguese, who are said to have frequented the port of Ning-po or Siampo, in the first years of the 15th cent. In 1517, the viceroy of Goa sent 8 vessels from that settlement with an envoy, whose prudence was totally defeated by the conduct of the maritime commanders. The Portuguese, however, having rendered signal service to China in repelling a Japanese pirate, the emperor ceded this island to them in perpetuity, and here they built the town in 1585. The Chinese account of the origin of this settlement, and its relations to the celestial empire, is as follows: "In the middle of the dynasty Ming, the Portuguese borrowed the use of the place, and have increased considerably in the space of several hundred years. The indulgence of our abundant empire has overshadowed and surrounded them. Hence they have stood in awe of our majesty and felt our goodness. They passed the ocean myriads of miles in a wonderful manner, and small and great ranged under the renovating influence of the glorious sun of the heavenly empire. Macao is distant from the village of Tseen-shan 20 le (about 4 m.). The road to it is along the sand; it appears as the root of the Leen flower. The spot on which the foreigners live they have called 'The seat of Leen flower,' from its being surrounded by hills. At first the foreign ships had no fixed anchoring-place. They chose bays along the coast which were denominated *gaou*; as, for instance, in the district of Sin-ning, Kwang-hae and Wang-tung were employed as anchoring-places. In Heang-shan were Leang-pe-haon-king or Macao, and Shih-tze-mun (the Typa). In Tung-kwan district were Hoo-tow-mun (the Bogue), Tun-mun, and Ke-tse. On the 32d year of Kea-tsing (about 1560 of the dynasty Ming, a foreign vessel approached M., and said that she had met with a gale, was leaky, and the articles of tribute which she brought were wet; they wished to be allowed to dry them at M. Wangpe, the officer on the coast, permitted them to do so. At that time they had merely 20 or 30 mat sheds. But the merchants, scheming after gain, gradually brought tiles, and wood, and stone, and converted the sheds into houses. Thus they were collected; obtained a place of abode; they then dwelt there and gave a rent. From this time all the other anchoring-places were deserted, and M. only resorted to by the foreign ships. They were not allowed much more than half-a-mile (towards the interior). In the 2d year of Wan-lee (1570) a barrier was built, and officers sent to guard it. On six days every month the gate was opened; and yearly a quantity of rice sent in. On the days on which the gates were opened, officers attended to examine what passed. After the business was over, the gates were again shut. There was a market-place called in, and on the right and left at the gates written, 'Dread our greatness, and respect our virtue.' In the 40th year of Wan-lee (1601), an officer on the coast requested the viceroy and Foo-yuen to engrave on a stone the five following prohibitions. 1. All old or new foreign merchants, who shall as heretofore breed up Japanese slaves and send them away in foreign ships to sell them, the persons at the head of affairs for that year shall give information, that they may be taken and be punished according to martial law. If those persons conceal it, they too shall be severely punished. 2. No foreign merchants, either old or new, are permitted to buy Chinese boys or girls. If any dare to offend, they will be taken and punished. 3. Foreign ships bound for M. are permitted to enter immediately and wait to be measured. If they anchor at Ta-tean-hwan, or at Ma-low-chow without side, it will be considered as obstinate disobedience, and their ship and men and goods will be taken, burnt, and destroyed. 4. All goods shall be taken to the city and publicly sold, that the duty may be paid. If any be smuggled, they will be seized, and the amount given to the informer. 5. The houses which have been built may be repaired, but no new ones hereafter built: if a brick or a beam be added, they will be pulled down and burnt. In M. there is a Portuguese officer, to attend to the affairs of M. There is also a linguist and a translator; papers are sent up to the *heon* of Heang-shan. He calls the Portuguese officer before him, and gives him a license to act. For

upwards of 80 years the foreigners who came to M. lived in peace and prosperity. Their pop. also increased. In the 8th year of Yung-ching (about 1700) there were in M. 517 foreign men, and 663 male slaves. There were 1,397 foreign women, and 990 women slaves. The ground-rent paid into the Poo-ching-sze's treasury was 500 taels.—"Davis's Chinese.—Robert's Embassy.—Ruschenberger.

MACAO, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Estremadura, comarca and 29 m. ESE of Thomar, and 14 m. ENE of Abrantes, and 8 m. from the r. bank of the Tagus. Pop. 2,245. It has manufactories of common woollen fabrics.

MACAPA, a town of Brazil, in the prov. and 210 m. NW of Para, on the l. bank and near the mouth of the Amazon, and a little to the N of the Equator, and 95 m. NE of Belem. Pop. 6,000. The houses are built of brick. The environs are fertile in maize, rice, mandiocca, and cotton.

MACARAS, a river of South East Africa, in Monomotapa, which descends from the E side of Mount Foura, runs E, and joins the Manzora, on the l. bank, after a course of about 150 m.

MACARI. See **MACRI**.

MACARIO (SANTO), a small island of the Mediterranean, near the S coast of the island of Sardinia, near Cape Pula, and 12 m. SSW of Cagliari. It is surmounted by a tower.

MACARSCA, or **MOKAR**, a town of Dalmatia, in the circle and 33 m. SE of Spalatro, and 78 m. NW of Ragusa, on the Adriatic, opposite the island of Brazza, in N lat. 43° 17', and E long. 17° 1'. Pop. 1,300. It lies at the foot of Mount Bricovo, and has two suburbs, 3 churches, and barracks for 500 men. The town is built in the form of a crescent fronting the sea, with houses of a cream-coloured freestone. The port is small, but possesses a considerable export trade in figs and other fruit. In the vicinity are extensive fisheries.

MACARTHUR, a township in Logan co., in the state of Ohio, U. S. Pop. 1,674.

MACARTHUR, a river of Australia, which flows into the gulf of Carpentaria, on its SW side. Dr. Leichardt struck it in S lat. 16° 5', E long. 136° 10', when he found it flowing along a well-grassed openly timbered land.—Also a river of Victoria, descending from the Australian alps, and flowing SE into Lake King.—Also a river of New South Wales, an affluent of the Gloucester.

MACARTHURSTOWN, a village in Athens co., in the state of Ohio, U. S., 71 m. SE of Columbus.

MACARTHY'S ISLAND, an island in the Gambia river, about 175 m. above Bathurst, in the Cat-tabar territory. It is 5½ m. in length, and about 1 m. in average breadth. Pop. 1,500.

MACARTNEY (CAPE), a headland of China, on the SE coast of the prov. of Shan-tung, in N lat. 36° 54'.—Also a cape on the W coast of N. America, in N lat. 57° 1'.

MACAS, or **SEVILLA-DEL-ORO**, a town of Ecuador, in the ancient prov. of Quixos and Macas, 180 m. S of Quito, and 72 m. ENE of Cuenca, on the r. bank of the Morona. It was formerly a place of importance, from the richness of the gold mines in the vicinity.

MAC-ASKILL, two islands in the N. Pacific, in the E part of the Caroline archipelago. They are small, low, and surrounded by reefs. Pelelop is in N lat. 6° 13', E long. 160° 47'. They are covered with luxuriant vegetation, and produce considerable quantities of cocoa-nuts. The inhabitants are well-made, and pleasant in countenance; with long black hair, oblique eyes and white teeth. Their canoes are well-built. These islands were discovered in 1809, by the English captain whose name they bear.

MACASSAR, or **MANGKASSAR**, the chief settlement of the Dutch in the island of Celebes, situated

on the SW coast, in S lat. 5° 9', E long. 119° 36', and named by them Fort Rotterdam. It is about 800 ft. from the beach, and has a pier which serves for unloading ships, and close to which there are 15 or 16 ft. water. The walls of the fort are high and strong. Without the land-gate is a large plain, on the N side of which is situated the town where most of the Europeans reside. Towards the sea-face is a strong battery, which commands the roads to a great distance; and the water is so deep that line-of-battle ships might lie within pistol-shot of the shore. The streets, which cross each other at right angles, are broad, and formed of tolerably good houses. The Chinese live together in one street, which is named after them. The town is palisaded all round, and is at night closed by gates. The environs are very pleasant, skirting on an extensive plain which reaches to the foot of a range of high mountains extending 8 or 10 m. Unlike most other Dutch settlements, which are encompassed by swamps and divided by numerous canals, the country round M. is high, fine, and healthy.—M. was made a free port in 1846. The Dutch imports consist chiefly of piece-goods, fire-arms, ammunition, coarse cutlery, and woollens; with nankeens, silk goods, sugar, tea, china-ware, and some smaller articles, from China. The exports consist of rice, cloves, nutmegs, sago, cotton wool, wax, tortoise-shell, &c. The settlement is flourishing; and Chinese junks carry on a direct trade with China, so that the mixed pop. of Dutch and half-castes, Chinese and natives, is very considerable. Rice, poultry, deer, and wild hogs, are abundant, besides fruits of various kinds; and excellent fish are caught in the roads and about the islands. The Netherlands India government have not published any returns of the trade of M. since the opening of that place as a free port; but the following particulars have been supplied from private sources. In 1847 the total imports of merchandise amounted in value to 1,801,463 guilders; specie, to 131,122 g.; making a total of 1,932,585 g., or rather less than £150,000. The exports of products amounted in value to 2,460,448 g., in specie to 197,747 g.; making a total of 2,658,195 g., or about £200,000. In 1848, the imports of merchandise amounted to 1,919,754 g., and of specie to 184,540 g.; making a total of 2,104,294 g., or about £160,000. The exports of products amounted to 2,785,537 g., and of specie to 99,232 g.; making a total of 2,884,769 g., or about £220,000. In 1847 there entered the port 52 vessels, and 1,559 native boats; in 1848, 55 vessels, and 3,025 native boats or prows. The object of the Dutch in establishing a free port in the Celebean archipelago was to endeavour to restrict or cut off the trade of Singapore with the Celebes. As a free port, however, M. has disappointed the wishes of the Dutch. Restrictions exist at M. which are unknown in places where high duties are levied. Foreign vessels are at liberty to enter the port and to land every description of merchandise, but failing a market there, they are strictly prohibited entering any of the intermediate ports; even the independent rajahs of the neighbouring islands, not under Dutch authority, are warned not to trade with other vessels than under the Dutch flag. Guns, muskets, gunpowder, principal articles of trade, "may be freely imported." The importer is also at liberty to sell them if he can; but since by a local regulation the buyer is not allowed to re-export, muskets, &c., cannot be so "freely imported" as the proclamation would seem to permit. Thus the sale of guns and gunpowder is as effectually suppressed at M. as at any part of Netherlands India. Other articles, opium for example, fall under the same interdictive ban unless imported by Dutch vessels, when their re-ex-

port is readily granted. Procuring a port-clearance at M. is attended with more inconvenience and delay than are experienced at any port of Java where duties are levied. With such restrictions and lets it is surprising that, as a free port, M. has not answered the expectations formed at its establishment? The Mattaschappy buy up all the Bugis sarongs, for the purpose of securing the trade at M., and to compel native traders to resort there for their purchases. Another great objection to trading with M. is the currency of Java bank paper, which gives Dutch traders an advantage over other competitors. Dutch paper-money exchanges at M. at 12 fanams per rupee, while in gold the exchange is 15 fanams; so that Java traders can sell their goods at an advantage of 20 per cent. above the foreign merchants, or can undersell the latter to an equal amount.—The Portuguese about 1525 obtained permission to establish themselves here; but about 1660 were driven out by the Dutch, who hold the fort and surrounding district in consequence of a treaty entered into with the native prince. The English established a factory here, in 1615, which they were under the necessity of abandoning. The Dutch have frequently been engaged in contests with the natives for the possession of the country; but they always succeeded in repelling their attacks. In 1810, the settlement surrendered to the British; but was again surrendered to the Dutch in 1814.—The kingdom of M., before its conquest by the Dutch, extended along the sea-coast from Boeleboele, in the bay of Boni, to the point of Lassam, and thence W to the point of Touratti or Tanakeke, and along the W coast N to Tanette or Aganondje; and reached inland as far as Boni and Soping, through the whole of which the original language of the Macassars then prevailed. Its power was at its highest pitch about the middle of the last cent., when its princes not only ruled over almost the whole of Celebes, but had likewise rendered Loma, Mandelly, Bima, Tambora, Dompou, and Sangar tributary to them, and had conquered Bouton, Bungay, Gapi, the Xulla islands, and Sumbawa. They moreover held the government of Saleyer, and were in strict alliance with the inhabitants of Bali. The finishing blow was given to the independence of this state by the Dutch in 1778.

MACASSAR (STRAIT OF), the channel or arm of the sea which separates the islands of Borneo and Celebes, uniting the sea of Celebes on the N with that of Sonda on the S. It lies between 1° N and 5° S lat., and 115° and 121° E long.; and is about 350 m. long, and from 110 to 140 m. wide, except at the N entrance where it is contracted to 50 m. This part of the Eastern seas is frequented by ships bound to China late in the season, although it abounds with shoals and rocky islands. In January and February N winds prevail, which force a strong current through this strait to the S.

MACAU, a town of France, in the dep. of La Gironde, on the Garonne, 10 m. N of Bordeaux. Pop. 1,492.

MACAYA, a small town on the E coast of Africa, 35 m. NNE of Brava.

MACAYO, or **MACEIRO**, a town of Brazil, in the prov. of Alagoas, on the coast, in S lat. 9° 45'. Pop. 5,000. It stands on a platform about 50 or 60 ft. above sea-level, and distant from it about a $\frac{1}{4}$ m.; but at a little more than 1 m. to the NE, is a small village close to the sea, called Jaragua, with two wharfs and a custom-house. The bay of M. is of considerable size, and affords good anchorage.

MACCAGNO, a district of Austrian Lombardy, in the NW part of the prov. of Como. Its chief town, of the same name, is 12 m. WNW of Lugano, on the E bank of Lago Maggiore.

MACCALUBA, a mud volcano of Sicily, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N of Girgenti. It consists of numerous little hillocks, with craters, on a large truncated cone of argillaceous barren soil, rising nearly 200 ft. above the

surrounding plain, and about a $\frac{1}{2}$ m. in circuit. These craters are continually in action, throwing up a fine cold mud mixed with water, and containing a little petroleum and salt.—*Smyth*.

MACCLESFIELD, a parochial chapelry and borough in the hund. of Macclesfield, co.-palatine of Chester, 33 m. W by N of Chester, on the river Bollin, near its source, and at the S terminus of the Macclesfield branch of the Manchester and Birmingham railway, by which it is $17\frac{1}{4}$ m. SSE of Manchester. It is also connected with Etruria, Crewe, and Congleton by the N. Staffordshire railway. Area of chapelry, 2,410 acres. Pop. of borough, in 1801, 8,743; in 1831, 23,129; in 1841, 32,523; in 1851, 39,048. It is situated on the acclivity of a steep hill near the borders of the district still called 'Macclesfield forest.' The little river Bollin runs through the lower part of the town, and is crossed by several bridges connecting the town on the W with the suburbs on the E side of the stream. The town chiefly consists of four principal streets, containing several houses of a superior order: the suburbs in Sutton and Hursfield townships also contain some good houses. Under the municipal reform act the borough is divided into 6 wards, and the government vested in 12 aldermen and 36 councillors. The income of the borough, in 1840, was £6,059; in 1849-50, £4,074. Under the reform act, M. was enfranchised, and now sends 2 members to parliament. The limits of the old municipal borough and township being continerminous, the most populous parts of the adjoining townships of Sutton and Hursfield were added to form the parl. boundary. The number of electors registered, in 1837, was 975; in 1848, 946.—M. was formerly the centre of an extensive trade in wrought buttons of silk, mohair, and twist, curiously worked with the needle, and used in the decoration of full trimmed suits. The weaving of silk was introduced in 1787. The trade was for a long time confined chiefly to grey bandanas, with a few romales and figured handkerchiefs; but it now comprises an extensive variety of piece-goods. The cotton-trade was introduced here almost simultaneously with the silk, and has made a less rapid but more steady progress. Connected with these branches of manufacture are numerous and large establishments for dyeing, bleaching, printing, &c. Copper and brass works at one period formed a prominent article among the staples of the town. Coal abounds in the vicinity, and there are quarries of slate and freestone. By the new Macclesfield canal, this town communicates by the Peak forest canal with Manchester, and by the Grand Trunk with London and the intermediate counties. The trade will no doubt also be greatly facilitated by the formation of the branch railway already noticed.

MACCLESFIELD-FOREST, a chapelry in the p. of Prestbury, co.-palatine of Chester, 4 m. E by S of Macclesfield. Area 4,000 acres. Pop. 256.

MACCLESFIELD-SHOALS, a shoal in the Eastern seas, in N lat. 15° 20' to 16° 10', and between 113° 40' and 114° 50' E long., on which the depth of water is no less than 10, and not more than 50 fath., over a bottom of white sand and shells.

MACCONNELLSVILLE, a village in Morgan co., in the state of Ohio, U. S., 73 m. E by S of Columbus, on the E bank of the Muskingum. Pop. 500.

MACCACKEN, a county in the W part of the state of Kentucky, U. S., skirted on the N and NE by the Ohio. Area 200 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 4,745; in 1850, 6,066. Its cap. is Paducah.

MACCUCHINSVILLE, a village in Crawford co., in Ohio, U. S., 76 m. N of Columbus. Pop. 300.

MACDARA, an island off the coast of co. Galway, $11\frac{1}{4}$ m. SE of Slyne-head. It is 2 m. in circuit.

MACDONALD, a village in Randolph co., in the state of Alabama, U. S., 161 m. E of Tuscaloosa.—Also the cap. of Barry co., in Missouri, 200 m. SW of Jefferson.

MACDONOUGH, a county in the W part of Illinois, U. S., intersected by Water creek. Area 576 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 5,308; in 1850, 7,702. Its cap. is Macomb.—Also a township in Chenango co., New York, 119 m. W of Albany. Pop. 1,369.—Also a village in Henry co., Georgia, 65 m. WNW of Mill-edgeville. Pop. 300.

MACDUFF, a small seaport in the co. of Banff, and 1 m. E of the town of Banff. It has one of the best harbours in the Moray frith; and about 10 or 12 vessels belong to the place, which are chiefly employed in the Baltic and London trade. Pop. in 1841, 2,228. It is included in the parl. boundaries of the borough of Banff.

MACHIAVALFORTORE, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Sannio, 15 m. E of Campobasso. Pop. 2,000.

MACEDON, or **MACEDONIA**, a province in the central part of European Turkey, extending from 39° 53' to 42° 4' N lat.; and bounded by Thrace, Bulgaria, Servia, Thessaly, and the Archipelago. It is separated from the adjoining countries by a barrier of lofty mountains, having the Balkan on the N; the Carasu or Mesto on the E; Mounts Volutza and Olympus on the S; and the Hellenic chain on the W; and has the form of a bow whose cord is the N shore of the Archipelago. Its modern divisions are the sanjaks of Uskup, Ghiustendel, Monastir, Salonika, and the W part of the sanj. of Gallipoli. The coast in a straight line would extend about 150 m.; but the different windings, bays, and promontories, give it nearly twice that length. The largest gulfs are those of Salonika and Contessa, forming between them a large peninsula, which is farther indented by the gulfs of Monte-Santo and Cassandra. The soil is in general fertile, and the climate serene and healthy. Notwithstanding these advantages, the larger part of the country is thinly inhabited, and has little tillage, being chiefly under sheep pasture. This remark chiefly applies to the N and the central parts. In the S districts, and particularly on the coast, are produced great quantities of corn, cotton, wine, oil, and tobacco; but the wealth of the country lies in its flocks of sheep, whose wool is in great request. Upwards of 150,000 bales of it are annually exported to Germany, France, and Italy, through the medium of the port of Salonika; the remainder is spun in the country, and after being dyed red, is exported, under the name of Turkish yarn, to Germany, Switzerland, and other European countries. Of cotton wool, the value annually exported exceeds £200,000. Next to these, the chief article of export is tobacco; and Salonika is the centre of all this traffic. Corn, wine, and oil, are shipped to Constantinople and other great towns of the Turkish empire, as well as to France and Italy. In ancient times, the mountains of *Pangæus*, on the E frontier, were famous for their mines of gold, silver, and other metals; but these are no longer wrought.

MACEDON (MOUNT), a mountain of Australia Felix, 30 m. NW of Melbourne.

MACER, a small river of Tripoli, which runs into the Mediterranean, 20 m. E of Lebida.

MACERATA, a delegation in the States-of-the-Church; bounded by Ancona on the N; the Adriatic on the E; the deleg. of Fermo on the SE; of Camerino on the SW; and of Urbino-et-Pesaro and Perugia on the W. Area 2,135,278 tavole censuarie. The principal rivers are the Esina, the Musone, the Potenza, and the Chienti. Pop. in 1835, 211,206. It is divided into 5 distretto, and contains 10 towns.

The cap., of the same name, is pleasantly situated, 21 m. SW of Ancona, at the top of a small hill, contiguous to the river Chienti, from which it enjoys a delightful view. It contains a number of palazzi, and therefore a swarm of provincial nobility. Among the objects worthy of notice are the university, founded in the end of the 13th cent., and remodelled in 1824, the Jesuits' college, 2 academies, and a public library of 20,000 vols. It is likewise the seat of a provincial tribunal, and the see of the bishop of M. and Tolentino. Pop. 16,030. Forsyth remarks that they here adhere to the ancient mode of plaiting and coiling the hair, which they transfix with long silver wires, tipped at both ends with large knobs.

MACERATA DI MONTE-FELTRO, a small town of the Papal states, 10 m. NW of Urbino. Pop. 1,370.

MACETOWN, a parish in co. Meath, 5 m. NNE of Dunshaughlin. Area 1,991 acres. Pop. 374.

MACEW, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Posen, circle of Pleschen. Pop. 152.

MACGILLICUDDY'S REEKS, a group of sublime mountains in co. Kerry. They extend 6 m. S from the valley of the river Lane to the Dunkerrin mountains, which decline toward the Kenmare estuary, and 7½ m. W from the gap or defile of Dunloe to the E side of Glencar; and, though separated from the Lower lake of Killarney by the intervention of the Toomies and the Glens Purple mountains, they figure magnificently in the background of every great view of the lakes, particularly from Aghadoe and the vicinity of the Upper lake. They have stern outlines, precipitous escarpments, and peaked or pinnaled summits, and they contain the loftiest ground in Ireland,—Carran-Tual, or 'the Inverted Reaping Hook,' whose successive parts have alts. of 1,715, 2,250, 2,499, and 3,404 ft. above the level of the sea.

MACGRAWVILLE, a village in Cortland co., in the state of New York, U. S., 142 m. W of Albany.

MACHACHI, a town of Ecuador, 30 m. S of Quito, on the road to Lactacunga.

MACHADOCK, a river of Virginia, which runs into the Potomack, in N lat. 38° 22'.

MACHAI, a river of Ecuador, which runs S between the rivers Verde and Mapato, and enters the Pastaza, in S lat. 1° 27'.

MACHAIG (LOCH), a lake of Perthshire, which discharges its waters into the Teith.

MACHALA, a town of Ecuador, in the jurisdiction of Guayaquil, 55 m. NNW of Loxa. The environs produce great quantities of cacao, reckoned the best in all Guayaquil.—Also a small river of Ecuador, which empties itself into the E side of the gulf of Guayaquil.—Also a town of Turkey in Europe, in the sanj. and 18 m. SE of Monastir.

MACHANGARA, a river of Peru, which, flowing down the mountain-desert of Pinchincha, falls into the Tumbaco, on the W side, in S lat. 10°.

MACHAR (NEW), a parish of Aberdeenshire, divided from Dyce by the river Don. Pop. 1,262.

MACHAR (OLD). See **ABERDEEN**.

MACHARA-VIAYA, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 12 m. ENE of Malaga. Pop. 1,080.

MACHAULT, a canton and town of France, in the dep. of Ardennes, 9 m. SW of Vouziers. Pop. of cant. 5,020; of town, 700.

MACHCIN, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Posen, circle of Kosten. Pop. 211.

MACHECOUL, a town of France, in the dep. of Loire-Inferieure, on the Falleron, 19 m. SW of Nantes. Pop. 1,762.

MACHEN (UPPER and LOWER), a parish of Monmouthshire, 5½ m. W by N of Newport. Area 3,940 acres. Pop. 1,577.

MACHENRY, a county in the NE part of Illinois,

watered by the N branch of the Chicago, the Des-Plaines, and the Fox rivers. Area 960 sq. m. Pop. 2,578 in 1840; in 1850, 15,061. Its cap., of the same name, is situated on the Fox river, 12 m. S of the N boundary of the state.

MACHENSCHERDT, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Dusseldorf, circle of Reuss. Pop. 233.

MACHERS (THE), a peninsular district of Wigtownshire, lying between Luce-bay and Wigton-bay, and constituting one of the three great divisions of the co.

MACHERY. See **ALVAR**.

MACHIAN, one of the Molucca islands, in the Eastern seas, near the W coast of Gilolo. It is about 18 m. in circumf., and rises like a conical mountain out of the sea. Its principal articles of commerce are cloves and sago.

MACHIANA, an island at the mouth of the Amazon, about 15 m. long and 3 m. broad, to the E of La Cavianna, from which it is separated by a narrow channel. It is low, and subject to inundations.

MACHIAS, a port and the cap. of Washington co., Maine, U. S., situated on a bay of its own name, 155 m. E by N of Augusta. There are two considerable villages of this name within the township, one at the falls of the E branch of Machias river, the other at the falls of the W branch. Pop. of the former, 1,351; of the latter, 834.—Also a township of Cattaraugus co., in the state of New York. Pop. 1,085.

MACHICHACO (CAPE), a cape on the N coast of Spain, in the prov. of Biscay, having a lighthouse upon it in N lat. 43° 28', and E long. of Cadiz 3° 22' 50', 14 m. E of Point Fuerte-de-la-Galea. It shows fixed lights with flashes at intervals of 4 minutes; and is elevated 285 Castilian ft. above the level of high tides.

MACHICHES, two small rivers of Lower Canada, which fall into the St. Lawrence from the N, where its waters spread out into Lake St. Peter.

MACHICO, a town, or village rather, on the E coast of the island of Madeira, 3 m. from Santa Cruz, on a bay of the same name, which has apparently been formed by a great slip of the cliffs.

MACHICORE, a small river in the SW part of Madagascar, flowing S, and falling into the Indian ocean in S lat. 25° 5'. There are several sandy islands at its mouth.

MACHIGASTA, a settlement in the Argentine prov. of Tucuman, 50 m. WSW of St. Fernand, on the E bank of Lake Andalgalá.

MACHINE (LA), a village of France, in the dep. of La Nièvre, cant. and 4 m. NNW of Decize.

MACHISCHEVO, a village of Asiatic Russia, in the gov. of Tobolsk, 36 m. W of Ischim.

MACHIWARA, a town of Hindostan, 20 m. E of Ludiana, within 4 m. of the Sutledge.

MACHNOWCA, a town of European Russia, in the gov. of Kiev, 60 m. E of Braclaw, on the r. bank of the Gnilopiat. Pop. 2,400.

MACHRIANISH BAY, a bay on the W coast of Kintyre, in N lat. 55° 27'.

MACHSA, a village of Arabia, in the prov. of Yemen, 25 m. ESE of Zebid.

MACHTUMB, a village of Luxemburg, in the cant. and 2 m. S of Grevenmacher, on the l. bank of the Moselle.

MACHU, a village of S. Africa, in the Betshuana territory, 90 m. NE of Lattaka.

MACHYNLETH, a parish and borough in the co. of Montgomery, 32 m. E by N of Montgomery, on the river Dyfi, pleasantly situated in a valley nearly surrounded by hills. The parish includes, besides the town and liberties of M., the townships of Isygarreg and Uchygarreg. Pop. in 1831, 2,381;

in 1841, 2,482.—The town consists principally of two spacious streets, containing some neat and respectable houses. The chief manufacture of the town and neighbourhood is that of coarse woollen cloths and flannels. Tanning is also carried on to some extent. In the vicinity are slate quarries and lead mines. M. formerly possessed a shipping trade by means of the Dyfi, which is navigable to within 2 m. of the town; but since the canal was brought to Newton, and facilities were opened between Wales and the commercial districts in England, few ships come to M. Oak-bark and timber are imported; while corn, coals, and other articles are exported. M. is a parl. borough, contributory to Montgomery: after being disfranchised above a cent. it was restored by the Reform act. It is also one of the polling places for the co.—Owen Glendwr exercised his first acts of sovereignty at this place in 1402; having here assembled a parliament, and formally accepted the crown of Wales.

MACHONY, a small stream of Perthshire, which joins the Earn a little above Kinkell, after a course of about 12 m.

MACIEOWICE, a village of Poland, in the woiwodie and 50 m. SW of Siedlec, on the r. bank of the Okrzeica. Pop. 900.

MACINAGGIO, a small port of Corsica, in the cant. of Rogliano, on the E side of the island. It had in 1841, 35 small vessels = 661 tons.

MACIUCCOLI, a town of the duchy of Lucca, situated on a lake to which it gives name, 8 m. SW of Lucca.

MACKAPUNGA, a river of N. Carolina, which runs into Pamlico sound in N lat. 35° 26'.

MACKEAN, a county in the NW of Pennsylvania, U. S. Area 1,470 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 2,975; in 1850, 5,254.—Also a township in Erie co., in Pennsylvania. Pop. 1,714.

MACKENRODE, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Erfurt, circle of Nordhausen. Pop. 589.

MACKENZIE, a river of British North America, which issues out of the W end of Slave lake; runs W, N, and NW; and flows into the Frozen ocean in 70° N lat., by numerous large branches, intersecting an extensive delta of alluvial soil, the most westerly of which is in N lat. 68° 49' 23", W long. 136° 36' 45" [*Dease and Simpson*], after a course of 900 m. from its issue from Slave lake. Its derives its name from Mackenzie, by whom it was first navigated, in his journey to the Frozen ocean, in 1789. Its head-stream may be regarded as the Peace river, which, after receiving the Athabasca or Elk, falls into Great Slave lake. Including this latter stream, the M. has a run of not less than 2,000 m.—Also a river of N. Australia, discovered by Leichardt, who struck it in about S lat. 23° 36', when it was flowing from the W, in a deep narrow valley.—Also a squatting district in New South Wales, lying between the New England district on the W, and the sea on the E; and watered by the Macleay, Nambucca, and Bellinger.—Also an island in Moreton bay, in Stanley co., New South Wales.—Also a small stream of New South Wales flowing into Bateman's bay.

MACKENZIE (POINT), a cape on the W coast of North America, on the NE coast of Cook's inlet, in N lat. 61° 13'.

MACKERMORE, a small island near the W coast of Scotland, about 5 m. E of Jura.

MACKIE, a river of W. Australia, in York co., flowing into the Avon between York and Beverley.

MACKINAC, a village of Michigan, U. S., on an island in the strait of that name between Lake Michigan and Lake Huron. It has an extensive fishing and fur trade.

MACKINTOSH, a county in the SE of Georgia,

U. S. Area 600 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 5,360; in 1850, 6,024. Darien is the chief town.

MACKMIMVILLE, a township of Warren co., Tennessee.

MACKUR, a district of Hindostan, in the prov. of Berar, situated between the 20th and 21st parallels of N lat., and extending along the river Kaitna. The principal towns are Oharpore, Shahpore, and Jaffierabad.

MACKWA, a town of Hindostan, in the district of Cicacole, in N lat. 18° 33', 52 m. N of Vizagapatam.

MACKWORTH, a parish in the co. and 3 m. NW of Derby. Area 3,400 acres. Pop. 561.

MACLAHSAUL, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Berar, on the N side of the river Tapty, in N lat. 22° 4'.

MACLAS, a village of France, in the dep. of La Loire, cant. of Pelussin. Pop. 780.

MACLEAY, a river of New South Wales, which enters the sea 65 m. N of Port Macquarie.

MACLEANSBOROUGH, a village in Hamilton co., in Illinois, 156 m. SSE of Springfield, on a head-branch of Saline creek.

MACLEOD (FORT), a fort of British North America, in N lat. 55°, W long. 122° 15'.

MACLEOD'S HARBOUR, a bay on the NW coast of Montague island, in Prince William sound.

MACLUER'S INLET, a large bay on the SW coast of New Guinea, in S lat. 2° 30'.

MACMIN, a county in the NE part of Tennessee, U. S. Area 608 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 12,719; in 1850, 13,900.

MACNAIRY, a county in the SW part of the state of Tennessee, U. S. Area 906 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 9,385; in 1850, 12,864.

MACNAMARA (POINT), a point of land on the NW coast of the duke of York's island, off the W coast of North America, in N lat. 56° 21'.

MACNEAN, two lakes, partly in Connought but chiefly in Ulster, midway between the head of Lough-Melvin and the foot of Upper Lough-erne. Upper Lough M. extends 4 m. SE, and measures 2 m. in extreme breadth. Lower Lough M. is separated from the upper lake by a neck of land about a $\frac{1}{2}$ m. broad; extends E $2\frac{3}{4}$ m.; and measures less than 1 m. in extreme breadth. The surface-elevation of the upper lake above sea-level is 172 ft.; of the lower lake, 170 ft. The upper lake contains the islets of Inniskeen, Buck, Roscorkey, Tuam, and Killooskagh; and the lower lake, the islets of Innishee, Crannay, and Cnashrush. The superfluent waters of the lakes form the river Arney.

MACOGNA, a fort on the W coast of Africa, at the mouth of the Rio-St.-Domingo, in N lat. 12° 20'.

MACOKETH (GREAT AND LITTLE), two rivers of North America, which fall into the Mississippi, above the mouth of the Missouri, the first in N lat. 40° 55'; the other 27 m. higher up.

MACOLOE, one of the Querimba islands, in the Indian sea, on the E coast of Africa, in S lat. 11° 10'.

MACOMB, a county in the E part of Michigan, U. S. Area 485 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 9,716; in 1850, 15,532. Its cap. is Mount Clemens. St. Clair lake lies on its SE border.—Also a village in the same co., 35 m. NE of Detroit. Pop. 952.—Also a village in Macdonough co., Illinois, 86 m. NW of Springfield.

MACOMER, a town of the island of Sardinia, about half-way down the Monte Muradu [alt. 2,119 ft.]. Pop. 2,000. It is the chief town of a district of about 40 sq. m., one-fourth of which is covered with oak and ilex forests. It was the *Macopsisa* of Ptolemy; and has several memorials of its ancient days.

MACOMITE, a river of New Granada, in the prov. of Santa Martha, which enters the ocean, forming a small bay, in N lat. 11° 20'.

MACON, a town of France, the cap. of the dep. of Saone-et-Loire, situated on the r. bank of the Saone, rising from the river side in the form of an amphitheatre, 37 m. N of Lyons, in N lat. 46° 18' 24". Pop. in 1789, 7,852; in 1841, 12,820. A neat quay, bordered with good buildings, runs along the bank of the river; the streets, however, are narrow, winding, and dirty, with gloomy and crowded houses. The most remarkable buildings are the Hotel-de-Ville, an ancient edifice called Montreval, the theatre, and the public baths, all situated on the quay. The cathedral was destroyed at the revolution; the old episcopal palace is now inhabited by the prefect. The chief trade of the town is in the wine of the surrounding country, which is well known by the name of *Vin-de-Macon*. Confectionary is here made by wholesale, and with such repute that it is sent as far as Paris.—The arrond. of M. comprises 8 cant. Area 123,094 hectares. Pop. in 1841, 117,796.—The cant. had a pop. of 27,281 in 1841, and comprised 27 coms.

MACON, a county in the W part of N. Carolina, U. S., watered by the head-branches of the Tennessee. Area 900 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 4,869; in 1850, 6,389. Its cap. is Franklin.—Also a co. in the SW of Georgia, U. S. Area 420 sq. m. Pop. 5,045 in 1840; in 1850, 7,023. Its cap. is Lanier.—Also a co. in the SE of Alabama, watered by branches of the Tallapoosa. Area 970 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 11,247; in 1850, 26,888. Its cap. is Tuskegee.—Also a central co. of Illinois, watered by the Kaskaskia. Area 1,400 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 3,039; in 1850, 4,030.—Also a co. in the N of Missouri. Area 846 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 6,034; in 1850, 6,566. Its cap. is Bloomington.—Also the capital of Bibb co., in Georgia, 30 m. SW of Milledgeville, with a bridge over the Ocmulgee, 399 ft. in length. Pop. in 1840, 3,927. In 1822 a single cabin occupied the site. A great quantity of cotton is shipped here.—Also a township in Lenawee co. in Michigan, 66 m. SW of Detroit. Pop. 1,146.—Also a river of N. America, which falls into Raisin river, 15 m. before the latter enters Lake Michigan.—Also a river in the NE of Louisiana, which rises in the Missouri territory, and pursuing a S course, unites with the Tensas.

MACON, a village of Persian Armenia, 75 m. S of Erivan.

MACONDEGAY ISLANDS, three small islands in the bay of Gunong-Tellu, on the E coast of the island of Celebes.

MACOSQUIN, a parish in co. Londonderry, 3 m. SW of Coleraine. Area 17,804 acres. Pop. 6,545.

MACOT, a town of the Sardinian states, in the Tarentaise, 1 m. SE of Aïnze. Pop. 1,000.

MACOUBA, a settlement and parish of the island of Martinico. It is fertile in sugar, tobacco, cacao, &c.

MACOUPIN, a river of the Illinois territory, U. S., which falls into the Illinois from the S, about 20 m. from the Mississippi. It is 20 yds. wide at its mouth, and navigable for boats 9 m.—Also a county in the SW of Illinois. Area 864 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 7,826; in 1850, 12,361. Its cap. is Carlinville.

MACOWAL, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Lahore, in N lat. 31° 5', 40 m. NE of Ludiana.

MACQUARIE, a county of the middle district of New South Wales, lying between the Manning and the Macleay rivers. Area 2,800 sq. m. Pop. in 1848, 1,973. The live-stock within the co., on 1st January, 1851, consisted of 1,353 horses, 17,438 horned cattle, 681 pigs, and 10,950 sheep.—Also a river of New South Wales, formed by the junction

of Fish and Campbell rivers, and flowing NW to about S lat. $30^{\circ} 45'$, E long. $147^{\circ} 10'$, when it appears to lose itself in marshes, but from these marshes a stream emerges which joins the Darling in S lat. $30^{\circ} 6'$, E long. $147^{\circ} 33'$.—Also a river of Van Diemen's Land, an affluent of Lake river.

MACQUARIE HARBOUR, an inlet on the W coast of Van Diemen's Land, in S lat. $42^{\circ} 20'$. It receives the rivers Gordon and King.

MACQUARIE ISLAND, an island in the S. Pacific, in S lat. $54^{\circ} 50'$, discovered in 1811 by some adventurers from New Holland, who, in prosecution of the seal-fishery, had penetrated into the southern ocean. It is 25 m. in length from N to S, and about 4 m. in breadth.

MACQUARIE (PORT), a well-built little town of New South Wales, at the mouth of the Hastings river, 190 m. NNE of Sydney, in S lat. $31^{\circ} 27'$. It is built on a gentle rise, and presents broad straight streets lined with brick houses, generally surrounded by verandahs and trellis work. A grove of magnificent trees encircles the town, and extends along the banks of the river, and to the W and NW is a wide extent of forest-country, through which the Wilson flows.—Also an inlet of Foveaux strait, at the S extremity of the middle island of New Zealand.

MACRI, or **MAKRI**, a sea-port of Asia Minor, situated at the bottom of a gulf of the same name, 125 m. SE of Smyrna. The harbour is excellent, and the gulf—the ancient *Glaucus*—affords deep water, and a safe navigation, being from 12 to 15 m. in depth, with a wide entrance to which the island of Cavalière forms a breakwater. From this place, travellers from Constantinople, and expresses sent by the Turkish government, embark for Egypt and Syria; and couriers are always in readiness to transmit despatches. Fire-wood and timber, tar, cattle, salt, and honey are exported; and there is always a good deal of shipping in the gulf. Provisions are cheap, and easy to be procured; the air, however, is unhealthy, and *malaria* prevails in every part of it. This unhealthiness appears to arise partly from the ancient ruins with which its site is covered, and partly from the high mountains which, rising on all sides, place it as it were in the bottom of a pit, while the cold breezes blowing from them, afford a delusive and pernicious refreshment. The town of M., built upon the ruins of *Telmessus*, occupies a site “combining all that nature can bestow to charm the senses and adorn the landscape.” The modern town is a collection of miserable houses mostly inhabited by Greeks.—*Dr. E. D. Clarke*.—*Wilde*.—*Forbes*.

MACRONISI, **CRANAE**, or **HELEN**, a small island of Greece, at the S extremity of Attica, contiguous to the coast, its S end bearing 3 m. E from Cape Colonna. It is low, rocky, and sterile; measuring $2\frac{1}{2}$ leagues in length, and about a $\frac{1}{2}$ l. in breadth.

MACRONY, a parish in co. Cork, $2\frac{1}{4}$ m. NE by E of Kilworth. Area 8,371 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,786; in 1841, 3,406.

MACROOM, or **MACROMP**, a parish, containing a town of the same name, in co. Cork. Area 12,667 acres. Pop. in 1831, 6,137; in 1841, 7,227. The river Lee traces the S boundary; the river Sullane traverses the interior, and washes the town.—The town stands on the river Sullane, 7 m. NE by E of Inchegeelah. It consists principally of cabins and poor cottages. A handsome new sessions-house and bridewell have been built in an airy situation. M. castle is boldly situated on an acclivity which overhangs the river Sullane, at the W part of the town. It was recently repaired and furnished; but its rude external outlines are preserved.

MACSWINE'S BAY, a bay on the S coast of co. Donegal, entering between Drumana-point on the

N, and St. John's-point on the S. It measures $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. across the entrance; and penetrates the land 4 m. NE.

MACTA, or **EL MUGDA**, a river of Algeria, in the prov. of Oran, which carries to the Mediterranean the overflow of marshes formed by the Abrah and Hamman rivulets.

MACTAN, one of the smaller Philippine islands, on which Magelhaen was killed in 1521, when returning from America by a W course. It is about 10 m. in circumf., and is situated to the E of Zebu isle.

MACUACUARI, a river of Guayana, which enters the Amazons at its mouth.

MACUGNAGA, a village of Piedmont, near the head of the Val d'Anzasca, 19 m. SW of Domo d'Ossola. “A narrow dismal gorge, through which the torrent maintains its course, conducts into a higher valley called the Val-di-Pesterana, and this leads to the plain of Macugnana, a kind of amphitheatre, enclosed by Monte Rosa and other giant members of the Higher Alps. We know of no position where the majesty of Monte Rosa is so splendidly developed as it is from the plain of M., which extends to its very basement; and hence also the ever-varying aspect of the glaciers is one of the most marvellous sights in nature. The plain is 1,559 metres [1,704 yds.] above the level of the sea. It is from 3 to 4 m. long, and under 2 m. in breadth. Its surface is covered with fine meadows and pastures, and its extent is marked by the strong outlines of dark and wide-spread forests of larch, and fir, and pine trees, which cover the bases of the surrounding heights. The village is composed of 132 wooden houses and cabins, inhabited by about 600 people, who speak the German language. It impresses us with a feeling widely different from that which is left on our minds by the villages of the lower valley, yet it has a fine old church of noble construction. There are several small hamlets of similar huts on the outskirts of the plain, one or two of which approach the very borders of the glaciers.”—*Morning Chronicle*.

MACUL, a river of Ecuador, in the prov. of Guayaquil, which enters the river Baba.

MACULA, a bay on the S coast of Arabia, about 55 leagues ENE of Cape Aden. It is about 2 leagues deep, and 50 broad; and at the bottom is a small town.

MACULLA, or **MUCKALEE**, a parish in co. Kilkenny, 4 m. NE of Pilltown. Area 2,710 acres. Pop. in 1831, 423; in 1841, 651.

MACUMBA, or **SACUMBA**, a province of Mocaranga, in Eastern Africa, situated on the upper part of the course of the Zambeze.

MACUNA, one of the Navigator's islands, in the S. Pacific ocean, in about S lat. $14^{\circ} 19'$, where a captain, several officers, and men, under Prowse, were massacred by the inhabitants.

MACUNGY, a township of Lehigh co., Pennsylvania, U. S., 83 m. ENE of Harrisburg.

MACUPA, a town of Zanguebar, in Eastern Africa, dependent on Mombaça, from which it is situated 5 m. NW.

MACZEIKOWITZ, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Oppeln, circle of Beuthen. Pop. 157.

MAD RIVER, a river of New Hampshire, U. S., which runs SW into the Merrimac.—Also a river in the state of Ohio, U. S., which runs SW into the Great Miami, at Dayton, after a course of 55 m. It descends in many parts of its course through a narrow channel, and with the rapidity of a torrent.—Also a township of the United States, in Champaign co., Ohio. Pop. 1,008.

MADA, a small town of Hungary, 5 m. N of To-

ginger, turmeric, and cinnamon, are among the vegetable productions of M. The principal fruit-trees are cocoa-nuts, Indian figs, pine apples, pomegranates, tamarinds, oranges, lemons, and wild vines. There is an endless variety of flowering shrubs and curious plants. The more common esculent plants are sugar-cane, bananas, yams, nymphida lotus, gourds, water-melons, turnips, pulse of various kinds, particularly the dolichos or kidney-bean; leeks, onions, saffron, and the common potato. There are also many edible roots which grow wild: one particularly, called by the natives *fanghits*, grows to the size of a man's body, and is said at once to allay thirst and satisfy hunger, to be pleasant to the taste, and easy of digestion. Among the pease is one called *varoates*, resembling the caper shrub, which grows to the height of the cherry-tree, and produces in each pod a pea about the size of a lentile. The barley of M. is a beautiful grain; and the island produces 6 distinct kinds of rice. The soil requires little cultivation, and is only slightly turned with a hoe. Rice, merely dropped into small holes in the ground, and covered by means of the foot pressing down the mould, will yield a hundred fold. Among the more abundant productions of the island, which might be rendered important objects of commerce, are wax, honey, and silk.—There are no elephants, lions, tigers, or horses, among the quadrupeds; but great numbers of buffaloes, wild boars, porcupines, dogs, monkeys, cameleons, civet-cats, squirrels, rats, and mice; and the more domestic animals, horned cattle, goats, hogs, and sheep, are reared in the greatest abundance. Herds of cattle constitute the principal wealth of the chiefs. One species of sheep have large flat tails weighing 20 or 25 lbs., and the wool in general, though little used by the natives, is extremely beautiful. Of the feathered tribes there are eagles, crested storks, pelicans, herons, guinea-fowl, teal, wild turkeys, pheasants, pigeons, partridges, parroquets, finches; a bird called *samba*, with plumage as red as fire; a white bird which follows the cattle, and feeds upon the flies and beetles that infest their skins; a bat of monstrous size and hideous appearance, yet reported to yield a more delicate and palatable food than the best poultry.—Among the fish which frequent the coasts and rivers are the dorado, breams, soles, pilchards, herrings, mackarel, oysters, mussels, crabs, and turtle, fine eels, and fresh-water mullets. Some kinds of fish found on the shores are of a poisonous quality. In the larger rivers, lakes, and lagoons, are crocodiles of a monstrous size. Serpents are numerous; and lizards, scorpions, centipedes, and several kinds of spiders. Large swarms of locusts are often seen in spring and summer. Among the insects are beautifully variegated butterflies, beetles which shine in the dark, and silk-worms with four feet. Several of the insect tribes are sufficiently troublesome, and inflict very painful bites; a water-scorpion is said to inflict a mortal wound.

Inhabitants.] It is extremely difficult to ascertain the pop. of a country divided into so many different tribes. Abbe Rochon in 1770 estimated the pop. at about 4,000,000. Roudaux states it at about 3,000,000, and Balbi at 2,000,000. Some have even carried it as high as 5,000,000. But all these are mere conjectures. The exertions of missionaries have done much to civilize this country. In 1820 there were not perhaps more than six persons who could write the Madagash language, even in the Arabic character; but now there are about 4,000 persons who can write and read it in the European character. M., which has been called the Great Britain of Africa, like many other islands of the Eastern seas is tenanted by two races, one of Malay, and the other of African descent, the latter belonging to the Kaffir, not the

Negro type. Unlike, however, the other islands, the more barbarous or African race is found on the sea-coasts, while the more advanced Malayan tribes or Hovas have possession of the interior. A cause for this may be found in the great unhealthiness of the coasts, which are for the most part pestilential swamps and marshes, capable, however, of being easily drained, and converted into most productive fields. The Hovas have only been known as a power for 50 years. They are quite a distinct race from the other inhabitants of the island, and were formerly persecuted and dispersed. They are regarded as superior in intelligence to the rest; the nobles are particularly shrewd and cunning; but the lower orders are disgustingly dirty in their habits. In general, the Hova character is a combination of ferocity and talent. According to Benyowski, the people of M. are divided into seven classes: First, the *ampanasabe* or sovereigns. Second, the *rohondrians* or princes. The third order consists of the *voadziri* or lords of a district, composed of several villages. The fourth order consists of the *lahovohits* or chiefs of villages. The fifth order are the *ondatzis*, who are freemen, and compose the attendants or followers of the *rohondrians*, *voadziri*, or *lahovits*. The sixth order consists of *ombiasses* or learned men; and this order forms the warriors, workmen, physicians, and divines: these last possess no charge. The seventh order consists of *ampurias* or slaves. These orders preserve a regular gradation, respecting which it would be very difficult to give a detailed account. They live in the manner we read of concerning the ancient patriarchs. Every father of a family is priest and judge in his own house, though he depends upon the *lahovits*, who superintends his conduct. This last is answerable to his *voadziri*, and the *voadziri* to the *rohondrian*. It appears from the same writer that the inhabitants of M., generally known by the name of Madagasses, are not willing to live in detached habitations. A plurality of wives is common among the chiefs and rich men; but one of the number only is considered as the legal spouse, the rest as concubines. They are not remarkable for conjugal fidelity; and the crime of adultery is punished only as a species of robbery. The conduct of the unmarried females is abundantly licentious. The women are described as possessed of considerable personal attractions, and are treated with a degree of respect unusual among savage tribes. They are only employed in spinning flax, or making thread from the bark of trees; and are never subjected to the drudgery of field labours. The men are employed principally in agriculture, which requires in their fertile soil small labour and attention. Some of them work well in iron, and a few make ornaments of gold. Those on the coast are industrious and enterprising fishermen, who go to a considerable distance from shore in their large canoes; and the inhabitants of the interior are not less successful in their lakes and rivers. Their principal amusements are dancing and singing, with a few simple musical accompaniments. Their diet is simple, consisting principally of milk, rice, fish, fruits, and roots. They are scarcely acquainted with the use of salt, but frequently put a little sea-water into their broths; and, in the interior, employ for the same purpose the leaves of a tree. Their drink is water, or a kind of wine made from the sugar-cane. In respect of dress, a considerable diversity prevails among the different tribes and districts. The Negro race are almost completely naked, except that the men wear a piece of linen round the middle; while the women have a kind of apron, and sometimes a long loose robe without sleeves. Most of the white inhabitants are without any covering to the head or feet, except those of Manghaby, where the men

wear a square cap, and the women a kind of hood pointed at the top and hanging down upon their shoulders. Their other articles of dress are of various materials and colours, — some of red silk, some of striped cotton with silk borders, and some of a strong stuff resembling linen, made of the bark of trees, which goes through the several processes of beating, boiling, washing, twisting or spinning, and weaving; some kinds of this manufacture are very soft and light, almost equal in beauty to silken stuffs. Of the stronger kinds of this cloth they make a wide garment resembling a corn sack, with two holes in the bottom through which they pass their feet. Their ornaments are different kinds of chains, ear-rings, necklaces, and bracelets made of pearls, corals, rock crystals, cornelians, and beads of gold. The Madagasses have among them several orders of artists, distinguished by different names, and claiming different degrees of honour. The first and most respectable class consists of such artists as work in iron and steel. The second class consists of goldsmiths, who make such ornaments as are worn in the island. The third class consists of potters. The fourth of turners in wood. The fifth of carpenters, who are said to be expert, and to make use of the rule, the plane, and the compasses. The sixth are ropemakers, who make ropes of hemp, and of different kinds of bark of trees. The seventh consists of weavers, who are always women, this trade being considered as disgraceful to a man. To these may be added the *ombiasses*, or literary class, who, without engaging in any manual labour, give their advice, chiefly as physicians; and the class of comedians and dancers. The gradation of classes with regard to civil authority, and that also of the different professions, have induced some to imagine that the Madagasses must be of Hindu origin. They believe in the existence of two great principles; the one good, the other bad. The good principle they name Tan-har, or Great. To Tan-har they build no temples, neither do they represent him under any visible forms, but they offer sacrifices to him. The bad principle is named Agnat. To him they always offer a portion of the sacrifices offered to the good principle.

Language.] The language of M. belongs to the Malayan family, or what the missionaries designate the Polynesian, which spreads from M. on the W to Easter island on the E, or over more than half the circumf. of the globe at the equator. The whole island may be said to possess one language; for although varieties of dialect exist, they are by no means strongly marked. A view of the Malagasy language, and outline of its grammar, by the late intelligent missionary, Freeman, is appended to the first vol. of Ellis's *History of Madagascar*. Lond. 1838. 2 vols. 8vo.

Commerce.] The inhabitants of M. carry on little commerce among themselves, except in the way of bartering the produce of one prov. for that of another. Neither do they discover much anxiety to find articles of trade for attracting strangers to their coasts; or avail themselves of the demands which they have already experienced for many of their productions. Timber, pitch, tar, whale-oil, salt-fish, manufactured hemp and flax, cotton, and several kinds of silk, indigo, tobacco, honey and wax, sugar, spices, and gums, might be furnished in sufficient abundance for the support of an extensive and regular commerce. A regular traffic, chiefly from the S part of the island, was long carried on with the isles of Bourbon and Mauritius both in French and English ships. The principal articles brought down from the interior of M. for this purpose were cattle, rice, slaves, and cloth; and the commodities which the natives are desirous of receiving in exchange are

powder, ball, fire-arms, knives, European cloths, pictures, and various ornaments. In the more central parts of the island coin is wholly unknown, and all trade consists in barter; but on the coast, Spanish dollars, which for farther convenience are frequently cut into four parts, form a medium of exchange.

Topography.] M. is divided into 20 provs., viz.: Vohimarina, Iboina, Maroa, Ivougo, Antisanaka, Ambongo, Antankay, Betsimsaraka, Anteva, Mantitana, Vangaidrano, Anosy, Androy, Mahafaly, Fierenana, Sienimbalada, Ibara, Menabé, Betsileo, and Ankova. Independent of these primary divisions, there are numerous others of less importance. Ankova, situate nearly in the centre of the island, is by far the most important and most populous. It is subdivided into the three districts of Vonizongo, Isamano, and Earezina, and includes the city of Tananarivo or Antanarivo, the cap. of the whole island, and the seat of government, situate in S lat. 18° 56' 26", and E long. 46° 57'. Antanarivo contains a pop. of 25,000 inhabitants, including the surrounding villages. It comprehends 8,000 dwellings, and five or six 'very large houses.' Nearly in the centre of the city is the Tarpeian rock of M., called by the natives Ampahamirama, where criminals are executed by being hurled headlong down a precipice of 80 ft.; at which depth the victim is received on some scattered masses of broken rock, whence his battered remains fall some 300 to 400 ft. below, at the base of the hill. The next place of importance is the spot where the public assemblies are held; this is a large open space, well suited for the meeting of the people *en masse* for the purpose of transacting public business. The market is also held there. The market-day, however, is rather a holiday than a season for traffic; and scenes of debauchery too shocking to describe invariably disgrace this place of rendezvous.—The towns and villages are commonly situated on eminences, and surrounded by two rows of strong palisades, within which is a parapet of earth about 4 ft. in height; some are fortified still further by a ditch 10 ft. in breadth, and 6 ft. in depth. The habitation of the chief contains two or three buildings surrounded by a peculiar kind of enclosure. It is guarded by slaves night and day, and frequently hung round with bullocks' horns by way of ornament. The houses are small, constructed simply with wood, and covered with plantain-leaves. The floor is raised a little above the level of the ground as a security against moisture and vermin during the rainy months, and is in general kept very clean. They are without chimneys, and are continually filled with smoke, as fires are kept up for cooking even in the hottest weather. The furniture consists of red and yellow rush-mats neatly and strongly woven, which serve both as seats and beds; baskets beautifully made by the women from the filaments of the raven leaf, to hold their clothes and ornaments; earthen pots, which they manufacture with great ingenuity; dried gourds, for containing water; a few vessels for honey-wine; and leaves of the raven-tree for plates, dishes, and spoons, which are renewed at every repast.

History.] The island of M., the indigenous name of which is asserted to be MADECASSE, can claim its share among the traditions handed down to the Greeks and Romans concerning *Taprobane*, which according to the accounts of the natives extended so far to the S that neither the constellation of the Bear nor of the Pleiades was visible, and 'the sun appeared to rise from the left.' These particulars, as well as its dimensions, and the great lake said to be situated in the centre of the island, agree with M.; while the latitudes marked by Ptolemy apply to Sumatra; and all other circumstances lead us to Ceylon. In the island *Phelol*, so named in a writing attributed to Aristotle, may be recognised the Arabic name of Phambala, given to this island. The Arabians probably visited it in their earliest voyages to India, and long before the time of Mahomet. The first certain idea of it was

transmitted to us by the Portuguese, who discovered it in 1506, under the command of Lorenzo Almeida, and gave it the name of Saint-Laurent. By the French, in the reign of Henry IV., it was designated the Isle Dauphine; and by Marco Polo, at the end of the 13th cent., Majaster. Ellis says that the natives on the coast do not call it Madagascar, but Nosindambo, i. e. 'the island of wild hogs.' There are other figurative expressions applied to the island, as Ambony Tany, Ambony Lanitra, &c., signifying 'on the earth,' 'beneath the skies,' and 'in the midst of the flood.' The island was divided among several independent tribes until the accession of Radama to the government of Ankova, the district in which the cap. was situated, about the middle of the year 1810. Sir Robert Farquhar, who governed our newly acquired conquests of Mauritius and Bourbon, anxious to put an end to the traffic in slaves which then flourished in M., opened negotiations with Radama, and found him so enlightened a prince that he resolved to aid him in establishing his supremacy over the entire island. In return for this aid Radama opened his country to the missionaries, who had hitherto sought an entrance in vain; and a mission was established at the capital with more than the usual prospects of success in a heathen country. European arts, though to a limited extent, were introduced at the same time; and M. seemed likely to be added to the list of civilized nations. These prospects were blighted by the premature death of Radama, in 1828. The throne was usurped by the queen Ranavalona, who declared that she was called thereto by the idols Rahlilimaza and Ramahavely. As a reward for the kindness of these deities, the queen denounced the worship of the 'true Gods, Jehovah and Jesus Christ,' as 'heaven': expelled the English resident with ignominy, and soon forced the missionaries to depart, leaving most of their property behind them. The bibles and other works of religious instruction were collected and burned; to crown the whole, death was denounced as the punishment of any Malagasy who should be found in possession of a printed book. Ranavalona did not stop here; she subjected British and French traders to such insults and outrages, that both governments found it necessary to interfere, and in 1845 the town of Tamatave, at the principal port, was destroyed by a united French and English armament. These proceedings, it is said, form part of a system in which the queen is counselled by a renegade Frenchman. The French have frequently and recently attempted to make a settlement in M., but their attempts have not hitherto been attended with any success. On this subject the following remarks seem just: "It is difficult to conceive any country of such extent and even fertility as M. with so small capacity for foreign commerce. Its coast is very little indented, and consequently contains few harbours in a latitude where shelter is much needed. It lies out of the highway between Europe and India. The continent of Africa is its nearest neighbourhood, but it is more barbarous and poor than itself: 35° of latitude, and the calms of the equator, lie between it and the nearest point of Arabia. The nearest portion of Hindostan is 5,000 m. off. In short, the best markets for the produce of M. are the two specks in the ocean called Bourbon and Mauritius. As to the colonization of M., in any intelligible sense of the word, that of course is impossible, for the one plain and obvious reason, besides many other, that M. is already settled by a people suited to the soil and climate, and whose progress in agriculture is such as enables them to raise cheap and abundant food for 5,000,000. As a remunerative conquest the matter is equally bad, for so rude a people have necessarily little to give, and no disposition to contribute that little. In a word, they are poor, indolent, pugnacious: these are not a people to pay taxes to a conqueror like Hindus or Italians. But suppose the French determined on the conquest of Madagascar. To make even a beginning, we cannot suppose the attempt will be hazarded with an army of less than 30,000 men. This was the amount of Napoleon's veterans, that in 1802 attempted the re-conquest of St. Domingo, and were defeated and nearly destroyed—all civilized Europe looking on, and England rather favouring than opposing the expedition. Now, the French knew every part of St. Domingo, and hardly know one foot of M., which is seven times the size of St. Domingo, with 10 times its pop.—that pop. consisting of Negroes in the one case as well as in the other. The first object of a judicious enterprise will be to make for the interior, so as at once to avoid the pestiferous marshes of the coast, and strike a blow at the capital and power of the Hovas. That cap. is in the centre of the broadest part of the island, and consequently at least 200 m. from the coast, implying in a country without roads, where the therm. is seldom under 80°, and where some resistance must be expected, at least twenty marches, and the establishment of at least twenty posts to maintain the communication with the fleet. If, instead of this, the army remains on the coast, the malaria and the Hovas will do its business—decimate it in a month, and cut off nine parts out of ten within a twelvemonth."

[Authorities.] Copland's *History of M.* Lond. 1822, 8vo.—Ellis's *History of M.* Lond. 1838, 2 vols. 8vo.—*Histoire et Géographie de M.* Par M. Macé Descartes. Paris 1846, 8vo.—*Les Annales des Voyages*. Tome xiv.

MADAH, a small town of Sistan, 24 m. S of Zareng.

MADAIN. See **MADEN**.

MADALENA. See **MAGDALENA**.

MADALENA (LA), an island in the S. Pacific, in S lat. 10° 25', W long. 141° 9', about 11 leagues

in circuit. It was seen by Mendana, the Spanish navigator, who having quarrelled with the inhabitants, destroyed and dispersed a great body of them in their canoes, by firing on them with cannon and musketry.

MADALENA (LA), a small island near the N coast of Sardinia, in N lat. 41° 15', E long. 9° 35', the *Insula Ilva* or *Phintonis* of the Romans. Area 16 Italian sq. m. Pop. 2,300. Its port of Calagaveta is large and secure, but has not depth of water for vessels of above 400 tons. About 22 vessels, of 20 tons each, belong to it, which are employed in exporting corn, butter, and cheese. The Ilvase, as the pop. of this island are called, are a distinct race from the Sardes. The commune comprises the adjacent islands of Caprera, St. Stefano, Sparga, and Santa Maria.

MADALENA BAY (LA), a bay on the coast of California, in N lat. 24° 53'.

MADAME, a small island on the W coast of France, situated between the mouth of the Charente and the island of Oleron, 6 m. WNW of Rochefort.

MADAME, an island of N. America, forming the NE side of the gut of Canso, opposite to the E extremity of Nova Scotia. The N point of the island lies 14 m. S of St. Peter's harbour in Cape Breton island. It is about 16 m. in length, and from 6 to 8 m. broad. The port of Arichat is on its S side.

MADAME ISLES, small islands in the St. Lawrence, at the entrance of Lake St. Peter. They are low, but clothed with good timber, and abound with wild fowl.

MADAN (POINT), a cape on the W coast of North America, in Prince Ernest's sound, in N lat. 56° 22'.

MADAPOLLAM, a town of Hindostan, in the Northern Circars, 42 m. ENE of Masulipatam, on the Coromandel coast. Cotton cloth is extensively woven here.

MADAPUR, a town of Hindostan, 30 m. NW of Seringapatam, on the l. bank of the Cavery.

MADARAZ, a town of Hungary, in Great Kumania, 38 m. W by S of Debreczin. Pop. 7,517.

MADAWASKA, a district of New Brunswick, bordering upon a river of that name, and on the N side of the St. John river, from the Grand falls to the mouth of the St. Francis, a distance of upwards of 40 m. The tract around the M. river is the chief seat of cultivation and traffic, and the l. bank of the river is more or less settled as far as to Lake Temiscouta, from the SE reach of which the river issues, flowing SSE to the l. bank of the St. John. The treaty of 1842, by granting to the United States the W or S side of the St. John, has ceded a portion of what was the Madawaska settlement. The district produces maize, wheat, and barley, and exports timber, furs, maple-sugar, and wheat. Its chief trade is with Quebec, Woodstock, and Fredericton.

MADBAN, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Bahar, in N lat. 26° 25'.

MADDALONI, a town of Naples, in the Terradi-Lavoro, 10 m. SE of Capua, on the site of the ancient *Suessala*. Pop. 10,400, employed partly in manufacture. It has several churches and convents; and a fine aqueduct conveys water from the vicinity to Caserta.

MADEHURST, a parish of Sussex, 3 m. WNW of Arundel. Area 1,900 acres. Pop. in 1841, 150.

MADDEHJI, a village of Sind, 28 m. SE of Larkhana.

MADDERTY, a parish of Perthshire, near the head of the vale of Strathern. Pop. in 1841, 384.

MADDIE (LOCH), an extensive arm of the sea, on the E coast of North Uist. It stretches into a low flat country consisting of a brown, peaty, boggy

land, which it cuts into innumerable islets and peninsule, which in summer afford a scanty herbage for a few animals, and, in winter, are abandoned to wild geese, wild ducks, swans, and sea-gulls. So remarkable are its projections and sinuosities, that, while its waters do not cover an area of more than 9 sq. m., its coast-line has been found by measurement to extend to 200 m. In the entrance, lies a group of islets, separated from one another by depths of sea of from 7 to 15 faths., and distant, at their nearest point, a mile from any shore, yet covered with such a thick bed of alluvial clay and rubbish as indicates their former connection with some higher tract of land, and records those changes which produced the great sinuosities of the loch. Between these islets and the shore, and about $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile from the latter, are two remarkable detached rocks, which bear the names of Maddy-More and Maddy-Grisioch. Both are about 100 ft. in height, irregularly columnar, and abrupt or precipitous; consisting of a compact and dark bluish grey basalt, the only specimens of basaltic rock which occur in the entire group of Long-Island.

MADDINGTON, a parish and village in Wilts, 6 m. WNW of Amesbury. Area 4,180 acres. Pop. in 1831, 381; in 1841, 445.

MADEHURST, a parish in Sussex, 3 m. WNW of Arundel. Area 1,900 acres. Pop. in 1841, 150.

MADEIRA, an island of the N. Atlantic, belonging to Portugal, and geographically reckoned to belong to Africa. Its E point, Punta San Lourenzo, is in N lat. $32^{\circ} 44'$, W long. $16^{\circ} 38'$. Its W point, Punta-del-Pargo, is in N lat. $32^{\circ} 49'$, W long. $17^{\circ} 16'$. It is distant 240 m. NE of Tenerife; 360 m. from Cape Cantin on the African coast; 50 m. S of Porto-Santo; and nearly 300 m. from Ferro; discovered in 1344, by an English vessel, and re-discovered, in 1419, by the Portuguese, who gave it its present name—which in their language signifies 'timber'—on account of the abundance of wood which they saw upon it. It is a mass of basaltic rock, in the form of a parallelogram, having a mean length from ESE to WNW of about $38\frac{1}{2}$ m., and a mean breadth of 11 m. It contains 407 sq. m., or 260,480 acres; and is divided into 18 parishes.

General aspect. The face of the country is wholly mountainous, presenting disjointed crags and tall isolated peaks; and according to Dr. Gillan it appears, that, "there have been several craters in the island, and that eruptions have taken place from them at various and very distant intervals." The mountainous land rises from every part towards a chain of mountains, the summit of which, called Pico-Ruivo, is 5,788 ft. in height, according to Bowditch; or, according to Sir James Ross's admeasurements, 6,097 ft. In the interior, and on the N coast especially, the traveller meets with combinations of natural objects such as in no other part of the world can be witnessed, and which obliterate every conception one had previously formed of the grand and sublime in scenery: this is greatly the result of the geological character of the island. The mountains have nothing of the integrity of outline and regularity of form which appear in some of the formations of older geological epochs; but are composed of the most recent basalts and other igneous rocks, and, on a scale of Alpine magnificence, present a scene of the wildest confusion, being everywhere deeply riven by rugged ravines, the precipitous cliffs of which are clothed to the summit with ancient forests. Among these wild scenes there occur landscapes of the utmost loveliness,—so that the scenery is altogether perhaps the finest in the world. "No artist's pencil," says Mr. Harcourt, "has ever done full justice to the scenery of M.: what, then, can be

expected from a bare description? There is an aerial magic in it which you must go thither duly to appreciate. The various colours of the soil, with mingled hues—black, yellow, red, and white—the vivid verdure, and the ever-changing shadows of the sky give a warmth of tint and a diversity of effect which is characteristic and striking. Here is not the unintermitting blaze and eternal blueness of a tropical, nor the cold haze of a northern, atmosphere; but the sunshine is broken and mellowed by fitting clouds, and a series of dissolving lights and shades surround you on every side, which must awaken pleasure and admiration in the breast of the most insensible. The scenery of the island is best seen on foot or on horseback. The use of carriages is impracticable, owing to the steepness of the roads. For the delicate or the lazy, a mode of travelling in the mountains is in a hammock-ride, as the natives call it. This consists of a net of fine texture, slung to a single pole, which is carried on men's shoulders. A good supply of cushions makes it a luxurious conveyance. Nearly as good a view of the scenery is obtained from the hammock as you have on horseback. For a long journey, each hammock has its relay of bearers, who go at an amazing pace. These conveyances are seldom seen in the town, excepting when used by invalids, who find them easier than palanquins. The palanquins, which are the usual town vehicles, are likewise suspended from a single pole, and carried by two men. They are more commodious for general use than hammocks, as admitting of an upright posture; but the frame-work being made of iron, they are heavy to carry, and ill-adapted for long distances. A hammock enables the invalid, without fatigue, to take a share in these picnic excursions friendly to health, to which the beautiful climate and country invite, and which are the favourite social recreation of visitors to M."

Geological structure. The geological structure of the island, and of that of the associated islands, has been carefully examined and reported on by Mr. Smith of Jordanhill, of whose papers on this subject the following is a summary. The external crust of this island, to the depth of several thousand feet, is composed of alternating beds of subaerial basaltic lava, scoriae, ashes, tufas, and ancient vegetable soils; and it presents everywhere mural precipices of stupendous heights. The lavas, which are wholly basaltic, and abound with crystals of olivine, are either compact, scoriaceous, or vesicular. The next class of volcanic products consists of bombs, sand, pumiceous lapilli, and ashes. The larger masses, it is evident, were projected into the air simultaneously with the finer materials. The pumiceous lapilli are generally very small, rarely exceeding a pigeon's egg in size. The beds of pumice vary in thickness from a few inches to several feet, and are found either on the surface or interstratified with the basalt. Dark, heavy cinders or scoriae are very often associated with the pumice without regard to their gravity; and this intermixture Mr. Smith considers to be a proof that they could not have been deposited under the sea, because in water the lighter and heavier materials would have immediately separated. The scoriae or cinders are generally of a reddish hue and vary in size, forming extensive beds. The white and dark coloured ashes are loose, except where mixed with earthy ingredients, or where they have fallen on heated materials. Tufas and conglomerates constitute a large portion of the volcanic rocks, and their consistency is considered by Mr. Smith to be due to water. Fragments of plants are by no means uncommon in them; but they do not appear to contain any other organic remains. Many of the beds which had been converted into vegetable soils, alternate with the regular volcanic strata, and contain the calcareous casts of the roots of plants, preserving the position in which they grew. The non-volcanic rocks of M. are the limestone of San Vincent, the lignite of San George, and the sands of Canical. The limestone was described by Bowditch as belonging to the transition epoch, on account of its resemblance to the calcareous rocks of Alcantara near Lisbon, but Mr. Smith assigns it to the cretaceous epoch. The limestone of San Vincent forms a bed which crosses a stream between 2,000 and 3,000 ft. above the level of the sea, immediately under the volcanic table-land of Paul de Serra, which possesses a thickness of 2,500 ft. The limestone is intersected by two basaltic dykes, and abounds in corals and marine shells. Mr. Smith has no doubt that the deposit belongs to the tertiary era. Lignite, or a bed of vegetable matter resembling lignite, occurs on the N side of the island, on the banks of one of the tributaries of the St. George. It is considered by Professor Johnstone to be the dried relic of an ancient peat-bog, as the

analysis agrees with that of true peat. No peat, Mr. Smith observes, occurs at present in M. or, he believes, has been found in any country so near the equator; and he calls attention to the lignite of M. as seeming to indicate a former colder climate. At Canical, near the E. extremity of the island, and extending from the N to the S shore, is a sandy valley formed of minute particles of basalt and comminuted shells, in which are found vast numbers of land-testacea, and calcareous incrustations of plants. Of the terrestrial shells collected in this valley one-sixth are of species not known in a living state on the island. The deposit is, therefore, placed by Mr. Smith among the newest tertiary formations, and he consequently points out the existence in M. of two tertiary calcareous deposits, one lying beneath the volcanic beds, and the other above them. The lime-kilns of Funchal are supplied with stone from a rock in an islet adjoining Porto-Santo. The fossils obtained from it are almost exclusively casts, yet Professor Agassiz has identified some of them with the casts of known living species; and Mr. Smith adds, as they are all recent, the age of the limestone must be extremely modern, though the rock bears the characters of a primary formation. The volcanic action connected with this islet Mr. Smith considers to have been submarine. The stratification is nearly horizontal, and therefore the elevation of the islet above the level of the sea produced no apparent disturbance. On the island of Porto-Santo, the beds of basalt are scoriaceous on the surface, and rest on volcanic brick; they are consequently considered to be of subaerial origin. There is also upon the island a deposit resembling that at Canical. The group of islands called the Dizertas, to the SE, is a chain of volcanic mountains ranging N and S, or nearly at right angles to the axis of M. The sea-cliffs reach to their very summits, and exhibit beds of basalt, ashes, tufas, and volcanic brick, intersected by innumerable dykes. No fossils have yet been observed upon these islands. The principal mountains of M., Mr. Smith conceives, must once have been much higher, as their summits consist of beds which are found only at the base of volcanic cones. Though there is consequently no great cone, there are the ruins of several truncated craters, and many small lateral cones, as those to the W of Funchal. The most considerable of the craters is the Curral-dos-Freiras, an immense ravine, 3 m. in length, and 1 m. in breadth, and nearly 2,000 ft. deep. It is surrounded on every side, except at a S gorge, with precipices of beds of basalt, tufa, and ashes, dipping outwards towards the base of the mountain. Though it partakes of the character assigned by Von Buch to craters of elevation, Mr. Smith states that the island of M. could not have been formed under the sea, and been subsequently elevated, on account of the beds of vegetable soil and the scoria and ashes having all the appearance of materials erupted in the open air. He also dissents from the conclusion that craters of elevation exist in the Canary Islands. The structure of the lateral cones is in general completely concealed by vegetation but that of the Pico de St. Joao is partially exposed in the ruins of a fort, and consists of a scoriaceous conglomerate, the fragments composing which, Mr. Smith says, must have fallen in a half fused state, and been conglutinated on the spot. The small fortified island in Funchal bay, and the adjoining eminence at the landing-place, are formed of a similar conglomerate. There are sections of many of these cones in the face of the sea-cliffs, and some of them are covered by beds of lava and tufa erupted from other craters, amounting in one instance, at Cape Giram, to the thickness of 1,400 ft. There are no indications of elevations above the level of the sea during or since the period when the volcanic masses were accumulated above the limestone of San Vincent; but there are proofs of subsidence, as some of the beds of scoria and ashes, and others containing vegetable remains, dip under the sea, and are found in positions in which they could not have remained had the sea-level been formerly the same as at present.

Climate and vegetation.] In M. neither heat nor cold are ever troublesome: the climate, in fact, fluctuates less than that of any other country N of the equator. The mean annual temp. is 65°. In January, when the tops of the hills are covered with snow, Fahrenheit's thermometer in Funchal is generally about 74°; and in autumn it seldom rises higher than 75°. Yet the mean daily range of temp. is not more equable than that of Undercliff in the isle of Wight, as appears from the following table drawn up by Dr. Martin:

	Undercliff.	Madeira.
January.	7°-46	9°-15
February.	8°-20	10°-17
March.	10°-42	9°-79
April.	12°-84	9°-39
May.	12°-82	9°-05
June.	11°-00	8°-73
July.	10°-62	9°-82
August.	11°-39	10°-05
September.	11°-09	9°-83
October.	9°-53	10°-56
November.	7°-78	10°-76
December.	6°-96	10°-48

During the winter-months, the above table gives less

variation of mean daily temp. to Undercliff. The prevailing wind is NE; but S winds generally accompany the rain. Nearly the same quantity of rain falls annually at M. as at Rome and Florence; but at M. there are only 73 days on which rain falls, while at Rome there are 117. In some of the sheltered places of the S coast there is quite a tropical temp.; and in these places—such as the bay and city of Funchal, where invalids reside during the winter—the climate remains more genial than our English summer, at the same time that, on the opposite coast and in the interior of the island, the mountains are covered with snow, and all the rigour of a northern winter is experienced. Between these extremes every degree of climate is met with, and the range of vegetation varies accordingly. While dates, bananas, limes, custard apples, guavas, coffee, and such plants ripen their fruit in the gardens on the coast,—the potato, the apple, the strawberry, and many European plants flourish on the elevated ground. It is interesting to observe the variety of vegetation thus brought into close approximation. During the winter, the residents on the coast look up from amidst their tropical vegetation and genial temp., through every degree of climate and verdure, to the bleakest desolation on the snow-covered hills above them. In the declining months of the year, again, while on the coast the summer-foliage is yet unaltered, and the influence of the sun little diminished, the upper parts of the landscape present the variegated tints and the fading foliage of autumn. "I should think," says the author of *Six Months in the West Indies*, "the situation of M. the most enviable on the whole earth. It insures almost every European comfort, together with almost every tropical luxury. Any degree of temp. may be enjoyed between Funchal and the ice-house. The seasons are the youth, maturity, and old age of a never-ending, still beginning spring. Here I found what I used to suppose peculiar to the garden of Eden, and the bowers of Acrasie and Armida,—

'Blossoms and fruits at once of golden hue
Appeared with gay enamell'd colours mix'd.'

The myrtle, the geranium, the rose, and the violet, grow on the right hand and on the left in the boon prodigality of primitive nature. The geranium, in particular, is so common, that the honey of the bees becomes something like a jelly of that flower. I differ from most people in not liking it so well as the English honey, though it is far purer and more transparent. That of Barbadoes is finer than either." The observations made by the late Dr. Mason in 1834-5, and corroborated by Dr. Heineken in 1826, and by Mr. M'Euen in 1848-9, seem to show that the general opinion, not only among un-professional persons, but the faculty itself, that the climate of M. is remarkably dry, is erroneous; at least that that part of it to which invalids resort, namely, the lower part of the valley on which Funchal is situated, in the S of the island, is but little superior in this respect to the climate of London and its vicinity, while as regards the action of humidity on the organization, it is inferior. That climate cannot be remarkably dry in which it is impossible to preserve iron in any form from rust,—in which powders, such as opium, squills, &c., soon cease to be powders, and become a firm and solid mass,—and in which gloves and shoes grow mouldy, do what you will to prevent it. In fact, as Dr. Mason says, it would be impossible for vegetation to flourish were not the atmosphere almost saturated with moisture; as frequently, during the fine season, there is scarcely a shower of rain for three, four, and sometimes even six months in succession. A wind, which the Portuguese call *leste*, occasionally visits M. from the coast of Africa, after passing over

300 m. of sea. It is essentially hot and dry, and in fact is the same as the simoom, cooled by its passage over the ocean. This wind, however, which lasts almost invariably three days, encounters you like puffs from the mouth of an oven or furnace, and has been known to raise the therm. as high as 138° in the sun. But, as Dr. Mason observes, the condition of the atmosphere during a leste is by no means too dry for a great proportion of invalids sent to the island; indeed it is only during its prevalence that they feel the cheerful influence of climate, and they express the opinion strongly that they could live in a perpetual mild leste, or in other words in a warm and equally dry atmosphere they would soon recover. It almost amounts to a proverb among the residents that those with whom the leste agrees are seldom restored to health. Invalids should not attempt the voyage to M. before the middle of June, nor later than the end of September.

Although the island is off the African coast, between 32° and 33° of N lat., and only 240 m. NE of Tenerife, the character of its Flora is, on the whole, most allied to that of the N shores of the Mediterranean. At the same time, many of the plants, although belonging to European genera, are species not found in Europe; many are common to M. only with the Canaries and the Atlantic isles, and some species are entirely peculiar to the island. Up to 2,500 ft. the fruits and grains of Europe are raised. The chestnut attains an elevation of 3,400 ft. "To specify the thousand exotics that perfume the air, and clothe with their luxuriant vegetation every garden, would be to enumerate the choicest of our hot-house plants growing in a state of nature. The magnificent fruit-market of Funchal is beautifully situated in a grove of noble plane-trees. Here, besides the usual fruits of Europe, the orange, lemon, grape, green figs, and pomegranates, &c., we have bananas of the most delicious bananas (*Musa Paradisiaca*), piles of guavas, custard apples, and alligator pears—this latter is the fruit of the *Laurus Persea*—it grows to a great size, and when eaten with pepper and salt is most delicious. The water and Valencia melons, with gourds and pumpkins of enormous growth, and the numerous tribe of *Eucurbitae*, which cost hardly any trouble in their cultivation, give the market a singularly rich appearance. Here for the first time I tasted the fruit of the *Cactus triangularis*; it has a pinkish rind, grows to the size of a pear, the pulp nearly transparent, studded with black seeds, and has a most excellent flavour—but it requires to be thoroughly ripe. The Cape gooseberry, the fruit of the *Physalis edulis*, so much admired when carried as a preserve into Europe, grows in every hedge, and is one of the *soloneae* with which this island so much abounds; and we must not forget the *Secchium edule* or Tehoo-tehoo, which is one of the finest and most delicious vegetables ever eaten." [Wilde.]

Agriculture and productions. Agriculture is here in a very imperfect state, and chiefly confined to vine-growing. Though the island is capable of producing much more grain than is necessary for the support of its inhabitants, yet it actually produces no more than supplies them for three or four months. Yet the peasantry are a laborious and frugal race, and hold their lands by a kind of feudal tenure almost equal to copyhold. The principal productions are a little wheat, rye, sugar, coffee, W. India corn, the *Arum esculentus*, the *Convolvulus batatus*, kidney beans, and arrow root or *Maranta arundinacea*. The *Arum esculentus* is the principal article of food among the lower classes, and is preferred to any other; and the *Convolvulus batatus* is also generally used for the same purpose. Wheat is sown in October and reaped

in June. Three crops of potatoes have been gathered from the same ground in one year. Rural labour is performed by oxen; for there are no horses in the island but a few small ones from the Azores. Above the region of the pines, the whole island is surrounded with a belt of chestnut-trees; and in the valleys above the region of the chestnuts, excellent early apples grow in great abundance. The mountain-forests yield some of the finest trees in the world: the principal of which are the *Laurus Indica*, which is nearly as good as mahogany; the *Olea excelsa*, the wood of which is so heavy as to sink in water, and which grows as hard as marble, and is used for planes; the *Laurus fatens*, the smell of which is most intolerable; and the *Erica arborea*, or heath-tree, which grows among the mountains, and is sometimes 7 ft. in circumf. Yew trees formerly abounded in the island, but they are now extinct. They are, however, often found under ground, in places which have been laid bare by inundations. Among the other vegetable productions is the *Lichen fuciformis*, or orchil, which is used as a dye.—The principal animals are rabbits, ferrets, woodcocks, snipes, red-legged partridges, and quails. The coast supplies plenty of fish, particularly the Jew-fish, reckoned the best for the table, John Dorys, and red mullets. On this subject Mr. Wilde says: "I never saw a fish-market equal to that of M. The rival tints of the tenants of the water have often been contrasted with those of the air by their respective admirers; for my own part I must give the palm to the fish—there is a glowing metallic lustre to be found in the scale rarely to be met with in the feather. A choicer spot could not be selected by the ichthyologist than M., as it combines all the fishes of the Mediterranean, with many of those of the West Indies and the coast of Africa; and its insular position catches on their way many migratory shoals besides the regular frequenters. The *murene*, so much esteemed by the Romans, are caught here of a great size, and the manner of taking them is peculiar. The fisherman seats himself on a rock, when the tide is coming in, singing, as he says, to charm the fish; as the water reaches the hole where the eel is, he comes out, when the fisherman captures him with a pair of large wooden nippers. Much as they were valued by the ancient Heliogabali, we tried them in every possible way, but could not liken their flavour to anything but singed wool. The tunny fish, of immense size, often amounting to several cwt., are daily exposed in market. These, both fresh and salted, form a favourite food of the lower classes, and large quantities cut up in junks and pickled are sent into the interior—it has something of the taste of coarse beef-steak, but makes a most admirable dish when corned." The beef and mutton of the island are reckoned lean and tasteless. Goats and hogs are numerous. The common domestic fowls are small; but the ducks and turkeys are excellent, the last being as good as those of Norfolk.

Wine. The great production of M. is wine, which is known over all the civilized world. The best vines grow on the S side of the island, and on the side of the hill which points to the E. The grapes are chiefly white and of a longish shape. The most esteemed is that called Verdelho. The wine on the N side of the island, which is inferior in quality, is generally made from vines which are trained upon chestnut-trees; sometimes as many grapes have been gathered from one chestnut tree as will make a pipe of wine. The price of the wine at the vineyards is from £5 to £50 per pipe; its average to dealers, £32. The total shipments in 1836 amounted to 9,205 pipes; in 1841 to 6,505; in 1849 to 7,380 pipes of 120 galls.; in 1850 to 6,494 pipes. The

delivery of this wine in the United Kingdom for 10 years has been as follows:

	Home consumpt.	Exported.	Total.
1841	107,701	146,283	253,984
1842	65,209	107,662	172,871
1843	93,589	101,412	195,001
1844	111,577	149,037	260,614
1845	102,745	137,641	240,386
1846	95,580	138,491	233,071
1847	81,349	100,506	181,855
1848	76,938	86,430	163,368
1849	71,097	129,897	200,994
1850	70,360	132,029	202,389

The total quantity produced in the island is about 30,000 p.; but above two-thirds are unfit for export. Besides five different qualities of what is called M. wine, there are Sercial, sweet Malmsey, dry Malmsey, Negrinha, and Tinta or red wine.—The other exports of M. are chestnuts, walnuts, dragon's blood, honey, wax, and preserved citrons.

The climate and soil are favourable to the sugar-cane, but it is no longer cultivated. Mr. Hughes gives the following account from De Freitas's MS.:—"The first sugar-mill was constructed by Diogo Vas-de-Tieva in 1452, in pursuance of a contract formed with Don Henry; and so great was the augmentation of its growth, that in the year 1500, there were more than 120 of these engenhos, and the quinto of sugar [i. e. the proportion which went to the crown] amounted to 30,000 arrobas [or a million of lbs. English.] Portugal, Spain, and Italy were the principal importers of this sugar in muscovado, in refined loaves, in molasses, treacle, and various conserves. During the Spanish usurpation, the nation struggling with Holland, at enmity with England, weighing on Italy whose states she disturbed, and fomenting internal discords in France, kept away the merchantships of those several countries from the ports of Portugal. The policy of the Philips, and their unjust and violent government, fell with a fearfully oppressive weight on the island; and we saw our greatest article of export, sugar, dwindle almost to nothing from the year 1600, through the abundance which began to be introduced at the different points in America." He adds the popular belief that a worm had destroyed the cane; but the ravages of this worm are not confined to M. It is a remarkable fact that the sugar-cane was first conveyed from M. to Brazil and the West Indies. A few cinnamon trees are said to be found.

Population.] The pop. of M., including that of Porto-Santo, in 1844 was 116,200; in 1836 it was 115,446, of whom 1,618 were in Porto-Santo. The inhabitants are of a dark complexion and low stature,—a mélange of Portuguese, Mulattoes, and Negroes. Among all classes indolence is predominant; but like most mountaineers they are healthy, lean, and muscular. The severer labours are thrown upon the weaker sex, particularly that of collecting fuel, consisting of plants and shrubs which can only be obtained by climbing and descending rocks, and which they must then carry home on their backs. Amidst the abundance which covers the territory, the poorer classes live in a state of extreme poverty, and can often with difficulty procure the necessaries of life. Beggary accordingly prevails in an extraordinary degree, and appears to excite no feeling of disgrace; on the contrary, the singular custom prevails of putting on their best clothes when they are going a-begging. The chief dependence of the poorer classes is upon the forests of chestnuts which grow upon the higher parts of the mountains. The coarseness of their dress, their meagre figures and long black hair, give their physiognomy a character of fierceness which is belied by the actual politeness and courtesy of their manners. The men dress somewhat in the costume of English sailors with a pointed red

cap. Salt fish from America is the chief article of food.

Government.] The island is governed by a lieutenant-governor. The crown revenues are raised from a duty on imports, and a tithe on wine. It amounted in 1838 to £41,265; in 1843 to £34,024. There is sometimes a small surplus revenue to remit to Portugal. The clergy are partly supported by the crown revenues, but traffic in wine, and engage in other secular business. M. was once the brightest jewel in the Portuguese crown,—singularly fortunate in its products, successful in its commerce, and favourably regarded by every administration. It now presents scarcely a shadow of its former prosperity, affording a convincing proof of the bitter fruits of misgovernment, and showing how easily the finest colony may be converted into the most miserable dependency. Thousands of the poorer inhabitants are on the very verge of starvation, as is sufficiently shown by the frequent necessity of admitting large quantities of rice duty-free, and by large emigrations in utter repugnance to the feelings and habits of the people. It has been well observed that the geographical position of this island, its climate, the character of its inhabitants, and the magnificent wine and fruit which it produces, make it, as it were, a grand hotel in the midst of the ocean. Reasonable freedom of commerce in such a locality must produce the most beneficial results. When in former years this reasonable commercial freedom prevailed, M. transmitted considerable sums yearly to the seat of government in Portugal.—The cap. of the island is Funchal, which see.

History.] There is a report of this island having been visited in 1344 by an English vessel having on board a gentleman of the name of Machim, who, with a French lady, Anna d'Arfet, to whom he was attached, was accidentally left behind, and both died here. Whatever truth there may be in this tradition, the Portuguese were certainly the first who made any permanent settlement here. Don Henrique of Portugal, at the very commencement of that brilliant career of discovery which terminated in the circumnavigation of Africa, and the passage to India by the cape, learned the existence of Madeira. The first landing was made on July 8th, 1419; and in 1431, he sent Tristan Texeira, and Gonsalves Zarco, with a colony, to take possession of the island. They divided it into two districts, Machico and Funchal, and began to bring it into a state of cultivation. Its progress, however, is said to have been seriously retarded by a great fire which was kindled among the forests with which the island was covered, and which continued to rage for seven years, laying waste repeatedly the habitations which the colonists had erected. When, however, it was at length extinguished, the ashes had so far increased the natural fertility of the ground, that its produce soon became very valuable. The first staple was sugar, in which M. was for some time unrivalled; but after it was cultivated on so great a scale in the W. Indies, it ceased to be profitable here, and the colonists betook themselves to the production of wine. The commerce of M. has long been considered of importance to this country; and in 1801, when it was apprehended that France might attempt to seize upon it, was taken temporary possession of by a British squadron, but was restored at the peace of Amiens. In 1807, however, when the Portuguese government were compelled to emigrate to Brazil, Britain again occupied the island in trust for her ally, and held it till 1814. In 1835, she again held it for a short time to enforce the payment of some arrears of subsidy.

Authorities.] Milburn's *Oriental Commerce*.—*Boswell's Excursions in M. Lond. 1825, 4to.*—*Wilde's Narrative.* Dublin 1844, 8vo.—*Mason on the Climate, &c., of M. Lond. 1850, 8vo.*

MADEIRA, a large and navigable river of South America, originating in the junction of the Beni and the Mamore, and forming one of the most important affluents of the AMAZON: see that article.

MADELA, a village of Palestine, 192 m. SE of Jerusalem.

MADELEINE, a summit of the Cottian Alps, on the frontiers of the French dep. of Hautes-Alpes, in N lat. 45° 28', E long. 6° 21'. Alt. 1,350 toises, or 2,877 yds., above sea-level.

MADLEY, a parish in Stafford, 4½ m. W by S of Newcastle-under-Lyne, intersected by the Grand Junction section of the Great North-Western rail-

way, which has a station here. Area 6,010 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,190; in 1841, 1,492.

MADELEY - MARKET, a parish and market-town of Shropshire, situate near the Severn, about 2 m. E from the celebrated iron bridge over the Severn, near Coalbrookdale. Area of p. 2,750 acres. Pop. in 1831, 5,822; in 1841, 7,368. M. is a place of some antiquity: and is celebrated for having afforded refuge to Charles I. in his flight after the battle of Worcester. The iron trade is carried on here to a considerable extent; and several coal-mines are wrought. A canal has been cut from Ketley iron-works to the river Severn, a distance of 8 or 9 m.; which communicates with the Shrewsbury canal. The iron bridge over the Severn was erected in 1780. It is 100 ft. span, and 40 ft. high; and contains 375 tons of metal.

MADEN, a town of Asiatic Turkey, on the E. bank of the Tigris, 20 m. SE of Bagdad, so named from the copper and iron mines in its vicinity. It occupies a singular position, surrounded on every side by bleak and barren mountains of great elevation, and overlooking a prodigious chasm through which the Tigris forces a passage. It is unnecessary to dig to any considerable depth, as the ores are generally found on the surface of the rocks. Copper and iron are the metals procured in the greatest abundance; but silver and gold have also been found. These mines yield a handsome revenue to the Porte, and are under the management of a pasha, independent of that of Diyarbekir.

MADERA, a small island, close to the N coast of the island of St. Domingo.—Also an island in the lake of Nicaragua, 18 m. NE of the town of Nicaragua.

MADERA. See **MADEIRA**.

MADERAL (El), a town of Spain, in the prov. and 18 m. S of Zamora. Pop. 460.

MADFELD, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Arnberg, circle of Brilon. Pop. 887.

MADFUNE, a village of Upper Egypt, on the site of the ancient *Abydos*, 12 m. SSW of Girge.

MADHARRAPUR, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Ajmir, 24 m. SSE of Jypore.

MADIAN, or **MIDIAN**, a village of Hedjaz, in Arabia, 20 m. N of Moilah, near the head of the Red sea. It appears to have been the ancient capital of the Midianites, a people celebrated in Scripture-history; but is now inconsiderable.

MADIEH. See **ABOUKIR**.

MADIGHERY, a town and fortress on the S of India, belonging to the rajah of Mysore, in N lat. 13° 40', E long. 77° 15'. The hill on which the fort and its circumvallations are built shoots up in a bold naked peak to the height of 1,500 ft. above the surrounding plain. The town is much decayed. On the downfall of the Bijanagar sovereigns, it came into possession of a Hindu polygar family, who retained it till conquered by one of the Mysore rajahs.

MADIGHESHY, a fortress of India, belonging to the rajah of Mysore, situated on a rock, 50 m. SE of Chittledrug. At the foot of the rock there is a fortified town containing about 200 houses built of stone.

MADIGNANO, a town of Austrian Lombardy, in the prov. of Lodi-et-Crema, 12 m. NE of Lodi.

MADINGLEY, a parish in Cambridgeshire, 4 m. WNW of Cambridge. Area 1,500 acres. Pop. 282.

MADION, a town of Java, on the S coast of the island.

MADIR, a small Abyssinian seaport, situated in the bay of Amphila, 115 m. SE of Arkiko.

MADIRAN, a town of France, in the dep. of the Hautes-Pyrenees, on the Bergon, 32 m. N of Tarbes. Pop. 1,289.

MADISON, a county in the NE of Georgia, U. S. Area 250 sq. m. Chief town, Danielsville. Pop. in 1840, 4,510; in 1850, 5,703. Madison springs are in this co., 5 m. from Danielsville, and 18 m. N of Athens. The waters are chalybeate, and are much resorted to.—Also a co. in the N part of Alabama. Area 768 sq. m. The chief town is Huntsville. Pop. in 1840, 25,706; in 1850, 26,428.—Also a co. in the state of New York, a little E of the centre of the state. Area 582 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 40,008; in 1850, 43,081. Its cap. is Morrisville. The Erie canal, and the Utica and Syracuse railroad, pass through this co. Its manufactures are of considerable importance; but a large proportion of the inhabitants are husbandmen.—Also a central co. of Virginia. Area 330 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 8,107; in 1850, 9,366. Its cap., of the same name, is 97 m. NW of Richmond.—Also a co. in the SW of Ohio. Area 400 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 9,025; in 1850, 10,031. It is well-adapted to grazing. London is the chief town.—Also a co. in Florida, extending from Georgia on the N, to the gulf of Mexico on the S. It has a rolling surface, over which a number of small lakes are scattered. Pop. in 1840, 2,644; in 1850, 5,490. Its cap. is of the same name.—Also a co. in the SW of Mississippi. Area 548 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 15,530; in 1850, 18,173. Its cap. is Canton.—Also a co. in the NE of Louisiana, skirted by the Mississippi on the NE. Area 800 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 5,142; in 1850, 8,811. Its cap. is Richmond.—Also a co. in the W part of Tennessee. Area 670 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 16,530; in 1850, 22,848. Its cap. is Jackson.—Also a co. in the E of Kentucky. Area 520 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 16,355; in 1850, 21,118. Its cap. is Richmond.—Also a co. in the NE of Iowa. Pop. in 1840, 8,874; in 1850, according to the new territorial arrangements of the state, 1,174. Its cap. is Andersonstown.—Also a co. in the SW of Illinois. Area 760 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 14,433; in 1850, 24,374. Its cap. is Edwardsville.—Also a co. in the SE of Missouri. Area 780 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 3,395; in 1850, 6,001.—Also a co. in the NW of Arkansas. Area 1,050 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 2,775; in 1850, 4,339.

MADISON, a township in Somerset co., in the state of Maine, U. S., 40 m. N of Augusta. Pop. 1,701.—Also a township in New Haven co., in Connecticut, 54 m. S of Hartford, situated on Long Island sound. Pop. 1,788.—Also a township in Madison co., in the state of New York, 95 m. W by N of Albany, intersected by the Chenango canal, which here attains its summit-level. Pop. 2,344.—Also a township in Columbia co., in Pennsylvania, 10 m. N of Danville. Pop. 1,700.—Also a township in Armstrong co., in Pennsylvania. Pop. 1,365.—Also townships in Amherst co., in Morgan co., in Madison co., Virginia; in Geauga co., Ohio, on Lake Erie; in Columbiana co., in Gallia co., in Guernsey co., in Highland co., in Knox co., in Hamilton co., in Montgomery co., in Muskingum co., in Pickaway co., and in Scioto co., all in the state of Ohio; and in Clark co. and Knox co., in Indiana.—Also the cap. of Jefferson co., in Iowa, 88 m. SSE of Indianapolis, on the N shore of the Ohio. Pop. 4,000.—Also the cap. of Dane co., in the Wisconsin territory, 90 m. NE of Galena.

MADISON'S RIVER, one of the three forks which unite to form the Missouri, near its source. The point of confluence is 2,848 m. from the mouth of the Missouri, in N lat. 45° 22' 34".

MADISONVILLE, a town of St. Tammany p., in the state of Louisiana, U. S., pleasantly situated on the r. bank of the Chefuncti, 2 m. above its entrance into Lake Pontchartrain, and about 36 m. SE of New Orleans.—Also a village in Hamilton co., in Ohio, S

m. NE of Cincinnati. Pop. 600.—Also a village in Hopkins co., in Kentucky.—Also the cap. of Monroe co., in Tennessee.

MADJICOSMA, or **MELACOSIMA ISLANDS**, a group in the Pacific, between the island of Formosa on the E, and the Lieu-Kieu isles on the SW. The principal are Typinsan, Patchusan, Calayan, and Babuyan. The pop. is estimated at 12,000.

MADLEY, a parish of Herefordshire, 7 m. W by S of Hereford. Area 5,440 acres. Pop. 923.

MADLITZ (ALT), a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Frankfurt, circle of Lebus. Pop. 200.

MADMUT, a village of Upper Egypt, on the E bank of the Nile, 10 m. SSW of Kous.

MADOIS (SAINT), a parish in Perthshire, at the E extremity of the carse of Gowrie. Area 1,152 acres. Pop. in 1841, 214.

MADONA, a small island in the Mediterranean, 5 m. SW of Nysari, in N lat. 36° 30', E long. 26° 57'.

MADONE MOUNTAINS, a group in Sicily, in the prov. of Palermo, between the Fiume-Grande on the W, and the Pollina on the E; and connected on the SE with the Neptunian chain.

MADONNA-DEGLI-ANGELI, a village of the Papal states, in the deleg. of Perugia, 2 m. SW of Assisi, celebrated for its beautiful church.

MADRAGUE, a small island on the SE coast of France, in the Mediterranean, belonging to the dep. of the Bouches-du-Rhone, 12 m. SE of Marseilles.

MADRAS, a city of Hindostan, the principal settlement of the British East India company in the Carnatic, situated in N lat. 13° 4', E long. 80° 14' 1", on the E side of the peninsula or coast of Coromandel. From being originally a petty factory, with a territory 5 m. in length, by 1 m. in breadth, it has become the cap. of an extensive region, comprehending the whole of the Indian peninsula S of the Krishna river, and also a large prov. in the Decan, named the Northern Circars. Within these boundaries are two native princes, the rajahs of Mysore and Travancore, who collect the revenues, and exercise a certain degree of power in the internal government of their respective states; but with regard to external politics, they are entirely subordinate to the British government, being protected by a subsidiary force, and furnishing on their part large annual contributions.

General description. The town stands close upon the shore, and is very unfavourably situated either for the purposes of commerce or the requirements of a capital. The coast forms nearly a straight line, swept by a strong current, and without any port for shipping, or island to break the surge. Large ships generally moor about 2 m. from the shore, in 9 fath.; but the station in the roads is very hazardous from the beginning of October to the end of December, and throughout the SW monsoon. There is also very great difficulty, and even no small danger in landing from vessels, in consequence of the tremendous surf which breaks upon the shore, even in the mildest weather, and which no boats of European construction are able to withstand. The boats of the country, generally called *masulahs* or accommodation-boats, which are used for crossing those dangerous waves, are singularly formed without ribs or keel, with flat bottoms, and without any iron in their whole fabric. Their planks, which are very thin, are sewed together, having straw in the seams instead of caulking; and they are thus so flexible as to yield like leather to the impulse of the breakers. They are large and light, and have a bench at one end, covered with cushions and protected by a curtain, so that passengers may be kept dry while the surf is breaking around them. An English boat enduring one-half of the concussions which these *masulahs* hourly suffer unharmed, would infallibly have its bottom or

sides stove in; but it is still an extremely critical operation to conduct them through the surf. When they come within its influence, the steersman stands up, and marks time with his voice and his foot, whilst the rowers work their oars backwards until overtaken by the swell, which, curling up in its approach to the shore, sweeps the boat along with fearful violence. The rowers now ply every oar forward with their utmost vigour, to prevent the wave from carrying back the boat with its receding swell, and by a few successive surfs the boat is at length dashed high and dry on the shore. Should the boat be capsized, the passengers are in imminent danger from the voracious sharks, which abound close to the shore. This difficulty of access, with other disadvantages attending the port, must always make M. of less commercial importance than it would otherwise be as the cap. of a large and rich district. The fishermen, and others of the lower class, use floating machines of simple construction, named *catamarans*, formed of two or three light logs of wood, 8 or 10 ft. long, lashed together, with a small piece of wood between them to serve as a stem-piece. They contain two men, who launch themselves through the surf by means of paddles, to carry letters or convey small refreshments to ships, when no boats could venture out. The approach to M. from the sea, presenting low, flat, sandy shores to the N and S, with a few small hills inland, exhibits a striking appearance of barrenness, but the prospect greatly improves on a closer inspection. The beach covered with moving crowds,—the public offices and storehouses which are fine buildings, erected near the shores, supported on arched bases with colonnades to the upper stories, and covered with the hard, smooth, and beautifully polished shell-mortar of the country,—the fortification of St. George rising within a few yards of the sea,—the minarets and pagodas, mixed with trees and gardens, seen in the distance,—present altogether an interesting *coup d'œil*. Fort-George, which was planned by Mr. Robins, is in its present state a strong handsome fortress, neither so extensive nor so regular as Fort-William at Calcutta, but from its greater facility of being relieved by sea, and the nature of the ground, which allows an enemy little choice in conducting his attack, it is deemed equal in strength, besides possessing the farther convenience of requiring a much smaller garrison. In the middle of the present fortress stands the original fort first erected in the settlement, but now mostly converted into government-offices. To the S of the fort stands the first-built church, and to the N of it the exchange. On the last-mentioned building is a lighthouse, the light of which is 90 ft. above the level of the sea, and may be seen from a ship's deck 17 m. at sea. The government-house, a large and handsome edifice, is in the Choultry plain, on the edge of the esplanade, and near to it are the Chepauk gardens, the residence of the nabob of the Carnatic. The Choultry plain commences about 1½ m. SW of Fort-George, from which it is separated by two small rivers, one of which, the Triplicane, winding from the W, reaches the sea about 1,000 yds. to the S of the glaciis; the other, coming from the NW, and passing the W side of the Black town, proceeds eastward within 100 yds. of the sea, washing the foot of the glaciis; and thence continuing in a S direction, parallel with the beach, joins the mouth of the Triplicane. The plain extends 2 m. to the W of the enclosures which bound the St. Thomas road, and terminates on the other at a large body of water called the Meliapur bank.

Houses, &c. M. has no European town, except a few houses in the fort. The settlers reside entirely in their garden-houses, or villas on the Choul-

try plain, repairing to the fort in the morning for the transaction of business, and returning home in the afternoon. These 'garden-houses,' as they are called, are generally only of one story, but of a pleasing style of architecture. A deep and handsome verandah or balcony is supported by pillars in front, and green Venetian windows generally shade the rooms from the glare of the sun. In the interior there are neither window-curtains nor fire-places, and very seldom a carpet; and only one bed is planted in the middle of each sleeping apartment. The beds are large and high, environed with green gauze curtains, bag-fashion, open at the bottom, and tucked in all around to keep out the mosquitoes. The walls of the apartments are *chunamed*, or plastered with a kind of lime made from oyster shells, chalk, and other ingredients. The walls being rubbed with this composition, assume a beautiful white polish resembling that of the finest marble. The rooms of the more common class of houses are white-washed or painted, but never papered. The rooms are from 20 to 30 ft. high, with rough ceilings like English barns, for the beams are uncovered, and sometimes white-washed, but more frequently left the natural colour of the wood. The floors are of stone or brick, or of a composition of lime and gravel; they are also *chunamed* over in black and white squares, or are covered with mats made of bamboo.—The Black town of M. stands to the N of the fort, from which it is separated by a spacious esplanade. It is nearly 4 m. in circuit; and was formerly surrounded by fortifications sufficient to resist cavalry. Like other native towns, it is an irregular and confused mixture of brick and bamboo houses, and makes a much better appearance at a distance than when closely inspected. In this town reside the native Armenian and Portuguese merchants, and also many Europeans unconnected with government. In 1803, a navigable canal was opened from the Black town to Ennore river, 12 ft. deep, 40 ft. broad at the top, and 10,560 yds. in length. By this canal boats go to Pulicat, from which M. is supplied with charcoal.—A fine range of public edifices, including the custom-house and court-house, forms the frontage of Black town towards the sea. The church on Choultry plain is a fine specimen of Ionic architecture. The naval hospital is a handsome building, with a large platform on the top, where convalescents take exercise and enjoy the fresh air. There is an excellent garden attached to the hospital. The botanical garden, which the late Sir James Anderson planted at a vast expense, was almost entirely destroyed by a violent hurricane in 1807. Among the charitable institutions are a male and female orphan-asylum, both of which are well conducted, the girls being instructed in all kinds of needle-work, and the boys brought up to different trades. The pantheon, an elegant edifice, used as a free-masons' lodge, contains a ball-room, a theatre, card-rooms, and verandahs. The Protestant places of worship are St. George's cathedral on the Choultry plain, 4 other Episcopal churches, a Scottish Presbyterian church, and Independent, Wesleyan, and Unitarian chapels. There are 3 Roman Catholic chapels. It is the seat of a university, a medical college, and several schools. Among the public places may be mentioned the Mount Road, leading from Fort-George to St. Thomas' Mount, which is smooth as a bowling-green, and planted on each side with banian and yellow tulip trees. On this road, about 5 m. from Fort-George, is a cenotaph erected to the memory of Lord Cornwallis, on which a vast sum of money was expended. There is also a statue of the same nobleman in the fort; and on the road, between Government-house and the Black town, has

been erected a splendid equestrian statue, by Chantrey, of the late Sir Thomas Munro, who died while governor of the presidency, deservedly esteemed and universally lamented. In the cathedral is a monument, also by Chantrey, to Bishop Heber. Government-house has no claim to the distinction which has been conferred upon it as the residence for the chief person at the presidency—some private houses in M. possessing quite as much accommodation as it affords. The garden, or rather park, attached to the house is extensive, reaching to the sea-shore, where there is another smaller residence appropriated to the governor, called the Marine villa.

Population, &c.] In 1794, the total pop. of M. and its suburbs was estimated at 300,000 persons; in 1836–7, it was about 350,000, of whom about one-half are Hindus; three-tenths, Mahomedans; and the remainder Anglo-Indians and Europeans. The Armenians are a numerous body, and very wealthy. The style of living among the Europeans at M. is much the same as at Calcutta. Within doors, dinner parties, and, during the cold season, monthly assemblies and balls, constitute the routine of amusements. The most fashionable drive is called the South-beach, answering to the Hyde-Park ring of London, and the course and esplanade of Calcutta. It lies to the S of the fort, on the sea-shore, and extends to about a quarter of a mile in length. Many of the other drives are interesting, and the roads superb. In general, the equipages, whether European or otherwise, are of an inferior description. The horses, being chiefly of the Arab breed, and of small stature, show off but poorly in comparison with the English animal. The natives make use of bullocks, and, as beasts of burden, of the buffalo and camel. Their carriages are of all descriptions, from the simple hearse-like palanquin on wheels, to the large padded seat conveyance, with a conical canopy and curtains, upon which two or three persons may repose after the fashion of Hindus. Palanquins are not numerous, and are more commonly used by natives than by Europeans. At M. society is more limited than at Calcutta, and there appears in it a degree of apathy to those luxuries which a denizen of the chief presidency considers as absolute necessities of life. From the smallness of the place and the slight increase of its inhabitants during many years, the distinctions of society are also as rigidly preserved as ever; whereas, in the neighbouring capital, the "schoolmaster has been abroad," and many of those artificial bounds which existed ten years ago are no longer tenable. Thus, there is still at Madras as wide a gulf separating the privileged classes—consisting of the covenanted services of the East India company and the mercantile aristocracy—from the tradesmen, as there is in England between the highest peer and the humblest of his *employés*. The natives of M. are, in colour, much blacker than their brethren of Bengal, and those of low caste, more particularly, are by no means so good-looking; in other respects they have most of the characteristics of the Bengalese, and are, like them, peaceable and easily managed. On account of the higher price of provisions, wages are also higher than at Calcutta; but fewer servants are kept. Household servants receive from two to five pagodas per month; and the hire of a palanquin is four and a half pagodas per month. For the field-service, bearers receive each two pagodas monthly; but, at the presidency, only one and three-fourth pagodas. The men-servants are chiefly Hindus; but a great proportion of the female servants are native Portuguese. On landing at the town, passengers are immediately surrounded with servants of all kinds pushing for employment; especially by do-

bashies, who undertake to act as interpreters, to make all sorts of purchases, to provide servants, palanquins, tradesmen, and to transact whatever business a stranger may require. There are numbers of French pedlars from Pondicherry, with boxes of lace and artificial flowers, chiefly made by the ladies of the decayed French families in that settlement; and a class of Mahomedans also go about selling moco stones, garnets, coral, petrified tamarind wood (found in the sands around Madras), mock-amber (the gum of a tree in the Malabar forests), and a variety of other trinkets. The Madras jugglers are celebrated all over India, both for their sleight of hand, and for their feats of agility; and in their exhibitions they are commonly naked from the waist upwards, so as to derive no advantage from the concealment of any implements in their dress.—The language spoken at M. by the natives is the Telinga, usually called the Malabar.—In 1835, M. was erected into a bishopric.

Climate.] The following table of the climate at Fort St. George, was constructed by Mr. Chamier from nearly four thousand observations, made in an interval of between 3 and 4 years, in a house fronting SE. and about 1 m. distant from the sea. It shows that the medium height of the therm. at M. is 80°·9; the general greatest heat, 87°·1; the least, 75°·5; and the extreme difference 11½°:

Month.	Medium.	Greatest heat.	Extreme difference.
January,	75·1	79·7	69·3
February,	76·6	82·0	70·6
March,	80·5	85·7	74·0
April,	83·2	86·7	77·7
May,	84·7	92·2	78·3
June,	85·9	94·3	81·7
July,	84·1	91·0	79·0
August,	82·9	89·2	77·8
September,	82·9	89·5	78·0
October,	80·9	87·3	74·0
November,	77·8	83·0	72·3
December,	77·1	81·3	73·0
General medium,	80·9	87·5	75·5
			11·6

Commerce.] M. is the principal emporium on the Coromandel coast, and trades direct with Great Britain, China, the Eastern archipelago, the Birman empire, Calcutta, Ceylon, and the South American states. Its principal articles of export are plain and printed cottons, cotton-wool, indigo, salt, tobacco, soap, natron, dyeing-drugs, and coffee. See article HINDOSTAN.—M. is 1,030 m. travelling distance from Calcutta, and 870 m. in direct distance SW; 770 travelling m. from Bombay; 205 m. from Tanjore; 903 m. from Surat; 1,295 m. from Delhi; and 290 m. from Seringapatam.

Adjacent country.] The country around M. is almost as level as Bengal, and in general exhibits a naked, brown, dusty plain, with few villages, and with no other relief to the eye except a range of abrupt detached hills to the S. The roads in the immediate vicinity are kept in excellent repair, and are ornamented with borders of shady trees. The huts, at a distance at least, have a better appearance than those of Bengal; and the inns and choultrys, which are common on the road, evince an attention to travellers not to be found in that prov. The soil in the vicinity of M., when well-cultivated, produces good crops of rice, provided the usual quantity of rain falls in the wet season; and, in some places, the industry of the natives creates, by means of irrigation, a refreshing verdure. The cattle in the neighbourhood of M. are a small breed of the species common in the Deccan, but larger than those which are reared in the S parts of Bengal. Buffaloes of a small size are generally used in carts in the vicinity of the town. Meat, poultry, fish, and other refreshments for shipping, may be procured in sufficient quantity at M., but neither of so good a quality nor

at so cheap a rate as in Bengal. The water is excellent, and is supplied by the native boats at specified prices; wood and fuel are scarce.

History.] The first English factory in the Carnatic was erected in 1625 at Armegum, about 66 m. N of M. Its chief, Mr. Francis Day, having received permission from Sree-Rung-Raveel, of the Hindu dynasty of Bijanagur, to build a town and fort on the site of the present city of M., proceeded, without waiting for instructions from the directors, to found the new settlement; and the fort which he constructed, and which he named Fort St. George, was speedily surrounded by a town. The whole territory included in the original grant extended only 1 m. inland, and 5 m. along the shore. The prince enjoined that the place should be named after himself; but the *naik*, or local governor, had previously intimated that, in honour of his father Chenappa, it should bear the name of Chenappattam, and by this appellation it continues to be known among the natives of the surrounding district. In 1653, the agent and council of M. were raised to the rank of a presidency; but their civil establishment consisted at this period of only 2 factors and a guard of 10 soldiers. In 1671, the sovereign of the Carnatic made over to the Company his moiety of the customs at M. for the fixed rent of 1,200 pagodas per annum. In 1687, the pop. of the port, city, and adjacent villages was reported to amount to 300,000; and in 1696, the revenue produced by the taxes was 40,000 pagodas. In 1702, the settlement was blockaded and threatened with destruction by Aurengzebe's general, Daoud Khan; and in 1708, it was in not less danger from internal dissensions among the native inhabitants on the subject of presidency. From the period of the junction of the rival East India companies, in 1708, no authentic annals of M. are to be found till 1744, when it contained 250,000 native inhabitants, and 300 English, of whom 200 only were soldiers of the garrison. In the month of September of that year, it was besieged by a French force from the Maritimus under M. de la Bourdonnais; and after a bombardment of three days was compelled to surrender. The plunder realized by the captors was about £200,000. The town, by the terms of capitulation, was ransomed for £440,000; but the agreement was afterwards broken by M. Dupleix, and all the British inhabitants of every description compelled to leave the place. M. was restored to England at the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle; and when evacuated by the French, in 1749, was found in a very improved state as to its fortifications. But though greatly strengthened, it was still incapable of making an effectual resistance to a regular European force; and in 1756, in the apprehension of another attack from the French, the greatest exertions were made to place it in a proper state of defence. Before the works were completed, the expected enemy approached, in December 1758, under M. Lally, with a force of 3,500 Europeans, 200 sepoys, and 2,000 native and European cavalry; while the garrison of M. consisted only of 1,758 Europeans, 2,220 sepoys, and 150 European inhabitants. The siege was carried on during the space of two months with the utmost skill; but the defence under Mr. Pigot the governor, and Colonel Lawrence the commander of the garrison, was so resolutely conducted that the assailants were obliged to retreat with great precipitation, leaving behind them all their sick, the greater part of their stores, 52 pieces of cannon, and 150 barrels of gunpowder. Since this memorable resistance, M. has never sustained any external attack, though twice threatened by Hyder Ali; and the strength of its works now secures it completely against the utmost efforts of any native force.—*Renne's Memoir of a Map of Hindostan.*—*Valentin's Travels*, vol. i.—*Orme's Military Transactions in India.*—*Milburne's Oriental Commerce.*—*Buchanan's Travels in Mysore.*—*Hamilton's East India Gazetteer.*—*Wathen's Voyage to Madras.*

MADRAS (PRESIDENCY OF), an administrative division of British India, comprising the S portion of Hindostan, or the whole of continental India lying to the S of the river Krishna, together with that part of the Deccan known as the Northern Circars, and Canara. It stretches from the 8th to the 20th parallel of N lat.; and from the 74th to the 85th meridian of E long. On the N it has the Nizam's territories, and those of the rajahs of Nagpore and Berar, portions of the Bengal and Bombay presidencies, and the Portuguese territory of Goa; on the E, W, and S, it extends to the ocean. Its general outline is triangular; a line drawn from Ganjam on the Coromandel coast, to Sadasharagur on the coast of Malabar, may be regarded as defining the base of the triangle; its apex is Cape Comorin. The tributary territories of Mysore, Travancore and Cochin, and Coorg, form *enclaves* within the limits of this presidency. Its subdivisions are as follows:

Districts.	Area.	Pop. in 1837.	Land revenue in 1837
I. BRITISH TERRITORIES.			
1. Ganjam,	3,700 sq. m.	588,079	£93,397
2. Vizagapatam,	5,600	1,047,414	120,600
3. Rajahmundry,	4,690	578,529	176,714

4. Masulipatam, . . .	4,810	332,039	94,498
5. Guntur, . . .	4,960	19,318	137,806
6. Nellore and Ongole, . . .	12,000	846,572	139,981
7. Arcot, { N division, . . .	8,200	506,831	187,549
{ S division, . . .	4,500	550,239	197,560
8. Chingleput, . . .	2,253	326,219	87,535
9. Madras, . . .	30	630,000	6,336
10. Salem, . . .	6,518	805,194	164,471
11. Coimbatore, . . .	8,392	807,964	208,491
12. Trichinopoly, . . .	3,169	554,730	142,886
13. Tanjore, . . .	8,625	1,128,730	347,777
14. Madura, . . .	7,656	1,135,411	175,079
15. Tinnevely, . . .	5,590	850,891	166,044
16. Bellary, . . .	12,708	1,112,839	217,090
17. Cuddapah, . . .	12,753	1,068,164	191,247
18. Malabar, . . .	6,262	1,140,916	161,162
19. Canara, . . .	7,477	759,776	167,122
	130,888	14,894,851	£3,182,745

II. TRIBUTARY STATES.

1. Mysore, . . .	29,400	2,271,754
2. Travancore and Cochin, . . .	9,400	1,128,000
3. Coorg, . . .	2,340	20,000

Total area and pop., 172,028 18,914,605

Physical features.] The surface of the above territories consists mainly of a great central table-land, surrounded on all sides by an undulating low country, the surface elevation of which gradually sinks towards the coasts. This central table-land comprises the Balaghaut ceded districts, Coorg, and Mysore. On the E and W it has the Ghauts for its supporting buttresses; but the W chain approaches much nearer to the sea than does the E. The descent towards the coast, on the W side, is therefore comparatively rapid; on the Coromandel or E coast, extensive plains present themselves between the sea and the outlying ridges of elevated country. The table-land of Coorg has an average alt. of 5,000 ft. above sea-level; in Canara and the Balaghaut districts it varies from 3,000 to 5,000; in Mysore, it is only 2,800 ft. The Neilgherries extend from about 76° 30' to 77° E long., and nearly under the parallel of 11°, with a breadth of about 15 m. Their highest peak is the Dodabetta, estimated to attain an elevation of 8,760 ft. above sea-level; but they present numerous peaks exceeding 5,000 ft. in alt. To the S of the Neilgherries, stretches a valley from sea to sea, with a breadth of 16 m., known as the Paulghautcherry pass. To the S of this pass, a mountain-chain stretches to Cape Comorin, separating the districts of Cochin and Travancore on the W, from those of Madura and Tinnevely on the E.—The principal rivers in the presidency are the Godavery and the Krishna, with their numerous tributaries; and the Penna, the Palar, the Punnair, the Cavery, and the Colerun. All these streams flow towards the E coast; those running W have very short courses. The Coromandel coast presents numerous salt lagoons.

Climate and productions.] The climate of the table-land is equable, temperate, and invigorating; but intense heat is often experienced in the Northern Circars, and on the E side of the peninsula. The winds and rain in the Indian peninsula are periodical, and are called the NE and SW monsoon. The Carnatic, on the E coast, is chiefly exposed to the influence of the NE monsoon; while the SW monsoon extends over the whole peninsula, with the exception of the Coromandel coast, though there are certain districts and stations on that coast, and in the Carnatic, which partake, in some degree, of the SW monsoon. The NE monsoon, commencing about the middle of October, brings in the periodical rains, which continue to the end of November or the middle of December; and, after the rains cease, the NE wind continues until the end of February. This is the cold season, and the climate during this period, in the Carnatic, is cool and pleasant. During March and April the southerly, or, as it is called, the 'long-

shore winds prevail, which are hot and relaxing, loaded with clouds of sand and dust, and causing biliary derangement and slight febrile attacks. This may be considered the most disagreeable part of the year; but these winds are attended with many advantages, by drying up and dissipating noxious vapours which may have originated during the rainy and cold season. In May the S and W winds, usually called the land-winds, commence. They are very hot, and continue during the months of May, June, and July, which constitute the hot season. August and September are generally close and sultry. The SW monsoon commences in May, and brings the periodical rains over the greatest part of the peninsula, with the exception of the Carnatic below the Ghauts. Here these winds are exceedingly hot, and occasion, as already stated, the hot season, which is generally the most healthy. Refreshing showers occasionally fall in the months of July and August; but about the end of August and the beginning of September, when the SW monsoon ceases, the climate becomes close and sultry, and the winds variable all over the country, until October, when the NE monsoon again commences. The annual fall of rain in this presidency varies from 30 to 80 inches, but the usual quantity is from 50 to 60 inches. The general character of the climate of the Carnatic is dry and hot; the range of the therm. is usually from 70° or 75° to 84° or 88°; but it is sometimes considerably higher. In May and June it rises as high as 98° to 105°. The variation of the barometer during the year is inconsiderable; never under 29 inches (except in stormy weather, when it sometimes falls a degree lower), and seldom above 30 inches. In the Ceded Districts the therm. ranges during January and February from 60° to 98°; in March, from 68° to 106°; in April, from 78° to 110°; with cloudy and oppressive weather until November, when it falls again, and ranges from 66° to 80°. Malabar and Canara have the SW monsoon, as well as the Hyderabad and Nagpore states. The Hyderabad division is subject to great variations of temp., and the mortality among Europeans stationed in it is high. The soil of the Carnatic near the sea is composed of sand and loam, sparingly intermixed with the remains of marine and testaceous animals. The inland parts of the prov. contain hills of sienite, mixed with a proportion of felspar, the whole soil appearing to consist of the debris of decomposed sienitic mountains. According to local circumstances it is either a loam mixed with sand and gravel, and strongly impregnated with iron, or, in low and wet places, a stiff red loam mixed with vegetable earth and fine sand. On eminences it is generally sand and gravel. It is also in some places impregnated with salt, and in dry weather presents a saline efflorescence on the surface. The country is usually divided into high and low grounds; on the former various kinds of grain are cultivated, and on the latter rice. In all parts of the country distant from rivers, tanks of large dimensions are very common, which are kept in order by government for the purpose of irrigation. [Report by Statistical Society in 1840.]—A considerable extent of the surface is covered with forests, in which the teak, sandal, and ebony occur. Teak trees clothe a large portion of the Ghauts. The toddy palm, and the cocoa-nut tree, flourish on the low coast-lands. Rice, paddy, wheat, barley, maize, and all the other grains common in India, are grown. The Balaghaut districts are almost wholly appropriated to dry grain cultivation; and rice is grown even in the elevated district of Coorg, while it forms the staple of Canara. Among the other productions of the soil, are sugar-cane, cotton, pepper, tobacco, hemp, areca, ginger;

turmeric, yams, plantains, tamarinds, melons, and many other species of fruits.—Carbonate of soda, and other earthy salts, occur in the table-land districts; iron is plentiful; and copper occurs in some localities.—Among the animals found in this portion of India, are the elephant, the tiger, chetah, bear, spotted-deer, antelope, jackal, wild hog, and jungle-sheep. Guntur is celebrated for its cattle, and Coimbatore for its sheep.

State of agriculture, &c.] Agricultural industry in the different provinces of this presidency stands in need of extensive reform. The land is naturally less fertile than in many other quarters of India, while the modes of cultivation pursued are deficient in almost every requisite essential to success. The land-assessment presses on the occupier of land with all the severity of the obnoxious ryotwar system [see article HINDOSTAN]; and is felt to be highly oppressive in amount; and both the implements and stock employed are inefficient for the purposes of successful labour. Opium is rarely grown; and indigo is attempted only on a small scale, and principally in the N districts. Tobacco is extensively grown in Coimbatore, and is of good quality; cotton is the staple product of Tinnevely; and Tanjore is the granary of the presidency.—Cotton cloths are extensively manufactured, and are even still exported to the W. Indian and American markets. The muslins of Chicacole, and the woollen carpets of Ellore, retain their ancient celebrity; and where good roads exist, a considerable amount of internal traffic exists.—A company has been formed for the construction of a railway in the presidency of M. The capital is to be £500,000, in shares of £20 each, with a guaranteed interest from the East India-house of $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; and the line is to proceed from the city of Madras into the interior, passing through Conjevaram, Wallajannagur, and Vellore, and ultimately reaching Bangalore. The facilities for the work, as regards the nature of the country, are stated to be unquestionable; and the existence of a large pop. throughout the route, and the absence of all competition from water-carriage, are likewise referred to as circumstances that would give a certainty of success to the undertaking wholly apart from the security of the guarantee. In the first instance only a single line of rails is to be laid down, so as to enable the road to be carried as far as the capital will permit, and to ensure the earliest return of profit. The general conditions of the contract with the East India company are precisely the same as those entered into with regard to the railways already in course of construction in Bombay and Bengal, with the exception that in those cases the guarantee is 5 per cent. The lands are to be granted for 99 years free of charge. On the opening of the line one-half of any surplus beyond $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. is to be applied to reimburse the India-house for the interest they may have already paid, after which the railway company will take the whole, subject to the right reserved by the government of requiring a reduction of fares whenever the dividend shall exceed 10 per cent. The India-house are also to have the power of purchasing the line at the end either of 25 or 50 years at a price equal to the average value of the shares for the three preceding years; and, on the other hand, the company, after it shall have been opened three months, may at any time surrender it altogether, and demand the return of their capital.—The question as to the possibility of a successful cultivation of American cotton in India has recently formed the subject of an interesting report by Mr. Wight of Madras. The American cotton produces a raw material yielding about 8 per cent. more of the marketable article (clean cotton) than the in-

digenuous plant, and that again returning a higher price by at least 20 per cent.; but there are two alleged obstacles to its growth which are represented to be insurmountable. The first is the excessive heat of the climate, and the second its extreme dryness, the latter difficulty being such as to render the cultivation impossible except in such places as partake of the rains of both monsoons. As regards the alleged excess of heat, Mr. Wight shows by a comparative table of monthly mean temp. that the cotton-growing season in India, namely, from September to April, is actually some degrees colder than that in Mississippi, which is from April to November; and that the thing to be contended with would be rather a deficiency than an excess of heat. With respect to the evils of drought, also, he ascertained not only that while cotton which was sown in April so as to partake of both monsoons, was injured or altogether lost by the rains in October, when it was just ready to open, fields sown in August, after the first monsoon, which came into pick in November, yielded good crops, but also that, as compared with Florida, a cotton-growing country, the monthly mean falls of rain show Madras to be much the most humid. The real difficulty to be met consists, Mr. Wight contends, neither in heat nor drought, but in the fact that while Mississippi enjoys a rising temp. during the growing season, in India the reverse is the case. It is to this point, therefore, that he directs attention; and the course that he suggests is simply as follows: "The mean temp. of Madras at the beginning of September is 84° , and at the end of October it is still as high as 81° . If the sowing is effected between the middle of August and middle of September, the plant will be grown and sufficiently strong to bear the cold weather of November and December; while there is reason to believe that the cold of these months will only so far retard the maturation of the crop as to prevent its coming to perfect maturity before the middle of January, when, though the nights are cold, causing a low mean temp., the days are bright, warm, and dry, well suited to commencing the harvest, which will last through three or four months. By following this plan as closely as the course of the seasons will permit, it is my firm belief," he adds, "there is scarcely a field on which water does not lodge so as to become flooded after every fall of rain in any part of the Carnatic (watered by the NE monsoon) on which, with due attention to agricultural management, Mexican cotton may not be as successfully grown as the indigenous now is."

Government.] The government of the Madras presidency is vested in a governor subordinate to the governor-general of India, assisted by a council of 3 members. The three departments of the financial and judicial, the political, and military affairs, are superintended by 3 chief secretaries. To each district a European collector is appointed, who exercises the chief magisterial power in his district. Zillah courts are held at various stations; and there are 4 provincial courts of appeal at Chittur, Masulipatam, Trichinopoly, and Tellicherry; and a high court of judicature at Madras.—The Episcopal ecclesiastical establishment consists of a bishop, an archdeacon, and 19 chaplains. Madras is likewise the see of a Roman Catholic bishop.—The military force consists of about 50,000 men, of whom one-fifth are Europeans.

Revenue.] It appears from the tables of revenue of the different presidencies given in the general article HINDOSTAN, that the total net-revenues of M. are less by two-thirds than those of Bengal, being under £4,000,000. Of this amount fully three-fourths are contributed by the land-revenue; and

the privileged sales of tobacco and salt produce yearly about £500,000. The subsidies drawn annually from Mysore, Travancore, and Cochin, amount to £340,000; but, on the other hand, the nabob of the Carnatic, the rajah of Tanjore, the Mysore princes, and other stipendiaries, draw upwards of half-a-million yearly from the treasury of Fort St. George. On the whole amount, the gross revenues exceed £5,000,000, of which about £570,000 is subtracted for assignments and allowances; and £650,000 for the cost of collection.—The civil and political charges of the presidency are about £380,000 annually; the judicial and police establishments absorb £340,000; and the average annual cost of the army is £2,500,000. The navy-estimates do not exceed £10,000.

History. In the article HINDOSTAN has been traced the rise and growth of the English empire in India, and the dates of its successive augmentations. The first nucleus of the M. presidency consisted, as we have had occasion to notice, in a strip of coast 5 m. in length ceded to us in 1639. The first accession this little territory received was by the annexation of the Jaghire or Chingleput, a district 108 m. in length, by 47 m. in breadth, obtained from the nabob of Arcot in 1750 and 1763. The next addition was the five districts called the Northern Circars, procured from the Great Mogul, by Lord Clive, in 1769. During the wars with Tippu Sultan, several districts were added; and finally, the whole of the Carnatic was taken possession of in 1801.

MADRE-DE-DIOS, an island in the S. Pacific, near the coast of Patagonia, 180 m. in circumf. It gives name to an archipelago of islands lying between the parallels of 50° and 51° S, intersected by the meridian of 75° W.

MADRE-DE-DIOS. See **RESOLUTION**.

MADRE-DE-POPA, a town of New Granada, 54 m. E of Carthagena. It has a chapel to which pilgrims resort in great numbers.

MADREGOLA, a town of the duchy of Parma, 6 m. W of Parma.

MADRESFIELD, a parish of Worcestershire, 6 m. NNW of Upton-on-Severn. Area 920 acres. Pop. 180.

MADRID, a province of Spain, a part of Castilla-la-Nueva or New Castile. Its surface, amounting to 61·8 sq. m. of 15 to a degree, is a table-land, of which the lowest parts are 1,700 ft. above the level of the sea. In the NW it is bounded by the chain of Guadarrama. The soil is clay and sand impregnated with saltpetre. There are large tracts quite sterile, though intersected by several rivers. The principal river is the Tajo or Tagus, to the basin of which the whole prov. belongs. Its subsidiary rivers are the Xarama, the Henares, the Manzanares, and the Guadarrama, none of which are navigable, and most of them entirely dry in summer. The climate is hot but variable; sometimes the winds blow from all different directions in the course of one morning. In summer the therm. frequently reaches 36° to 40° R.; in winter there are severe N winds, and the therm. indicates 5° to 8° R. under the freezing point. In general the air is pure and much rarified; but the frequent changes of weather occasion fevers and consumption. The inhabitants, returned in 1849 at 405,737, are a grave indolent race; but in spite of their gravity, manifest a great inclination for noisy pastimes. Spanish is spoken here with most purity and elegance, and the Castilian dialect has become the language of literature. Agriculture is much neglected; fine tracts of land are often uncultivated. Gardening is carried on round the capital; and some wine and oil of very inferior quality are produced. There are 69 towns and 8 villages, 93 parishes, 53 monasteries, 92 nunneries, and 77 charitable establishments in this prov.

MADRID, the capital of Spain, situated near the centre of the kingdom, in New Castile, near the

small river Manzanares, a tributary of the Tagus, in N lat. 40° 24' 57", W long. 3° 41' 51", at an alt. of 1,995 ft. above sea-level, 320 m. ENE of Lisbon, 240 m. SW of Bayonne, and about 300 m. from the sea on each side. It stands on several eminences of small elevation, in the centre of a hollow on a vast table-land. Seen from a distance, it presents nothing that announces a great city; and the environs being destitute of wood, and even of vines, while most of the surrounding villages are in hollows, and the whole district is stony and barren, the prospect is dull and lifeless. Even within a $\frac{1}{2}$ m. of the gates, the traveller, says Inglis, "might still believe himself to be 100 m. from any habitation. The road stretches away, speckled only by a few mules; there are no carriages, no horsemen, scarcely even a pedestrian; there is, in fact, no one sign of vicinity to a great city." On the E the view is bounded by the mountains of Guadarrama; on all other sides the horizon is perfectly open. On drawing nigh the gates, however, the prospect becomes more cheerful: fine avenues and good roads conduct to the gates; the entrance by the Saragossa road and the gate of Alcala is very beautiful. The city itself is of an oblong form, its length being from N to S, and its circumf. nearly 6 m. It occupies an area of nearly 4 sq. m., on a slope inclining generally SSW towards the Manzanares; and is surrounded by a brick wall pierced with 15 gates; but has no ditch, or any other means of defence. The old streets are narrow and crooked, but many of the others, especially in the E part of the city, are wide, straight, and regular; and some of them would not be unworthy of the finest cities in Europe. They are paved with sharp pebbles, which renders walking on them disagreeable; for though there are foot-pavements on each side, they are so narrow that two persons cannot walk abreast. The streets are now kept clean, and well-lighted during the night. The best is that of Alcala, which is $\frac{3}{4}$ m. in length, and of sufficient width for ten carriages to pass abreast; it has, however, the disadvantage of being on uneven ground, and of contracting gradually as it advances into the city, while its houses are not of proportionate elevation to its width. The squares are not fewer than 42, but most of them are small; the best are the Plaza Mayor and the Puerta-del-Sol. The first is in the centre of the city, and forms a regular oblong, 430 ft. in length, and 330 ft. broad, surrounded by porticos on free-stone pillars, and houses of uniform elevation, five stories high, with balconies before each window. In the middle of one of the sides of this square is the palace called De-la-Panaderia, whence the royal family witness public exhibitions; and on such occasions, particularly at bull-fights and illuminations, the view of the square is magnificent. This is the most commercial and most stirring part of the city. The Puerta-del-Sol resembles a star rather than a square, being formed by the crossing of five of the largest streets in the city. In front of the royal palace is a square, and in front of the hotel-de-ville another; the rest of the squares are small and inelegant. The by-streets are all narrow and crooked, especially in the SW quarter of the city. The Prado is a fine public walk, with many fountains of mediocre design and execution, but elaborately worked and effective. Here, however, is situated the national picture gallery, rich in treasures of art, such as the wealth and power of a Charles V. could alone amass. The old portion of the city contains nothing more remarkable than a bad population. There are some Churrigueresque doorways dotted about, much admired by the Madrilenians, but in the vilest Rococo taste; indeed, a city less interesting to the architect could hardly be found. The private houses

are uniform, and present very little that is striking in their exterior; they are generally low, with grated windows, recalling to the passing spectator the ancient tales of Spanish jealousy. Even the houses of the first grandees are distinguished from those of private citizens only by their magnitude; their entrances are narrow and awkward, and the staircases paltry. The chief exceptions to this remark are the palaces of the families of Berwick, Altamira, and Veraguas. The interior of some of the houses of great families is, however, in a better style; and many of them contain master-pieces both of painting and sculpture. The dukes of Infantado, Alba, Medina-Celi, Liria, and some others, possess valuable collections.—The simplicity which prevails in the private houses extends also to the public edifices: even the churches here have less to render them remarkable than in several other cities in Spain. The church of St. Jerome has a portal richly ornamented with Gothic sculpture, and several of its chapels contain good paintings. The church of San Isidor is large and handsome, with a fine front, and has a beautiful nave, with a large dome. That of the mendicant friars, one of the largest in the city, is built in the form of a Latin cross, and has a dome painted in fresco by Michael Colonna. The church of the Incarnation, an Ionic building, is one of the handsomest in M.; its high altar in particular displays great magnificence. The church of the Visitation is a large building, richly ornamented with paintings, statues, marble pillars, and a monument of the founders. The monument of the bishop of Placentia in the chapel Del Obispo, the silver tabernacle in the church of St. Martin, the altar and monument of Joan of Austria in the church of the Franciscan nuns, are all worthy the notice of a traveller. Of the other public buildings, one of the most remarkable is the Saladero, a large and handsome edifice. The quarters of the guards, situated at the NW extremity of the city, and the largest building in M., is a great oblong, with the principal front overloaded with ornaments. It affords lodgings for the body guards, and stalls for 600 or 700 horses. The custom-house is a lofty oblong building, 320 ft. in length, with its end to the street. The council-house or hotel-de-ville is a simple but elegant edifice; surpassed, however, by the building in which the supreme tribunals hold their sittings. The royal armoury contains a valuable collection of armour of different ages. There are three theatres, but none of them are worth notice for their architecture. M. contains two palaces on a large scale,—the Palacio Real at the W extremity of the city, and that of Buen Retiro at the E: both are insulated buildings. The Palacio Real, on the site of the old Alcázar of Philip II., is of a square form, its walls extending each way 470 ft., and having 86 ft. of height. The enclosed quadrangle is 120 ft. square. It is strongly built, its walls are thick, and every room is vaulted, no wood being used in its construction. It is elegantly ornamented on the outside, the staircase is grand, and the apartments spacious, particularly the hall-of-audience to foreign ambassadors. This palace contains a large collection of paintings by the best masters of Flanders, Italy, and Spain; and the ceilings are *chefs d'œuvres* of Mengs, Velasquez, Corrado, and Tiepolo. Of the Buen Retiro, the oldest part, built by Philip IV., is a large regular square; but several parts have since been added, without attending to correspondence with the principal edifice. The palace is thus an inharmonious mass, but it has extensive gardens, and a large collection of paintings.

Of the public walks of M. the principal is the Prado, which makes so conspicuous a figure in Span-

ish romances and plays. It runs along great part of the E and part of the N side of the city. Before the extension of the buildings, being sequestered and full of uneven ground, it was the frequent scene of assignments, political intrigues, plots, and assassinations. It was subsequently levelled, and houses having been erected throughout the vicinity, it is as safe as any other part of the city. It forms a broad walk planted with trees for carriages, with an alley on each side for pedestrians. The concourse of people here is sometimes prodigious, but it presents a tiresome uniformity. The other public walks,—the Florida to the W, the Delicias to the S, and the Chamberry to the N, though all beautiful, are too distant to be much frequented.

Inhabitants.] The pop. of M. including military, clergy, and strangers, was 216,740 in 1845; in 1826 it was only 181,400. The garrison in 1852 was composed of 12,000 men. In no city of Europe are loungers more numerous. In the evening there are regularly large assemblies, first on the public walks, and at a later hour in the public assemblies; yet the theatres are ill-managed and thinly attended; and a large theatre begun some years ago, remains in an unfinished state. Bull-fights long were, and still are, the favourite amusements of all ranks. The amphitheatre in which the animals are baited will accommodate 17,000. One of the most splendid spectacles in M. is the procession of Corpus Christi day, which is commonly accompanied by the sovereign, the court, and the public bodies.

Educational institutions.] Education in M. is chiefly under the control of the priests. The great school of M., or Colegio Imperial, occupies a building which formerly belonged to the Jesuits, and has 16 masters, who teach Latin, Greek, Arabic, and Hebrew, rhetoric, poetry, literary history, logic, experimental physics, moral philosophy, mathematics, law, and ecclesiastical discipline. There is also a seminary on an equally comprehensive plan, for the sons of the nobility and gentry. There is very little provision made for female instruction, which is conducted chiefly in convents. A botanical garden was laid out about the year 1770, for teaching the elements of that science; and there are a chemical school, and classes for engineering, for anatomy, and the practice of medicine. There are also academies for the study of history, for painting, sculpture, and architecture, and for the Spanish language. The last, the Academia-de-la-Lengua, has published an excellent dictionary on the plan of Johnson.—The royal library contains above 200,000 vols.; the library of San Isidro has 60,000; and the cabinet of natural history contains a fine collection of specimens of natural objects, chiefly from the Spanish colonies. M. contains a considerable number of book-shops, but they present few new publications. Printing and literature generally were long checked in this city by the monks of the Escorial having the exclusive privilege of printing. The reprinting of standard Spanish works has been, however, during some years conducted with spirit.

Charitable institutions.] The charitable institutions of M. are very numerous. The general hospital receives men of all ages and nations; the hospital of the Passion admits only women; but both sexes are received into another great hospital, which bears the name of Anton Martin. Different nations, such as the French, the Italians, the Flemish, the Irish, as well as some Spanish provinces, such as Navarre, Biscay, and Aragon, have each their hospitals; but these institutions are now in a great measure diverted from their original destination. There are also several hospitals of a more limited destination: three receive foundlings: two receive orphans; and the hospital of St. Peter is for priests. The establishment of Atocha, in a large ex-convent beyond the Prado botanical garden on one side of the Retiro, is equivalent in its object to our Chelsea hospital and to the Hotel des Invalides in Paris; but there is no similarity in respect to the number of inmates, because here it does not come up to 100, which can only be ascribed to the abhorrence in which all Span-

lands hold the military service. They prefer returning to their respective homes at the end of their six years' term of service, to continuing, even if they be corporals or sergeants; hence there are no old men in the army to send to Atocha as pensioners. The governor of M. has just issued a memorandum of the facts on which he proposes to institute a reform of the hospitals in the city, in which he draws a sad picture of their present condition. He declares that the provisions served out to the patients are of the worst possible description, and dearer than the best, because nobody endeavoured to force the contractors to fulfil their obligations. The scales for the weighing out of the provisions were not equal, so that scandalous facilities were given to fraud. The daily consumption of sheep amounted to 40, the best of which went to the tables of the hospital-clerks, and the worst to the patients. The kitchens were filthy in the extreme; the number of cooks and kitchen-people so great, that they hindered each other from working. The mattresses of the patients were half-emptied of their wool, the property of the patients; even the hair and teeth of the dead were converted into objects of commerce. The hygiene of the wards is left to the will and pleasure of hospital-clerks and ward-lackeys. The medical case-books are slovenly kept. The young students employed as dressers are not under any kind of discipline; and the clergy belonging to the hospital are by far too numerous, and yet their duties are inadequately fulfilled. The governor has put the economical part of the establishments into the hands of the sisterhood of charity, and has effected great savings of every kind.

Banks.] The bank of San Fernando executes the functions of government banker, exclusive of all other business, a commission being allowed on its payments. The dividends paid by this bank are equivalent to about 10 per cent. on the investment.—The bank of Isobel II. has for some time limited its operations to discounting *pagarés* or promissory notes of its own shareholders, who can always obtain advances equal to double the amount of paid-up capital on their shares, which are deposited as guarantee.

The Banco-de-la-Union, established in September 1845, is intended to introduce as far as possible, the system followed by English bankers. The capital consists of 15,000 shares of 4,000 reals each, which being paid up in full, constitutes a joint stock of £600,000 sterling, with the faculty of augmentation by a further issue of 10,000 shares. Although this bank has hitherto confined its operations to discounts and remittances, the shareholders have received interest at 6 per cent. per annum.—El Fomento is an association directed especially to the formation and construction of roads, bridges, and canals. This company has obtained a concession from government to the amount of 200,000,000 reals for that purpose. This sum forms the whole of its capital, which produces dividends equal to $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.—a rate exceedingly low for Spain, where discounts are very rarely below 8 per cent., and frequently attain 10 or more.—El Progreso is a savings bank.—In addition to the above, there are the Iris, the Actividad, and the Caja-de-Descuentos Maritimos, with various others.

Manufactures.] The Spanish government has discouraged, by very heavy imposts, the culture of wine in the neighbourhood of the cap. In consequence of this and other restraints, its manufacturing establishments are very inconsiderable; none, indeed, are worth notice except those for hats. There is also a saltpetre-work on a large scale. There are here a manufactory of mosaic, one of tapestry, and one of porcelain; but their productions are appropriated to the use of the royal family or as presents to foreign courts, and none of the articles produced in them are sold. The trade of M. is almost entirely one of importation and consumption; for the environs do not produce provision to maintain the inhabitants three weeks. Every article in M., whether of manufacturing or farming industry, is exotic. The markets are, however, abundantly supplied with meat, poultry, and vegetables; and fruit is abundant.—The water for the city at present comes from the mountains of Guadarrama, and is light and pure. It is insufficient, however, in quantity; and a canal is now in process of execution for bringing a further supply from Ponton-de-la-Oliva, a distance of 11 leagues. It has been proposed to render the Manzanares navigable, but the plan has not succeeded.—A railway from the seaport of Santander, on the N coast of Spain, to Alar-del-Rey, a distance of 85 m., has been entered upon; and it is understood will be pushed forwards to Valladolid, a further distance of 75 m., and ultimately to Madrid,—making a total distance of 340 m. This line will cross the Pyrenees at an alt. of 2,800 ft. above sea-level. The gauge is to be 4 ft. 8½ in. A railroad has been executed from M. to Aranjuez.

Climate.] Madrid enjoys almost always a cloudless sky, and a

pure and serene atmosphere; but the air is extremely keen, and produces severe effects on weak constitutions. These arise doubtless from the great elevation, and from the vicinity of the neighbouring mountains of Guadarrama, which are covered with snow during many months in the year. Even in warm weather a sense of shivering and contraction is often felt on passing from sunshine to the shade. The mean temp. of the year is 58°·2; that of winter, 43°·1; of summer, 76°·4. In August 1851, the therm. often indicated 111° at 2 p. m. The prevailing winds are a cold and dry breeze from the N in winter, and a warm S wind in spring; but in summer it seldom happens that any wind at all can be felt. In spring, showers are of frequent occurrence; during the rest of the year they are rare, and of short continuance. Epidemic diseases are almost unknown. The most frequent complaints are nervous affections and inflammatory fevers. A convulsive colic resembling that in Derbyshire is not uncommon.

Environs.] There are around M. several royal residences, such as the Casa-del-Campo, a royal hunting-seat on the other side of the Manzanares, where there was formerly a collection of wild animals, such as lions, tigers, &c. The Pardo is a palace on the river, about 6 m. from the city, in a picturesque situation, surrounded by vast woods. The Zarzuela is a beautiful rural seat, about 6 m. to the N. The Mejorada, a village at nearly the same distance on the river, has a beautiful church; and Loeches, another village, is remarkable for a convent containing a valuable collection of paintings.

History.] M. is not an ancient city, its name being first mentioned in history as a castle belonging to the king of Castile, which was sacked by the Moors in 1109. Houses were gradually built around it, till it became a city; but the court of Spain was not permanently fixed here till 1563, by Philip II. During the war of the succession (from 1702 to 1713) M. took a decided part in favour of the Bourbon against the Austrian branch. It was occupied early in 1808 by French troops. On 24 May 1808, when the last members of the royal family were removing from the capital, the people burst into insurrection, and a dreadful contest took place. On the 20th July following, Joseph Bonaparte made his public entry into M. as king of Spain; but on the 27th of the same month he found it necessary to retreat. He again entered it on the 5th December, and remained till Wellington's operations, in 1812, made it requisite for him to go to the assistance of Marmont. The battle of Salamanca was now fought; and Madrid being entered by a body of British troops on 12th of August, was occupied by them until Soult advanced from Andalusia with a superior force. It remained in possession of the French till the following year, when the advance of the British, and the battle of Vittoria led to its definitive liberation.

MADRID, a township of Franklin co., in the state of Maine, U. S., 105 m. NW of Augusta, watered by the head-branches of Sandy river, and generally fertile. Pop. in 1840, 368.—Also a township of St. Lawrence co., in the state of New York, 235 m. NNW of Albany, drained by Grass river and several small streams, affluents of the St. Lawrence, by which it is bounded on the NW. The surface is undulating, and the soil generally a rich loam. Pop. 4,511.

MADRIDEJOS, a judicial partido and town of Spain, in New Castile, in the prov. and 41 m. SE of Toledo, and 18 m. W of Alcazar-de-San-Juan, on the road from Madrid to Ocaña, near the Amarguillo, and at an alt. of 648 metres above sea-level. Pop. 6,900. The streets are straight, and contain some handsome dwellings. With exception, however, of 2 churches, some convents, and an hospital, it possesses no public buildings worthy of note. It has manufactories of bombasin, and is noted for its cheese.

MADRIGAL, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 38 m. NNW of Avila, in a vast plain, on the l. bank of the Adnja. Pop. 1,990. It is enclosed by an old wall flanked with towers, and has 2 parish churches, 2 convents one of which was originally a royal palace, and an hospital. It is noted as the birth-place of Isabella-the-Catholic, and of Gaspard-Quirogne, archbishop of Toledo. The locality is celebrated for its wine.

MADRIGAL-DEL-MONTE, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and 17 m. S of Burgos, and 9 m. NE of Lerma. Pop. 387.

MADRIGALEJO, a town of Spain, in Estrema-

dura, in the prov. and 60 m. E of Badajos, and 33 m. S of Truxillo, in an elevated plain. Pop. 1,170. It has an ancient convent, and contains several Roman remains.

MADRIGUERAS, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 63 m. SSE of Cuenca, and 11 m. E of Tarazona. Pop. 2,375. It has a square with a fine fountain. The environs afford good wine.

MADRON, a parish of Cornwall, 2 m. WNW of Penzance. Area 6,810 acres. Pop. in 1841, 2,566.

MADRONERA (LA), a town of Spain, in Estremadura, in the prov. and 36 m. ESE of Caceres, and 8 m. SE of Truxillo. Pop. 2,000.

MADU, a small island of the Eastern seas, in the Sunda archipelago, to the N of Flores, in S lat. $7^{\circ} 30'$, E long. $122^{\circ} 18'$.

MADURA, a district and town of Hindostan, in the presidency of Madras. The district lies to the N of the district of Tinnevely, and the gulf of Manar: and SE of that of Dindigul. With the latter it is conjoined as a collectorate; and had a pop. in 1836 of 1,306,725, of whom about 18,000 were Catholics. It is level in the SE, in which quarter it is separated from the W coast of Ceylon by Polk's strait, and the gulf of Manar, and is nearly connected with that island itself by the island of Ramisseram, and the bank of sand, about 60 m. in length, known by the name of Adam's Bridge. It is intersected by the Vurragherry or Pylney mountains, which extend 54 m. from E to W, with an average breadth of 15 m.; and attains an alt. of between 5,000 and 6,000 ft. above sea-level. The principal river is the Vighey, which rises in the SE corner of the valley of Dindigul: flows 20 m. NE; then 25 m. E by N; and then SW to the sea, which it reaches after a total course of 150 m. In the S extremity of the district of Ramnad is a fetid swamp about 6 m. in length, and 1 m. in breadth.—The NE monsoon sets in about the middle of October, and prevails till the middle of December. The land-winds set in in June, and heavy rains occur in August. In 1812, upwards of 28,000 persons fell victims to fever in M., Dindigul, and Ramnad.—All descriptions of soil occur. Paddy, wheat, barley, sugarcane, betel, tobacco, and castor-oil, are cultivated. Elephants, tigers, chetahs, bisons, bears, antelopes, deer, and hogs roam over the uncultivated districts. Flocks of sheep and bullocks are reared.—Gold thread, fine muslins, and cotton cloths of great durability are the chief articles of manufacture. Palm-myra, jaggi, turmeric, oilseeds, ghee, castor-oil, choy root, salt fish, and piece goods, are exported. This district has long been regarded by the Hindus as one of their most sacred localities.—The town of M. is 285 m. SW of Madras, in N lat. $9^{\circ} 55'$, E long. $78^{\circ} 14'$, near the r. bank of the Vaygaru or Vighey. It is of a rectangular outline, and has its sides presented to the cardinal points. Its fortifications, which were formerly extensive, are now much dilapidated; but it is still defended by a fort, and surrounded by a ditch and wall. The streets are narrow, irregular, and dirty, and the houses are of the most miserable description. Large herds of cattle are often found within the precincts of the town, and mephitic miasmata are exhaled from the stagnant basins in the vicinity of the fort. Its pop., which was in last cent. estimated at 40,000, does not now exceed half that number. The town is chiefly noted for a temple named Pahlary, consecrated to the divinity Vellayadah. M. is supposed to be the ancient *Modura* or *Molara Pandionis*. It has sustained several sieges.

MADURA, or MADOERA, an island of the Asiatic archipelago, in the group of the Sunda islands, to the NE of Java, from which it is separated by a strait

of the same name. It extends between $6^{\circ} 10'$ and $6^{\circ} 45'$ S lat., and $112^{\circ} 45'$ and $114^{\circ} 5'$ E long.; and has an area of 1,260 sq. m. It is in some parts very mountainous, but is generally fertile and well-cultivated. Its chief productions are cotton, rice, coconuts, timber, cattle, and edible nests. The number of the inhabitants in 1815 was estimated at 218,660; in 1840, at 280,000. They are described as industrious but warlike in disposition, and they are the victims of cruel and degrading superstitions. The island is divided into 3 districts, viz. Madura, Pamekassie, and Samanap. Bangkallan, in its W part, is the residence of the sultan, the nominal sovereign of the island; but the whole is subject to the Dutch. In the E part is another important town named Samanap. The island was first invaded by the Dutch in 1747. The district of M. is situated in the W part of the island, and contains the capital, Bangkallan, and about 570 villages, and about 75,000 inhabitants. The town of M. is about 18 m. E of Bangkallan. See JAVA.

MADURI, a river of Assam, which descends from the Duffala mountains, and joins the Brahmaputra above Bureimuk.

MAEADAY, a town of Burmah, in the Mranma, on the l. bank of the Irrawady, 195 m. SSW of Ava.

MAEFEN, a town of Tripoli, in the Fezzan, 42 m. ESE of Mourzouk. It consists of an assemblage of huts built of the branches of date trees. The springs in the locality are impregnated with soda.

MAELAR, or MALARIN, a lake of Sweden, which bathes the prefectures of Westerås, Upsal, Stockholm, and Nyköping. Its length from E to W, from Stockholm to Köeping, is 78 m.; its breadth is from 2 to 23 m.; and it comprises an area of about 300 sq. m. It discharges itself into the Baltic, near Stockholm, and is connected also with that sea, on the SE, by the canal of Soedertelge. Its principal affluent is the Arboga, which it receives at its E extremity. It contains about 300 islands, nearly all of which are inhabited. Its banks, which are much indented and extremely picturesque, are adorned with numerous villas, belonging to the wealthier inhabitants of the Swedish capital.

MAEL-CARHAIX, a canton and commune of France, in the dep. of the Côtes-du-Nord, and arrond. of Guingamp. The cant. comprises 8 com. Pop. in 1831, 8,599; in 1841, 9,132. The village is 8 m. E of Guingamp.

MAELLA, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 72 m. SE of Saragossa, and 13 m. NE of Alcaniz, in a level locality. Pop. 2,600. It has a fort, in the midst of the town a tower, and 3 convents, one of which is of the La Trappe order, the only one in Spain, founded in 1796 by some French exiles.

MAELSTROM, a dangerous whirlpool on the coast of Norway, in about N lat. 68° , between two islands belonging to the Lofoden group, between Drontheim and the North Cape. "I had occasion," says an American writer, "some years since, to navigate a ship from the North Cape to Drontheim, nearly all the way between the islands or rocks and the main. On inquiring of my Norwegian pilot about the practicability of running near the whirlpool, he told me that with a good breeze it could be approached near enough for examination without danger, and I at once determined to satisfy myself. We began to near it about 10 A. M. in the month of September, with a fine leading wind, NW. Two good seamen were placed at the helm, the mate on the quarter-deck, all hands at their station for working ship, and the pilot standing on the bowsprit, between the nightheads. I went on the main-topsail yard with a good glass. I had been seated but a few moments, when my ship entered the dish of the whirlpool: the velocity of the water altered her course three points towards the centre, although she was going 8 knots through the water. This alarmed me extremely for a moment. I thought that destruction was inevitable. She, however, answered her helm sweetly, and we ran along the edge, the waves foaming round us in every form while she was dancing gaily over them. The sensations I experienced are difficult to describe. Imagine to yourselves an immense circle running round, of a diameter of $1\frac{1}{2}$ m., the velocity increasing as it approximated towards the

centre, and gradually changing its dark blue colour to white—founting, tumbling, rushing, to its vortex; very much concave, as much so as the water in a tunnel when half run out; the noise, too, hissing, roaring, dashing—all pressing on the mind at once, presented the most awful, grand, solemn sight I ever experienced. We were near it about 18 minutes, and in sight of it two hours."

MAENAN, a township in the parish of Eglwys-Fach, co. of Carnarvon, 3 m. N of Llanwrst, on the Conway. Pop. in 1831, 352; in 1841, 428.

MAENCLOCHOG, a parish in co. Pembroke, 9 m. N by W of Narberth, at the source of the river Cleddau. Pop. in 1831, 466; in 1841, 503.

MAENOR-BYRR, or **MANORBIER**, a parish in co. Pembroke, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. SW by W of Tenby, on the shore of the Bristol channel. Pop. in 1831, 582; in 1841, 691. This was the birth-place of Giraldu Sylvestre, better known by the name of Giraldu Cambrensis, of whom there is still an effigy in the church.

MAENORDEWI, a parish in the co. of Pembroke, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. SE of Cardigan, on the river Teifi. Pop. in 1831, 850; in 1841, 963.

MAENOR-OWAIN, or **MANERNAWEN**, a parish in the co. of Pembroke, 1 m. W of Fishguard. Pop. in 1831, 220; in 1841, 194.

MAENORDEILO, or **MANORDEILO** (LOWER and UPPER), two hamlets in the p. of Llandilo-fawr, co. of Carmarthen. Pop. of the Lower hamlet, in 1831, 352. Pop. of the Upper, in 1831, 323. Pop. of hamlets united, in 1841, 748.

MAENORFABON, or **MANERFABON**, a hamlet in the p. of Llandilo-fawr, co. of Carmarthen, 2 m. NE of Llandilo-fawr. Pop. in 1831, 402; in 1841, 424.

MAENSARP, a parish of Sweden, in the prefecture and 15 m. S of Joenköping, and haerad of Tveta. It contains the mountain of Taberg, noted for its loadstone.

MAEN-TWROG, a parish and village in the co. of Merioneth, 17 m. W by N of Bala, situated on the Traeth-Bach, in the romantic vale of Festiniog. The village, from the demand for labour in the slate quarries of Festiniog, immediately adjacent, is rapidly increasing. Pop. in 1831, 745; in 1841, 883.

MAER, a parish in the co. of Stafford, in the line of the Manchester and Birmingham railway. Area 2,790 acres. Pop., including the hamlet of Maerway-Lane, in 1831, 505; in 1841, 559.

MAERWAY-LANE, a hamlet in the p. of Maer, co. of Stafford. Pop. in 1831, 266; in 1841, 272.

MAESE. See **MEUSE**.

MAESCAR, a hamlet in the p. of Devynnock, co. and 8 m. W by S of Brecon. Pop. in 1841, 770.

MAESEYCK, **MAASEYCK**, or **MAZEIK**, a department, commune, and town of Belgium, in the prov. of Limburg, 18 m. NNE of Maestricht, and 14 m. SW of Ruremonde, on the l. bank of the Meuse. Pop. in 1837, 3,969. It is well-built, and has a college. It possesses manufactories of pipes, pottery, tobacco, and paper, 2 calico printing-mills, and 2 printing establishments. It is noted as the birth-place of Hubert-Van-Eyck, the alleged discoverer of painting in oil. In 1675, M. was taken, and its fortifications were destroyed, by the French. They were rebuilt, but were again dismantled in 1803.

MAESGWINA, or **MAISGWINN**, a township in the parish of Nantmel, co. of Radnor, 4 m. ESE of Rhayadergwy. Pop. in 1831, 340; in 1841, 390.

MAESMEL, a village of Belgium, in the prov. of Limburg, cant. and $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. ENE of Ruremonde. Pop. 1,050.

MAES-MYNIS, a parish in the co. of Brecon, 1 m. SW of Builth. Pop. in 1831, 265; in 1841, 252.

MAESTNERHOS-LLOWDDY, or **MEISTYR-HOSE-LOWRY**, a township in the p. of Llandewi-Ystradenny, co. of Radnor, 9 m. NW of New Radnor. Pop. in 1831, 336; in 1841, 337.

MAES-TREF-GOMER, a township in the p. of Tref-Eglwys, co. of Montgomery, 4 m. NNW of Llandloes.

MAESTRICHT, in Dutch **MAASTRICHT**, a town of Holland, the capital of the prov. of Limburg, advantageously situated on the Maese, where that river is joined by the small stream of the Jaer or Geer, 110 m. SE of Amsterdam, 14 m. N by E of Liege, and 56 m. E of Brussels, in N lat. $50^{\circ} 51'$, E long. $5^{\circ} 41'$. It stands on a level surrounded with hills, on the l. bank of the river, and communicates with the suburb of Wyck, and the citadel of Petersberg, on the opposite side, by means of a stone bridge 500 ft. in length. Its form, including the suburb, is nearly circular; and it is tolerably well-built. The principal street, which extends from the bridge to the other extremity of the town, is mostly occupied by shops; but the best dwelling-houses are in a street which runs parallel to it. The market-place and the place d'armes are handsome public squares; the latter is planted with trees, and forms an agreeable promenade. Of the public buildings, the chief are the town-hall, built in 1652, and the church of St. Gervaise; the other churches are of little note; but the college, once occupied by the Jesuits, the theatre, and the arsenal, are worth the visit of a traveller. M. is one of the strongest places of the Netherlands. It is surrounded by walls and ditches; but its principal strength consists in a number of detached bastions. It is defended likewise by the fortress of St. Pierre, situated on a neighbouring height. The pop. in 1844 was 31,000. They are a more highly cultivated race than the Dutch generally, and have more of the tone and aspect of the Germans and Walloons. The manufactures of the place consist in leather, paper, pins, starch, flannel, stockings, different kinds of coarse cloth, and hardware. Here are likewise extensive breweries and distilleries. The soil of the surrounding country is fertile, and in a neighbouring mountain are stone quarries with subterraneous passages of great extent. The town has daily communication with places higher up as well as lower down the Maese, by vessels which sail at stated hours. It is also connected by a branch railway with the trunk line to Cologne.—M. was long one of the most important fortresses of the Dutch. It was besieged by the French in 1748, and was taken by them in 1794.

MAESTU, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 12 m. SE of Vitoria. Pop. 400.

MAETER, a village of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, cant. and 3 m. E of Audenarde. Pop. 3,000.

MAEVA, a lake in the Polynesian island of Huahine, about 5 m. in length, and 2 m. in width in some places. It abounds with fish; and its surrounding scenery is very beautiful.

MAFER, an island of the Maldivé archipelago, in the SE part of the atollon Milla-Doné-Madoné, in N lat. $5^{\circ} 15'$, and E long. $73^{\circ} 30'$.

MAFFATAI, a town of Nigritia, in the SE part of Borné, 66 m. ESE of Kouka, on a branch of the Chary, near its entrance into Lake Chad.

MAFIGUDU, a territory of Nigritia, to the SW of Bergu.

MAFINALE, a small island near the coast of Mozambique, in S lat. $16^{\circ} 20'$. It contains a factory belonging to the Portuguese.

MAFRA, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Estremadura, comarca and 11 m. SSW of Torres-Vedras, 18 m. NW of Lisbon, and 5 m. from the shore of the Atlantic, at an alt. of 681 ft. above sea-level. Pop. 2,720.—There is here a convent of vast extent, once the favourite residence of the Portuguese monarchs. It forms a grand square, inter-

sected in the centre by rows of chambers of a lesser height; and having fountains, gardens, and parterres in the centre; and behind, an immense park stretching down to the sea. Its entrance is flanked on either side by a tower and spire 200 ft. in height.

MAFRAGG, a river of Algiers, in the prov. of Constantine, which has its source in the Little Atlas, near the frontier of Tunis; runs NW; and throws itself into the gulf of Bona, 9 m. E of the embouchure of the Seibus, and after a course of about 36 m.

MAFRAT, a station of the Sahara, on the road from Fezzan to Bornu, and 360 m. S of Murzuk. It has abundant springs.

MAFUMO See LAGOA.

MAGACELA, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 46 m. E of Badajoz. Pop. 1,511.

MAGADACHO, or MAGADOXO, a kingdom of Africa, in the N part of Zanguebar, between the republic of Brava on the SW, and the coast of Ajan on the NE. The kingdom extends along the Indian ocean a distance of about 240 m. The interior is little known; and the hostility of the natives has hitherto prevented the establishment of any European colony on the coast. The pop. consists of Negroes, Abyssinian Christians, and Arabs. The government is in the hands of the latter. The capital, which bears the same name, is on the coast, in N lat. 2° 8'. A ridge of coral rocks rises in front, and shuts it in from sea-view. It has several mosques. The houses are built of stone, and are flat-roofed.

MAGAHGES, a town of Lower Guinea, in the kingdom of Benguela, 36 m. SW of Caconda, and 225 m. SE of St. Philippe-de-Benguela.

MAGALLON, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 35 m. WNW of Saragossa, near the l. bank of the Huecha. Pop. 2,500.

MAGAMI, a town of Japan, in the island of Nifon, and prov. of Dewa, 180 m. NNE of Yedo.

MAGANA, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 18 m. ENE of Soria. Pop. 800.

MAGAON, a town of Nigritia, in Bornu, on the Yeou, and on the road from Kouko to Kano.

MAGARAVA, or EL CALLAH, a chain of mountains in Algiers, running along at the distance of about 21 m. from the shore of the Mediterranean, between the Habrah and Chelif. It is inhabited by an Arab tribe of the same name.

MAGARZAN, a port of Nubia, on the Arabian gulf, in the Beja country, 165 m. NNW of Suakein, in N lat. 21° 10'. Pearls are fished in the vicinity. A little to the E is a small but lofty island of the same name.

MAGAZ, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 4 m. SE of Palencia, on the l. bank of the Pisnerga.

MAGAZINE ISLAND, an island in the Arctic sea, in N lat. 69° 58', W long. 92° 1'.

MAGDALA, a town of Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach, in the principality and 8 m. SE of Weimar, and circle of Weimar-Jena, bail. and 6 m. ENE of Blankenhayn, on the Magdel. Pop. 660. It has a manufactory of hosiery.

MAGDALA, or MAJDEL, a village of Palestine, at the S extremity of the plain of Genesareth, 1½ hour from Tiberias. It consists of about 40 huts built of rough stone, with flat mud roofs. Above it are high hills, with rounded faces to the NE, and several conspicuous caverns.

MAGDALEN ISLANDS, or MAGDALENS, a chain of islands in the gulf of St. Lawrence, 73 m. from Newfoundland, and 60 m. from Prince Edward island. They extend about 35 m. in a curved direction from the SW cape of Amherst island; but if the smaller isles be included, the whole length of the chain is about 56 m. They attain an elevation of from 200 to 580 ft. above sea-level; and are partially

wooded with spruce, juniper, birch, and poplar. Their soil is sterile and shallow; and their climate is very severe. They are inhabited by about 1,100 persons, chiefly French Acadians, whose principal dependence is upon the cod and mackarel fishing on the valuable banks in the neighbourhood of the group. They possess no harbour for ships. The Americans claim right "by treaty-stipulation" [*N. American Review*, July, 1843.] to participate in the fisheries on the M. banks; but have failed to show any solid grounds for such a claim.

MAGDALENA, a cavern in Illyria, in the gov. of Laibach, circle and about 3 m. from Adelsberg. It is of great extent and magnificence. At one of its extremities is a small pond abounding with the celebrated *Proteus anguinus*.

MAGDALENA, a port on the N coast of the island of Masbate, in the group of the Philippines, in N lat. 15° 20', E long. 123° 20'.

MAGDALENA, a river of New Granada, which has its source in a small lake named Pampas, in the Andes, at the SE extremity of the dep. of Cundinamarca, in about N lat. 2°. W long. 76° 25', 36 m. SSE of Popayan, and runs for about 500 m. between the central and the E chain of the Cordillera. Passing Neyva and Honda, it reaches the confines of the dep. of Boyaca, and thence flows into that of Magdalena; passes Mompo; and throws itself into the sea of the Antilles by several embouchures, the principal of which is in N lat. 11° 8', W long. 74° 55', 42 m. WSW of Santa-Martha, and 65 m. NE of Cartagena. It has a sinuous course, in a generally N direction, of about 900 m. Its bed has a general declivity of 20 inches in the mile; and a gradual elevation of from 30 to 300 toises above sea-level. Its waters are slow of admixture with those of the ocean, and taste fresh at a great distance from its mouth. Its principal affluents are the Fusagasuga, Bogota, Sogamoso and Cesare on the r.; and on the l. the Cauca. It is now navigable for small steamers as far as Honda, 540 m. above its mouth, and within 60 m. of Bogota, where the navigation is obstructed by cataracts. In 1823 navigation by steam was first introduced by the congress of Columbia; but the caymans by which its banks are infested, the intense heat, the myriads of gnats and other insects which swarm in the air, render the navigation extremely formidable. It is, however, free to all flags; and the value of the traffic on the river is estimated at 20,000,000 d. Between the sea and Honda, this territory consists of a vast plain covered with damp, dank forests; higher up, the country becomes bare, and is often swept by violent storms; and higher still, a few small villages or farms form the only tokens of the presence of the human species. In some other parts are extensive savannahs, on which large numbers of cattle and horses are pastured; or fields of cotton, maize, cacao, and sugar-cane. The inhabitants of the banks of M. from its source to the confluence of the Cauca, suffer extremely from the goitre. To the SE of the embouchure of the M. is a bay of the same name, 36 m. in breadth at its entrance, and of about equal depth.—Also a dep. of New Granada, 330 m. in length from N to S, and 150 m. in medium breadth, bounded on the N and NW by the Caribbean sea; on the W by the dep. of the Cauca; on the S by those of Cundinamarca and Boyaca; and on the E by that of Sulia; and extending between 7° 30' and 11° 40' N lat., and 72° 30' and 76° 5' W long. The coast is indented by the bays of Magdalena, Cartagena, and Morosquil. The E part is intersected by the Sierras-de-Ocana, Periga, and Santa-Martha, ramifications of the Andes; and the bed of the M. occupies the centre. The climate generally is warm and damp, but is tempered in the E

by the mountains. The dep. is divided into 4 provinces, viz.: Carthagená, Santa-Martha, Mompox, and Rio-del-Hacha. Pop. 337,000. Its cap. is Carthagená.

MAGDALENA, a missionary establishment in Bolivia, in the dep. of Moxos, 240 m. N of Santa-Cruz-de-la-Sierra, on the l. bank of the S. Miguel.

MAGDALENA (SANTA), a channel or arm of the sea, in Magelhaen's strait, on the N coast of Tierra-del-Fuego. Its entrance is in $54^{\circ} 10' S$ lat., and $70^{\circ} 50' W$ long.

MAGDALENA GULF, a large inlet on the W coast of Old California, in N lat. $27^{\circ} 40'$. It is about 18 m. in depth, and nearly equal in breadth; and presents a spacious, well-sheltered harbour, probably equal to any in the Pacific. The cliffs throughout the gulf abound in organic remains. At its entrance is the island Santa-Margarita.

MAGDEBURG, a regency or administrative subdivision, circle, and town of Prussia, in the prov. of Saxony.—The regency is bounded on the NE and E by the regency of Potsdam; on the S by that of Merseburg, and the duchies of Anhalt and Hanover; and on the NW and W by Hanover and the duchy of Brunswick. It possesses a district 90 m. in length from N to S, and 60 m. in medium breadth; with a total superficies of 210·13 German sq. m. Pop. inclusive of the military, in 1819, 486,000; in 1831, 554,712; in 1837, exclusive of the military, 589,686, of whom 8,618 were Catholics and 2,325 Jews; and in 1849, 691,374, of whom 660,017 were Protestants. This regency, which is one of the finest and most fertile portions of the kingdom, is divided into 15 *Kreis* or circles, and contains 49 towns. It comprises a portion of the ancient duchy of the same name.—The town is situated in a fine plain, on the Elbe, 84 m. WSW of Berlin, and 66 m. NNW of Leipsig, in N lat. $52^{\circ} 8' 4''$, E long. $11^{\circ} 38' 46''$. Pop. exclusive of the garrison, in 1837, 51,347. It is one of the strongest towns in the Prussian dominions; and is divided into 5 parts, viz., Neustadt, Altstadt, Neumarkt, and Sudenburg, on the r. bank of the river; and Friedrichstadt or Thurmshanze on the l. bank, and connected with the opposite side by 3 bridges. It was to a great extent rebuilt in 1631. The principal buildings are the cathedral, erected in the 12th cent., and one of the largest and finest in N. Germany; the churches of Notre-Dame and of St. Jean, the castle, the ducal palace, the judiciary-hall, the government house, the citadel, and the theatre. It has besides several churches, 3 convents, 5 hospitals, 2 orphans' asylums, a house-of-correction, several charitable and scientific institutions, a consistory, 2 Protestant gymnasia, a college, 2 commercial schools, a surgical and medical school, a public library, &c. Fine promenades run along the ramparts and the banks of the river. It has extensive manufactories of fine pottery, silk, woollen, and linen fabrics, ribbon, leather, gloves, hats, tobacco, soap, wax-candles, &c., several sugar-refineries, and numerous distilleries and breweries. In the environs are extensive salt-works; and at a short distance from the town is the monastery of Bergen, containing a library and museum. The environs of M. are uninteresting, presenting a flat prairie-like surface covered with corn-fields and chicory-grounds.—M. has existed since the era of Charlemagne. It was greatly extended by Otho I., and obtained important privileges from his successors. In 1629 it successfully sustained a six months' siege against the Imperialists, but in 1631 fell before them and was reduced to ashes. In 1806 it was taken by the French, and made capital of the Westphalian dep. of the Elbe. In order to extend its fortifications a great part of Neustadt and Sudenburg was demolished in 1812.

MAGDELEINE. See MADELEINE.

MAGDESPRUNG, a village of Anhalt-Bernburg, in the amtzb and near Harzgerode, in the Harz, on the Selke. It has an obelisk of cast-iron, 58 ft. in height, erected in honour of Prince Frederick-Albert. In the vicinity are mines of silver and iron, extensive founderies, fineries, forges, &c., belonging to the duke.

MAGE, a river of Brazil, in the prov. and dist. of Rio-de-Janeiro. It has its source in the Serra-dos-Organos; bathes a town of the same name; and throws itself into the bay of Rio-de-Janeiro. It is navigable a distance of 8 m.—The town is in the district and 21 m. NNE of Rio-de-Janeiro. It possesses a considerable trade in flour, millet, haricots, sugar, rice and coffee; but its low situation renders it unhealthy.

MAGELHAENS, or MAGELLAN (STRAIT OF), an arm of sea which separates the S extremity of the continent of South America from the archipelago of Tierra-del-Fuego, and forms a communication between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. The entrance on the Atlantic side lies between Cape-de-las-Virgenes, in S lat. $52^{\circ} 18'$, and Cape Espiritu-Santo, in S lat. $52^{\circ} 42'$; and is about 30 m. in breadth. That on the Pacific is between Cape Victory, in S lat. $52^{\circ} 16'$, and Cape-de-las-Pilares, in S lat. $52^{\circ} 46'$; and is 33 m. in breadth. From Cape-de-las-Virgenes to Cape Froward, situated about midway distance from the W extremity of the strait, it runs in a generally SW direction. From Cape Froward to Cape Victory the direction is NW. Its total length is nearly 300 m. It varies greatly in breadth. Its narrowest point is at Cape Orange, the N extremity of Tierra-del-Fuego, where it contracts to a breadth of $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. The coasts are generally lofty, and rise, often perpendicularly, to the height of from 2,000 to 3,000 ft. above sea-level. Through this narrow tortuous course, the bold Fernando-de-Magelhaen steered in 1520; and, despite of unfitness of vessels, and treachery of officers, accomplished that wherein Columbus failed, and opened a new highway to the Indies. For many years afterwards this was supposed to be the only channel for ships, and many were the rich argosies that passed here. After Cape Horn was found to terminate the American continent, few vessels except those of simplest rig and smallest size, have since dared to attempt a passage from E to W through these straits. The peculiar nature of this navigation will be best understood by the following outline of a passage from Cape Virgins to Cape Pillar, by an American writer: "The first day was spent in painfully beating up to the first anchorage in Possession-bay against violent gusts of wind, which lifted the tops from those deep green furrows, and drenched us with showers of inexpressible saltness. At the second trial we succeeded in passing the first and second Narrows. These are each about 10 m. in length, and nearly 2 m. in width; the tide running through them full 10 or 12 m. an hour. By seizing it at the favourable time, no danger need be apprehended, except from the heavy ripples in which many vessels have been lost. In three days we had passed the first of the three great divisions which nature has marked in the straits. The region of sand-hills and granite cliffs yields to one which appears almost delightful in comparison with what precedes and follows it. Here the coast suddenly tends S, and the strait expands into a broad sheet of water, 30 m. in width, and 300 fath. in depth. The hills are thickly clothed with trees to the water's edge, and were it not for the humid climate and bogged soil, man could gain his livelihood from the soil. As it is, the Chilian colonies of convicts at Sandypoint and Port-Famine are supported from home. Rain fell every day while we were there, and in a continual flood for a full third of the time. Port-Famine, the capital of semi-civilization in this quarter of the globe, consists of a few houses enclosing a wooden fort, in which lie unmounted two honey-combed twelve-pounders and a brass field-piece tightly spiked! Buenos Ayres also claims the country, and Chili thus arms herself against her rival in imbecility. There is a rickety apology for a fence running around 30 or 40 cells, in four large styles, between which are gutters for streets, little stone islands for a side-walk, and 18 inches of mud for a pavement. In each of these boxes, windowless and chimneyless, exists a family of convicts. Most vessels stop here needlessly for wood and water. Both can be procured as well, if not better, in most harbours further on, and time spent here is lost; for there is always a fair wind in this portion of the straits, and many days must be spent at anchor before the Pacific is reached. Yet the water at Port-Famine cannot be surpassed. At San Nicholas bay we saw a fair specimen of the Patagonians. This is that singular race of men who have so inexplicably lost half their stature in the last 200 years! Magelhaen affirmed them to be nearly 12 ft. high, Cordova and Sarmiento at least 9, Anson about 8, and our own school-geography full 7. In truth, they measure about 6 ft., and are very strongly built. These Horse Indians, as they are commonly called from their equestrian life, are friendly and very stupid. The Tierra-del-Fuegian or Canoe Indians are of the ordinary height, magpies in tongue, baboons in countenance, and imps in treachery. Many conflicts have taken place between them and sealing-vessels. At Cape Howard the main channel turns sharply to the NW. Here end the first

two sections of the straits, and all plain sailing. The whole body of water is here divided into a thousand little channels to the Pacific, of which the best known are the Cockburn, Barbara, Gabriel, and Main channels. The labyrinth of islands and sounds is so perfect that a good chart is indispensable. Unfortunately, indeed, is the vessel in Crooked Reach which has saved an unlucky sixpence in not providing several stout anchors and the best of cables at home, or at the half-supplied depot at Port-Famine. Here the navigation assumes a new character. Nine days in ten gales of westerly wind prevail, and beat fiercely upon the adventurous vessel which dares to struggle with their power. Rain falls several times each day, and when that fails, showers of thick snow or stinging hail supply its place. Strangely enough, the temp. of these high latitudes is equable, and not very cold. The therm. ranges from 40° to 50° throughout the year. Decreased strength of winds alone marks the winter-season. In one day we sailed from San Nicholas bay to Borja bay, leaving the region of thick verdure, passing grim Mount Saruiento 4,000 ft. above us, and struggling through a narrow island-spotted ribbon of water, with gigantic walls of granite overshadowing us from their immovable resting-places. Cordova said that the mountains W. of Cape Quod gave this portion of the straits 'a most horrible appearance.' They do indeed seem very desolate and uninviting, almost all terminating in sharply serrated peaks, or slightly rounding knobs of bare granite; but there is a savage grandeur, a wild glory, upon their lofty summits, which far excels the smiles of the softest landscapes. Borja bay and Swallow harbour are secure and picturesque, locked in as they are by lofty mountains. Right at the bottom of each a magnificent cascade rustles down the sides of a broad brown mountain. Few things can be more lovely than these harbours, enclosed by bare cliffs, like gems set in granite. The weary sailor who looks for no beauty can never deny their comfort. The only objection to them is from the terrific *woollied waves* that rush from the surrounding heights without a second's warning, and pounce upon the waters, gathering them into a narrow but boiling circle of foam, then skurry around, fan-shaped in every direction, and with resistless fury. It was only by very painful heaving that we passed English Reach, Crooked Reach, Long Reach, and Sea Reach. The gale was diversified only with woollied waves, the rain, with snow and hail. Sometimes we are sailing along in rare sunshine, when a woollied wave whirls a storm of sharp diamond hail into our faces, or a column of spray-heads to the very truck forces our little craft down into the water, till a rustling flood swashes along her decks, then moves leeward in a brown and distinct whirlwind, till it hides one end of a lustrous rainbow, whose other extremity is splendidly defined against some rough mountain. Meanwhile the glorious sun-light is over all. From Port-Famine to the harbour of Mercy, near Cape Pillar, they continually increased in fury. The day before we left this latter harbour there was a grand display of their impotent rage. Our passage consumed 20 days, 13 of which found us closely shut up in harbours. We overtook and passed square-rigged vessels which had been weeks in the straits, unwilling to return and unable to proceed. Few square-riggers can hope for a short passage; the difficulties in managing them in a channel barely a mile wide in some places are too great. The passage from the Atlantic is thus mostly confined to small vessels. From the Pacific passages are often made by ships in two or three days, and the only wonder is why more do not save the distance around Cape Horn. There are scarcely any dangers which are not visible, so bold is the coast and deep the soundings throughout the straits. Few portions of the earth can surpass this, so wonderful in the grandeur of its scenery."

MAGELLAN, an archipelago in the N. Pacific, between 24° and 29° N lat., and 139° and 147° E long. It comprises the groups of Monin-sima, the Volcans, Marguerite, and several other islands.

MAGENTA, a town of Austrian Lombardy, in the gov. of Milan, deleg. and 26 m. NW of Pavia. Pop. 4,000. It is well-built. In 1167 it was sacked by Frederick Barbarossa.

MAGEROE, an island of the Arctic ocean, at the N extremity of Norway, in the bail. of Finmark. It is about 18 m. in length from E to W, and 15 m. in breadth, and terminates on the N in Cape North, in N lat. 71° 10'. It is generally mountainous, and is intersected by numerous narrow valleys, the depths of which the sun can scarcely penetrate. This island, notwithstanding the rigour of its climate, is inhabited by several Lapland and Norwegian families. The wealth of the former consists chiefly in their herds of rein-deer, which in winter are allowed to run free, but in summer are domesticated for their milk. The Norwegians pasture large numbers of cattle and sheep.

MAGES, a river of Peru, in the intendency of Arequipa, which descends from the Cordillera, near Chucubamba; runs SW; and after a course of about 120 m. throws itself into the Pacific, at Ocona, in S

lat. 16° 16', and W long. 73° 20', after a course of 120 m.

MAGESCQ, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Landes, cant. and 7 m. NE of Soustons. Pop. 1,414. It has several saw-mills.

MAGGHERY, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Mysore, and subah of Patana, 24 m. W of Bangalore, and 57 m. NE of Seringapatam, in a woody and mountainous locality. In the environs are iron-mines.

MAGGIA, or **MAIX**, a river of Switzerland, in the cant. of Ticino. It issues from a small lake, near Fusio; and after a course of 30 m. throws itself into Lago Maggiore, at Locarno. It receives the Rovana and Melezza, and is liable to inundations. Fish are abundant in its waters.

MAGGIA (VALLE DI), or **MAINTHAL**, a valley, dist., and circle of Switzerland, in the SW part of the cant. of Ticino. The valley is 30 m. in length, and varies from 5 to 15 m. in breadth. It is watered by a river of the same name, which flows into Lago Maggiore at Locarno. Its N part is called Lavizzara. Cattle and cheese form its chief exports. The district comprises 3 circles and 27 com. Pop. in 1850, 7,482, of whom only 2 were Protestants. Cevio is its chief place.

MAGGIONE (LA), a town of the Pontifical states, in the deleg. and 10 m. WNW of Perouse, and 2 m. from the E bank of the lake of that name, from which it is separated by a branch of the Apennines.

MAGGIORE (LAGO), a celebrated lake of Italy, on the NE boundary of Piedmont, having Switzerland, and the Austro-Lombardian kingdom, on its N and E confines. Its extreme length from Tenero in the cant. of Ticino, to Sesto-Calende, is 35 geog. m.; its greatest width from Lavena to Feriola, 5 m. It has a superficial area of 125 sq. m.; and an alt. of 646 ft. above sea-level. Its greatest depth occurs between Isola-Bella and Lavena, and varies from 1,800 to 2,460 ft. It is navigated by all kinds of trading vessels; and a steam-boat plies between Magadino and Sesto-Calende. A line of railroad is contemplated to run northwards from Alessandria, by Novara and the shores of this lake.

MAGHEA, an inhabited island, 1½ m. in length, in the E side of Lough Strangford, co. Down.

MAGHERA, a parish of co. Down, 2½ m. ESE of Castlewellan. Area 2,214 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,514; in 1841, 1,505.—Also a parish in co. Londonderry, containing the villages of M., Swatteragh, and Curran. Area 24,792 acres. Pop. in 1831, 14,061; in 1841, 14,511. The surface includes much heath, mountain, and bog.—Also a small market town in the p. of Maghera, co. Londonderry, 2½ m. NNE of Tobbermore. It is a place of comparatively high antiquity, and is frequently noticed in ecclesiastical records; and it contains the parish church, two Presbyterian meeting-houses, and a small sessions' house. The church is an ancient and interesting pile.—Also a bay, a hamlet, and a lake in the p. of Templecrone, co. Donegal. The hamlet stands at the head of the bay, 3¼ m. SW of Dunglo. The lake is small, and lies a little NE of the hamlet.

MAGHERABOY, a village in the p. of St. John, co. Sligo. Pop. in 1841, 144.

MAGHERACLOONEY, a parish in co. Monaghan, 3½ m. SW of Carrickmacross. Area 14,951 acres. Pop. in 1831, 8,443; in 1841, 9,012. Loughs Rahans, Fea, and Ballyhoe, in this p., are comparatively large; the other lakes, nine or ten in number, are small.

MAGHERACROSS, a parish 5 m. NNE of Enniskillen, and partly in co. Tyrone but chiefly in co. Fermanagh. Area 10,451 acres. Pop. 5,203.

MAGHERACULMONEY, a parish in co. Fer-

managh, containing the small town of Kesh, and the villages of Ederney and Lack. Area 18,576 acres, of which 3,843 acres are in Lower Lough Erne. Pop. in 1831, 6,451; in 1841, 7,021. The surface descends from the mountainous watershed between Fermanagh and Tyrone, to the middle of Lower Lough Erne. The highest ground, the summit of Tappaghan, has an alt. of 1,110 ft. above sea-level.

MAGHERADROLL, a parish in co. Down, containing the town of Ballinahinch. Area 12,554 acres. Pop. in 1831, 7,530; in 1841, 7,601. Several of the principal roads of the county converge at Ballinahinch.

MAGHERAFELT, a parish in co. Londonderry, containing the towns of Magherafelt and Castle-Dawson. Area 8,290 acres. Pop. in 1831, 7,218; in 1841, 7,649.—The market-town of M. is 2 m. SW of Castle-Dawson, and 28 m. WNW of Belfast. It has a pleasant and improving appearance. Its proprietors are the Salters' company of London; who have leased both it and the surrounding lands, but as the leases expire they resume possession of the farms. The linen manufacture employs a very large proportion of the inhabitants of both the town and the surrounding country; and nearly 1,000 weavers are employed at their own houses by a single establishment. The weekly markets are remarkable for large sales of linen and agricultural produce. Pop. in 1831, 1,436; in 1841, 1,560.

MAGHERAGALL, a parish 3 m. W by N of Lisburn, co. Antrim. Area 6,555 acres. Pop. 3,439.

MAGHERALIN, or **MARALIN**, a parish, containing a village of the same name, situated partly in co. Armagh, but chiefly in co. Down. Area of the co. Armagh section, 486 acres; of the co. Down section, 7,807 acres. Pop. of the whole in 1831, 5,058; in 1841, 5,476. It enjoys the advantages of both the Ulster railway and the Lagan navigation. A large proportion of the inhabitants are employed in the linen manufacture.

MAGHERALLY, a parish in co. Down, 2½ m. ENE of Banbridge. Area 5,243 acres. Pop. 3,544.

MAGHERAMESK, a parish in co. Antrim, 4½ m. W by S of Lisburn. Area 3,149 acres. Pop. 2,040.

MAGHERY, a village in the p. of Tartaraghan, co. Armagh, on the E side of the mouth of the river Blackwater, 5½ m. NE by N of Charlemont. Pop. 208.

MAGHERY. See **MAGHERA**.

MAGHIAYGHIARI, a town of Senegambia, in the kingdom of Geduma, 6 m. ESE of Makana, on the r. bank of the Senegal.

MAGHULL, a chapelry in the p. of Halsall, Lancashire, 4½ m. SSW of Ormskirk, in the line of the Leeds and Liverpool canal. Area 1,930 acres. Pop. in 1801, 534; in 1831, 957; in 1841, 1,032.

MAGIEROW, a town of Galicia, in the circle and 13 m. WNW of Zolkiew, and 28 m. NW of Lemberg.

MAGILLIGAN, or **TAMLAGHTARD**, a parish in co. Londonderry, 4½ m. N by E of Newtownlimavaddy. Area 13,137 acres. Pop. in 1831, 3,607; in 1841, 3,252. Benyevenagh, situated on the boundary, 2½ m. E by N of the mouth of the Roe, has an alt. above sea-level of 1,260 ft.

MAGINDANAO, **MINDANAO**, or **MELINDENOW**, the most southerly of the Philippine islands, situated between the 6th and 10th parallels of N lat., and between 119° and 125° E long. It is of an irregular but rather triangular form, about 300 m. in length, and more than 100 m. in average breadth. It appears to have been known to the Arabians about 400 years ago, who either converted the natives, or planted Mahomedan colonies along the coast. Magelhaen reached it on Easter day, 1521, when he took possession of the land in the name of Charles V. It was afterwards visited by the Portuguese and the

Dutch, the latter of whom attempted, without success, about the year 1689, to purchase liberty to build a fort on the island. The Spaniards, at a very early period, subdued the N coast, but have with difficulty retained this partial conquest, and are scarcely entitled to rank it among their possessions in the Philippines.

General aspect. This island is well-wooded, and in many places towards the coast is covered with impenetrable jungle and forests. The most prevalent trees are the teak, the larch, poone, and cassia-tree. The interior contains several chains of lofty mountains, between which are extensive plains, well stored with cattle. There are several deep chasms or narrow valleys, through which during the rainy season torrents of water rush to the sea. Several lakes of considerable extent occur in the middle of the island, the chief of which, called the Great Llano, is reported to be about 60 m. in circumference, and 15 or 20 m. in breadth. Several rivers flow into this reservoir, but only one is known to proceed from it, which falls into the sea on the E coast, at Yligan. There is a high volcanic mountain in the SE quarter of the island, in the district of Kalagan, which occasionally discharges flames and sulphur.

Productions and soil. Among the inland hills, about 30 m. up the river of M., is a cave of considerable extent, from which, from the gelatinous mud which covers its bottom, nitre is procured. Gold is procured in some of the rivers on the NE coast. A Spanish governor with 100 men is said to have collected 180 oz. in 20 days on the Carian river.—There are no ravenous wild beasts on the island, and on this account the wild cattle, deer, buffaloes, hogs, goats, and horses, multiply very fast. Teal and wild duck abound on the lakes, and the rivers are much infested by alligators.—The soil of the country is well-watered by numerous streams, and vegetation is highly luxuriant. The most common article of cultivation is rice, but yams, sweet potatoes, coconuts, pampelenoses, mangoes, jacks, plantains, oranges, limes, and all the common tropical fruits, are very plentiful.

Government. The island is divided into three portions, each of which is under a distinct and independent government. The first division, which is by far the largest, is ruled by a sultan who resides at the town of Mindanao or Selangan. The second, which comprehends a large portion of the coast to the W, N, and NE, is possessed by the Spaniards, who have here planted colonies from the Philippines. The third, which is the inland part, including also the S coast, is under the jurisdiction of a number of feudal chiefs or rajahs, called *Illano*, whose savage tribes in 1776 were estimated at 61,006.—The principal Spanish settlements are the town of Yligan, containing about 150 houses, and that of Caya-gan about 400, whose inhabitants are Philippine Christians, and carry on a friendly intercourse with the Mahomedan mountaineers and the aborigines of the interior. But the chief town of the island is Magindanao, the residence of the sultan, which is situated in 7° 9' N lat., and 124° 40' E long., about 6 m. up the Pelangy or Magindanao river, at its junction with the Melampy. The town properly called M. is small, but it communicates, by means of bridges, with the town of Selangan on the opposite side of the river so as to form one town under different names. Selangan extends about a mile down the S side of the river, and is chiefly inhabited in its lower part by Chinese settlers who act as carpenters and distillers. The houses are built about 300 yds. distant from each other, along the banks of the river, and are surrounded by gardens of cocoa-nuts, mango, and plantain trees, or fields of rice and sugar-cane.

Besides several strong wooden castles belonging to some of the chiefs, there is a fortified palace of the sultan, about 120 ft. long, and 80 ft. broad, supported by strong wooden pillars, strongly palisaded, and defended by cannon and brass swivels. The direct territorial jurisdiction of the sultan is limited to the country in the immediate neighbourhood of the city, which is a fine well-watered plain of 40 m.; but he possesses considerable feudal authority over the adjoining chiefs, and is one of the most powerful Malay princes. The form of government is partly feudal and partly monarchical. The subjects of the sultan are a mixture of Mahomedans, who accompany him on his military expeditions, and of Horaforas, the aborigines of the interior, who pay heavy taxes, and are sold along with the land as a kind of serfs or slaves.

Manufactures and commerce.] The inhabitants of M., in consequence of their intercourse with the Philippines, have acquired some of the European arts. Their goldsmiths make fillagree, buttons, ear-rings, &c.; but, except the Philippine slaves, who may be able to mend gun-locks, their blacksmiths can fabricate little beyond a common nail. They procure their culinary utensils almost wholly from China. They manufacture a kind of cloth from the fibres of the plantain tree, in pieces about 3 yds. in length, and 1 yd. broad; and the Horaforas make a strong stuff from a species of flax. The women understand plain needle-work, and the better sort make a clumsy kind of embroidery.—The principal imports into M. are Hindostan cloths of all sorts, handkerchiefs of different colours, dark chintzes, Surat goods, and European cutlery. The Chinese pinks import also by the way of Sulu, kangans, beads, gongs, basins, deep brass plates and saucers, brass wire, and iron. The chief exports are gold, rice, wax, cassia, rattans, tobacco, and pepper. The Mahomedans on the coast carry on also a considerable trade with the Horaforas of the interior, who bring down on rafts of bamboos pumpkins, potatoes, rice, yams, and other vegetables, which they exchange for salt, cloth, and coarse cutlery.—The currency in most parts of the country is the Chinese *kangan*, a piece of coarse cloth about 6 yds. long, and 19 in. broad (value 2s. 6d.), thin pieces of copper strung on a cord, called Sulu cash, and dollars, 10 of which are equal to a bundle of 25 kangans. In purchases of greater value, such as a horse or prow, the price is estimated by so many slaves, one of whom used to be reckoned equivalent to 30 kangans or bundles of cloth; but in the bazaar, the common currency is nothing more than rice in the husk.

Natives.] The male inhabitants of M., like most of the Malays, pluck out the hair of their heads with pincers. They are slender, but rather handsomely formed, and though not athletic, can exert considerable strength on occasions. They are temperate both in eating and drinking, cleanly in their habits, and bathe at all times of the day, at least once in every 24 hours. Their favourite amusement is cock-fighting. Their musical instruments are gongs of different sizes, but their tunes have no variety, and are sadly discordant. At the age of 13, the young women have their teeth filed thin, and stripped of the enamel, in order to have them stained black, which is performed with great ceremony, and among the higher classes is accompanied by a festival. The females wear loose robes, with sashes and slippers, without stockings, a variety of gold ornaments, and their hair clubbed on the top of the head with crisping pins.—The Horaforas are thinly scattered over the country, and frequently migrate from one place to another to escape the oppressions of the Mahomedan chiefs. Both sexes wear a jacket, to which the

women add a petticoat, and the men a cloth bound round the middle, and passed between the thighs. The men tie their hair in a singular manner, fastening it round a circular piece of wood about 6 inches in diameter, and half-an-inch thick, laid flat on the head; but the women tie theirs behind, and plait it like the dancing girls at Madras. They wear brass rings on their legs and arms, and stretch their ears almost to their shoulders by large rings and beads. The most universal feature in the character of the inhabitants of this island is their strong inclination to piracy; which even their chiefs, though they were inclined, could not restrain. They extend their cruises to Java, Sumatra, Borneo, and Celebes; but their grand resort is the Philippine islands. The building of vessels for these expeditions is their principal art. Their method is to double the planks one upon another, so as never to require caulking. They then fit the timbers without so as to clasp the planks, by which mode of building the vessel is very liable to become leaky at the beam ends. A large prow measures 90 ft. in length, 26 ft. in breadth, 8½ ft. in depth, with 40 oars, two rudders, and a crew of 90 men. Some of these piratical cruisers are long and narrow; being frequently 50 ft. in length, and only 3 ft. in breadth, but furnished with outriggers, to enable them to carry sail. They use the tripod mast, and row with great velocity. The language of these islanders is a compound of Malay, Buggess, and Zagala, with a certain proportion of the ancient Ternate or Molucca tongue; but there are a great variety of dialects among them.—*Mear's Voyage*.—*Asiatic Researches*.—*Forrest's Voyage to New Guinea*.—*Crawford's Indian Archipelago*.

MAGISTERE (LA), a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Tarn-et-Garonne, cant. and 5 m. NW of Valence-d'Agen, on the r. bank of the Garonne. Pop. in 1841, 1848. It has a considerable trade in grain and prunes. The locality affords excellent fruit.

MAGLAI, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Bosnia, in the sanjak and 21 m. WSW of Srebrenik, and 60 m. ESE of Bagna-Louka, on a height, near the r. bank of the Bosna. Pop. 700. It has a fort which commands the valley of the Bosna. Its trade is chiefly in wood.

MAGLAND, a town of Sardinia, in the div. of Savoy, and prov. of Faucigny, mand. and 5 m. SSE of Cruses, and 14 m. ESE of Bonneville, on the r. bank of the Arve. Pop. 1,750.

MAGLASS, or **MAYGLASS**, a parish in co. Wexford, 5½ m. S by W of Wexford. Area 3,528 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,012; in 1841, 1,112.

MAGLEBYE, a parish of Denmark, in the diocese of Fyen, bail, and 21 m. S of Svenborg, in the S part of the island of Langeland. Pop. 1,170.

MAGLIANO, a town of the Pontifical states, in the deleg. and 21 m. W of Rieti, and 36 m. N of Rome, on a hill, and near the l. bank of the Tiber. Pop. 1,230. It is ill-built, and, with the exception of 3 churches and 4 convents, possesses no buildings worthy of notice.—Also a town of Naples, in the prov. of Abruzzo-Ultra, cant. and 7 m. NNW of Avezzano, and 18 m. S of Aquila.

MAGLIANO-DI-MONDOVI, a village of Sardinia, in the dio. of Coni, prov. and 5 m. N of Mondovi, and 5 m. SW of Carru. Pop. 1,650.

MAGLIANO-GRANDE, a town of Naples, in the prov. of the Principato-Citra, district and 8 m. N of Il Vallo, cant. and 5 m. NE of Gioja.

MAGLIASINA, a circle of Switzerland, in the cant. of Tessino and district of Lugano. Pop. 1,633. Its capital, Magliaso, is 5 m. W of Lugano. In its vicinity are two large forges.

MAGLICH, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Ser-

via, in the sanj. and 41 m. W of Kruchovatz, and 20 m. NW of Kournik, on the r. bank of the Ibar.

MAGLIE, a town of Naples, in the prov. of the Terra d'Otranto, district and 21 m. ENE of Gallipoli. Pop. 3,000.

MAGNAC-BOURG, or MAGNAC-LE-PETIT, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Haute-Vienne, cant. of Saint-Germain-les-Belles-Filles, and 18 m. NE of Saint-Yrieix. Pop. 1,420. It has manufactories of fine porcelain and of earthenware.

MAGNAC-LAVAL, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Haute-Vienne, and arrond. of Bellac. The cant. comprises 6 com. Pop. in 1831, 9,572; in 1841, 10,071. The town is 13 m. NE of Bellac, on the r. bank of the Bram. Pop. in 1841, 3,460. It has a communal college, and possesses manufactories of cloth, several paper-mills, and a tannery. Its trade consists chiefly in pigs, flour, and iron.

MAGNAT, a village of France, in the dep. of the Creuse, cant. and 7 m. N of La Courtine, and 14 m. SSE of Ausubson, on an affluent of the Roseille. Pop. 1,150.

MAGNAVACCA, a village and port of the Pontifical states, in the legation and 32 m. ESE of Ferrara, at the mouth of the canal which connects Comacchio with the Adriatic. It is defended by a fort.

MAGNE', a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Deux-Sèvres, cant. and 5 m. W of Niort, on the Sèvre-Niortaise. Pop. 1,316.

MAGNE (SAINT), a village of France, in the dep. of the Gironde, cant. and $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. NW of Castillon. Pop. 1,236.

MAGNEVILLE, a hamlet of France, in the dep. of the Vosges, cant. and 5 m. E of Charmes, and com. of Porcieux. It has a glass-work.

MAGNESIA, or MAGNISA', a town of Asiatic Turkey, picturesquely situated at the base of Mount Sipylus, 8 hours = 25 m. NNE of Smyrna, on the site of the ancient *Magnesia ad Sipylum*. It is a place of considerable trade, and has a pop. estimated to be about equal to one-half that of Smyrna. It contains no fewer than 26 mosques, 2 of which are very noble structures, and a magnificent khan. Its citadel, standing on a lofty rugged mass of magnetic rock thrown out by the Sipylus, commands a magnificent view of the plain of the Hermus. The surrounding country is richly cultivated, and abounds with saffron, which is gathered for exportation.

MAGNETICAL ISLAND, an island of the South Pacific, near the NE coast of Australia, in S lat. 19° , and E long. $146^{\circ} 55'$. It has an ill-defined peak in the centre rising to an alt. of 1,770 ft. It was discovered in 1770 by Captain Cook, and so named from its supposed influence upon the compass; but neither King nor Stokes discovered any local attraction affecting the needle.

MAGNIGNIN, an islet in the Eastern seas, near Pirate island, in N lat. $11^{\circ} 36'$, E long. $120^{\circ} 37'$.

MAGNI-LE-DE'SERT, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Orne, and cant. of La Ferlé-Macé, 18 m. E of Domfront. Pop. 2,892.

MAGNISI (POINT), a promontory on the coast of Sicily, in N lat. $37^{\circ} 09'$, E long. $15^{\circ} 13'$, forming the S side of the harbour of Augusta. It was the ancient *Thapsus*.

MAGNITNAIA-KREPOST, a fortress of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 210 m. NE of Orenburg, district and 36 m. S of Verkho-Uralsk, on the r. bank of the Ural.

MAGNOAC. See CASTELNAU-DE-MAGNOAC.

MAGNONCOURT, a village of France, in the dep. of the Haute-Saône, cant. and 1 m. NE of St.

Loup, at the confluence of the Seymouze with the Angronne. Pop. 457.

MAGNOWKA. See MACHNOWKA.

MAGNUS BAY (Str.), a spacious bay on the W coast of the mainland of Shetland. It measures $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. at the entrance, expands to 11 m., and indents the land to the depth of 7 m. It enters between the headland of Esbaness on the N, and that of Sandness on the S; but has in its mouth, half-a-mile from the latter, the island of Papa-Stour; so that it is reduced at the entrance to an open channel of only 6 m. broad. Around its inner verge are the islets of Vemantrey, Mickle Roe, Little Papa, and Linga, besides various holms and skerries; and projecting from it into the land are various bays or voes, which contain safe and excellent anchorage for any number of vessels, of any burthen. — particularly Hillswick, Olma frith voe, Gron frith voe, and Unzie frith.

MAGNUSZEW, a town of Poland, in the gov. of Sandomir, obwod. and 29 m. NNE of Radom, on the l. bank of the Vistula. Pop. 1,000.

MAGNY, a port on the N coast of the island of Candia, in the sanj. and 20 m. NW of La Canée, and 3 m. SE of Cape Spada.

MAGNY, or MAGNY-EN-VEXIN, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Seine-et-Oise, and arrond. of Mantes. The cant. comprises 29 com. Pop. in 1831, 11,934; in 1841, 12,062. The town is 13 m. N of Mantes, and 32 m. NW of Versailles, in a valley, on the Anbette. Pop. 1,434. It has a fine castle, several fine country-seats, and an hospital; and possesses manufactories of plated goods and of hosiery, and several tanneries. Corn and leather form its chief articles of trade.

MAGNY-COURS, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Nièvre, cant. and 8 m. S of Never. Pop. 1,300.

MAGNY-LAMBERT, a village of France, in the dep. of the Côte-d'Or, cant. and 8 m. NNW of Baugneux-les-Juifs. Pop. 300. It has a mineral spring.

MAGNY-ST-MEDARD, a village of France, in the dep. of the Côte-d'Or, cant. and 4 m. SW of Mirebeau, near the Albanne. Pop. 1,260.

MAGNY-VERNOIS (Lb), a village of France, in the dep. of the Haute-Saône, cant. and $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Lure, near the Oignon. Pop. 550.

MAGOLM, a village of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Esthonia, district and 17 m. NE of Wesenberg, near the gulf of Finland.

MAGOR, a parish in the co. of Monmouth, 6 m. ESE of Caerleon. Area 3,140 acres. Pop. in 1831, 646; in 1841, 641.

MAGOURNEY, a parish in co. Cork, 6 m. E of Macroom. It contains the village of Coachford. Area 5,869 acres. Pop. in 1841, 2,664.

MAGOWRY, a parish in co. Tipperary, 3 m. SE of Killenale. Area 1,931 acres. Pop. in 1841, 684.

MAGRA, a river of Italy, which has its source in the Apennines, within the Tuscan enclave of Pontremoli. Passing the town of that name, it traverses the N part of the duchy of Massa-Carrara, flows thence into the Sardinian div. of Genoa, and throws itself into the gulf of that name, 5 m. SSW of Sarzana, and after a course in a generally S direction. Its principal affluents are the Aulla and Vara.

MAGRA, a port of Tripoli, on the Mediterranean, in N lat. $32^{\circ} 32'$, and E long. $14^{\circ} 24'$.

MAGRAN, a mountain of Morocco, on the confines of the prov. of Fez. It forms part of the N branch of the great Atlas chain, and gives rise to the Morbea.

MAGRUAH, a town of Algiers, in the prov. of Mascara, 30 m. SW of Tenez, and 105 m. NE of Oran, on the Mediterranean, a little to the E of the embouchure of the Chellif.

MAGSTATT, a town of Würtemberg, in the circle of the Neckar, bail. and 5 m. N of Böblingen, and 11 m. SW of Stuttgart. Pop. in 1840, 2,007. It is noted as the birth-place of Kepler.

MAHMUD-BENDER. See **Porto-Novo.**

MAHMUDSHI, a small territory of Hindostan, in the presidency and prov. of Bengal, and district of Jessore, in the delta of the Ganges, and at a little distance from the r. bank of the principal branch of that river. Rice and silk are extensively cultivated in the locality.

MAHMUDI AH (CANAL). See **ALEXANDRIA.**

MAHMUDPUR, a town of Hindostan, in the presidency and prov. of Bengal, and district of Jessore, 60 m. WSW of Dacca, and 102 m. NE of Calcutta, near the middle of a great island formed by branches of the Ganges.

MAHMUI, a mountain of Persia, in Farsistan, on the road from Shiraz to Gomroon, and 60 m. SE of the former.

MAHNUR, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Aurangabad, district and 33 m. W of Bhyr, and near the r. bank of the

MAHOBAH, a town of Hindostan, in the presidency of Bengal, prov. of Allahabad, and district of Bundelcund, 33 m. NNE of Chatterpur, and 129 m. W of Allahabad. It was formerly a place of importance, and contains extensive ruins.

MAHOMDY, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Oude, district and 51 m. NW of Kyrrabad, near the r. bank of the Gumty. It had formerly a fortress.

MAHOMED-KHAN-TANDA, a town and fortress of Sind, 30 m. SE of Hyderabad, near the r. bank of the Gony. It is large and flourishing, and is the general rendezvous of the horse-dealers who frequent the great annual fairs.

MAHOMEDPUR, a town of Hindostan, in the presidency of Bengal, prov. of Allahabad, district and 30 m. NE of Juanpur.

MAHOMPA, a river of Madagascar, in the territory of the Antavarts. It throws itself into the port of Tintingue, opposite the island of Sainte-Marie. It is navigable for small vessels, but its mouth is obstructed by sand-banks.

MAHON, or **PORT-MAHON**, a judicial partido and town of the Spanish prov. of Baleares, in the island of Minorca. The town is finely situated on the E coast of the island, on a rocky eminence, at the head of a bay 3 m. in depth, in N lat. 39° 51' 10", E long. 4° 19' 2". Pop. 20,000. The streets are narrow, tortuous, steep, and ill-paved. The houses are placed on ledges of rock, projecting in many cases over the sea, are generally well-built of stone, and neatly kept in the interior. They are flat-roofed, and nearly all are supplied with cisterns. The government-house, which commands the harbour, is a spacious but irregular edifice. The town-house is a miserable structure, and is now partly used as a prison. The cathedral is of Gothic architecture, but is destitute of ornament. The only other public buildings are the convents, of which there are 3, an hospital, and the infantry barracks. The latter occupy one side of the parade, and are usually occupied by a garrison of from 1,800 to 2,000 men. Below the town, near the harbour, is the public promenade. Of the ancient walls only a gate remains, now serving as an entrance to one of the suburbs. Extending N of the town is the harbour, which is one of the finest in the Mediterranean. It is capable of affording safe anchorage to a large fleet, but it is difficult of ingress, the entrance being impeded by rocks, and not above 200 yds. wide. It extends into the island about 5 m. It is defended by 3 batteries and 8 large pieces of cannon. At a little distance from the coast are 4 islands. One, *Ile-du-Roi*, so named from the debarkation of Alphonso III. in 1287, contains a large naval hospital, founded by the English in 1711. Another of the group contains a quarantine establishment. In another is the lazaretto, which is one

of the finest in Europe, and capable of affording accommodation to 1,500 persons, exclusive of the resident medical officers. At the bottom of the port, and connected with the shore by a wooden bridge, is the island of Redonda. It is enclosed by walls, and defended by several towers, and contains a naval arsenal. Opposite, on the Minorca coast, is a building-dock, and running thence to Figuera-bay is a natural mole, on which are numerous shipping store-houses, and a custom-house. On a hill are a lighthouse and a signal tower. M. carries on a considerable coasting trade, and has extensive fisheries. The district connected with the town consists of a small peninsula, bathed on the E, S, and W, by the sea, and bounded on the N by the district of Layor or Alayor. The town of M. is believed to owe its foundation to the Carthaginian general Mago. It was taken by the English in 1708, and in 1756 by the French. In 1763 it was again captured by the English, and finally, after a memorable siege, fell in 1782 into the possession of Spain. Great efforts are now making to increase its strength as a military position, by the erection of a new castle and other works.

MAHON, or **MAHIN**, a town of Persia, in the prov. and district and 18 m. ESE of Kerman. It contains a hunting-lodge belonging to the Beglerbeg, and is embosomed in gardens.

MAHONA, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Agra, district and 24 m. NW of Narvar, near the l. bank of the Perbotty.

MAHONAGH, a parish in co. Limerick; 1½ m. S of Newcastle. Area 12,687 acres. Pop. 4,101.

MAHONE BAY, an inlet on the SE coast of Nova Scotia, in the co. of Lunenburg, to the SW of St. Margaret's bay. It is 15 m. in length from NE to SW, and about 6 m. in medium breadth. At its entrance are the islands of Great and Little Tancook, and numerous islets and rocks. On the E side is Mount Aspotagoen, which rises to the height of 438 ft. above sea-level, and is visible at sea at the distance of 24 m. This bay forms several excellent harbours. On its SW side is the town of Lunenburg.

MAHONING, a township of Mercer co., in Pennsylvania, U. S., 16 m. SW of Mercer. Pop. 3,099.—Also a township in Columbia co., in Pennsylvania, watered by a stream of the same name, an affluent of the Susquehanna. Pop. 1,900.—Also a river of Ohio and Pennsylvania, which joins the Beaver river in Pennsylvania.—Also a township in Indiana co., Pennsylvania, 173 m. W by N of Harrisburg. Pop. 2,800.

MAHORA, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 24 m. N of Chinchilla. Pop. 2,000.

MAHORE, a district and town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Berar, near the r. bank of the Payn-Ganga, and at the foot of the Sechacholls mountains. The district situated between the district of Vausim on the W, and that of Kollom on the E, is covered on the N by the mountains of Berar, on the S by the Sechacholls mountains, and traversed centrally by the Payn-Ganga. It abounds with cattle.

MA-HOUNGA, a district of Lower Guinea, to the E of the kingdom of Angola, and N of the Mattemba. It is also named Cacongá, denoting little kingdom.

MAHRAH, a headland of Arabia, on the S coast of Oman, about 225 m. SW of Ras-el-Had.—Also a sterile district in the S part of Arabia, situated between Nedjed on the N, and Oman on the E. It derives its name from a tribe by whom it is inhabited.

MAHRAJEGUNGE, a town of Hindostan, in the presidency of Bengal, district and 36 m. NE of Portneah, and 63 m. NW of Dinajpur, near the l. bank of the Mahanada. It has a considerable trade in indigo, sugar, grain, and cotton.

MAHARATTA TERRITORY, an extensive district of Hindostan, which politically extended across what is called the peninsula; and generally speaking was possessed by the peishwa, the Nagpore rajah, Sindia, Holkar, Guicovar, and a few other inferior chiefs. The original territory of the *Mahrattas* is said to have been *Khandeish*; but little is known of their history till about the middle of the 17th cent., when they possessed a narrow track of country on the W side of the peninsula, extending from the 15th to the 21st parallel of N lat. The first person who raised this nation from obscurity was *Sivajee*, born about the year 1627. He and his descendants asserted that they were of the same family as the *rajanahs* of *Odipur*, who claim descent from the celebrated *Nushirvan*, king of *Persia*, who reigned during a considerable part of the 7th cent. The father of *Sivajee*, *Sahu Bhosla* or *Bhoonsla*, was an officer in the service of the last *Mahomedan* king of *Bejapore* or *Vislapore*, and was succeeded by his son,—who, being either disgusted with the service, or taking advantage of the *Mogul* invasion, retired with his followers to the mountains which overlook the coast, in which he got possession of several strong forts, and was encouraged by the *Mogul* generals to carry his ravages into the heart of the *Bejapore* country. After the annihilation of that sovereignty, he carried on a successful war against the *Moguls* themselves, and obtained possession of an extensive portion of that region. He died in 1680, and was succeeded by his son *Sumbajee*, who, after an impotent reign, was taken prisoner and put to death by *Aurangzebe* in 1689. *Sumbajee* was succeeded by his son *Sahu Rajah*, who in a long reign of nearly fifty years, extended his dominions from sea to sea, and had possession of fortresses commanding a territory reaching from the prov. of *Agra* to *Cape Comorin*. This great monarch was succeeded, in 1740, by his son *Ram-Rajah*, a weak prince, who was confined to the fortress of *Sattarah* by the two chief officers of the state, viz. the *peishwa* or prime minister *Bajeerow*, and the paymaster-general *Ragoojee*, who divided the empire between them. The former fixed his residence at *Punah*, the latter founded a new kingdom at *Nagpore* in the prov. of *Gundwana*. But in order to conciliate the other chiefs, they were forced to grant them extensive principalities, with exemption from authority except in cases where the interests of the *Mahratta* state were generally concerned. Ultimately the *M.* territory was divided into 5 separate independent sovereignties, under the *peishwa*, whose cap. was *Punah*; *Sindia*, whose cap. was *Oojein*; *Holkar*, whose cap. was *Indore*; the *Bhoslaiah*, whose cap. was *Nagpore*; and the *guicovar*, whose cap. was *Baroach* in *Guzerat*. The term *peishwa* means 'leader'. The name *Sindia* has usually been explained by the descent of that family from a slave, a native of *Sind*. *Holkar* means an inhabitant of *Hol*; the founder of that family having filled a local office in a village so called on the *Neera* river. The name *bhoslaiah* was an old name in the family of *Sivajee* himself. *Guicovar* is said to signify 'cowherd'. *Bajeerow* the *peishwa* died in 1759, and was succeeded by his son *Balajeerow*, since which time the office has been hereditary. The *M.* having extended their conquests to the city of *Delhi*, were, on the 7th of January 1761, opposed by the united *Mahomedan* armies under the command of *Ahmed Shah Abdalli*, and totally defeated, with the loss of a great number of their chiefs. *Balajee* died soon after this event, and was succeeded by his son *Madhoorow*; who died in 1772, and was succeeded by his son *Narrainrow*, who was murdered in the following year at the instigation of his uncle *Ragobah*; who, disappointed in getting possession of the throne, took refuge at *Bombay*. This circumstance subsequently brought on a war between the *M.* and the *British*, which terminated in 1782. The posthumous son of *Madhoorow* succeeded to the *peishwaship*, but died in 1795. On this event the two sons of *Ragobah* contended for the office. The cause of the eldest brother, named *Bajeerow*, was espoused by *Scindia*, who fixed him on the throne, but permitted him to enjoy nothing of the sovereignty but the name. In 1802 *Holkar* defeated the united armies of *Scindia* and the *peishwa*; and the latter having been compelled to take refuge in the *British* territory of *Bassein*, entered into a treaty with the *Bombay* government, by which, in return for their aiding his cause, he agreed to receive into his pay a force of 6,000 infantry, with the usual proportion of artillery, for the support of which he gave an assignment of territory. In consequence of this treaty, the *peishwa* was in May 1803 reinstated at *Punah*; he afterwards attempted to shake off his dependence on the *British*, but was defeated and deposed. This circumstance may be said to have annihilated the power of the *peishwa*, as the descendant of *Ram Rajah* was brought out from his confinement, and placed on the throne of his ancestors, while the *peishwa* was allowed to retire to *Benares*. The history of the Eastern *Mahratta* kingdom, founded by *Ragoojee*, will be found under the article *NAGPORE*. The *M.* of the south are still a people, whose strength has been repressed, but not extinguished. They cherish the memory of their former independence; and in their very name trace an image of their former power,—*Maha-rashtra* signifying 'great people.'

The *M.* are *Hindus*; but, except their *Brahmins*, are not scrupulous as to what they eat, and only refrain from beef. They are fond of horses, and their whole army was composed of cavalry. They were, however, never very formidable as a regular force, depending much more on the celerity of their motions, and sudden incursions, than on boldly meeting their enemy. Their only arms were a sword and spear; and their only camp-equipage, blankets or horse-cloths. Thus unincumbered, and their horses being fed indiscriminately on the dry thatch of houses or the growing corn of the fields, they marched at the rate of 50 m. a

day; and not content with plundering the inhabitants of the countries they invaded, often carried away the children into slavery.—It was thought at one time that all the spoken dialects of *India* were merely corruptions of the *Sanskrit*; and although many words were found in these dialects which could not be referred to that source, it was supposed that such words had crept in by the barbarism and carelessness of the speakers, who introduced them from ignorance of the correct terms. This opinion, however, has lost ground as our acquaintance with the native languages increases; and it is now pretty generally admitted that those of the S of the peninsula, at least, are of an origin quite distinct from *Sanskrit*; and that they have admitted words of that language, not from a want of native terms, but from the influence of religion, all their orthodox writings being composed in *Sanskrit*. Dr. *Stevenson* conceives that the case is the same, though in a less degree, with the other languages of *India*; that in all of them the *Sanskrit* is grafted on an aboriginal language; and that, proceeding from the north, it diminishes in quantity as we go southwards, becoming scarcely anything in the vernacular *Tamul*, in the same way as in *Europe* the influence of the *Latin*, which is predominant in the S, decreases as we approach *Britain* and *Germany*. In order to show the construction of the *Mahratta* language, Dr. *Stevenson* analysed 10,000 primitives, taken in succession from *Molesworth's* dictionary, 5,000 of these he found to be nearly pure *Sanskrit*; and of the remaining 5,000, two more are corrupted *Sanskrit*; one, *Persian* or *Arabic*; and two, from an unknown source, but connected with the non-*Sanskrit* tongues of the S,—the *Telugu*, *Tamul*, *Karnataka*, &c., and traceable in *Guzerati*, *Hindu*, and other dialects. This source he considered to have been the aboriginal language of *India*. The grammatical structure of the *M.* language agrees with those of the other parts of *India*, and with our own tongue, being chiefly made by particles, and not, as in *Sanskrit*, by inflections. *Mahratta* is written either in the *Devanagari* character, or in a slightly altered modification of it called *Modi* or *Mori*, which is merely a modification produced by rounding the angles of the *Devanagari*.

MAHRENBURG, a town of *Styria*, in the circle and 23 m. W of *Marburg*, and 48 m. E of *Klagenfurt*, on the l. bank of the *Drave*. Pop. 612.

MAHRING, a village of *Bavaria*, 9 m. ENE of *Tirschenreuth*. Pop. 650.

MAHRISCH-GEIRGE. See *MORAVIAN MOUNTAINS*.

MAHTOPANATOS. See *SIOUX*.

MAHTUR, a town of *Hindostan*, in the presidency of *Bombay*, prov. of *Gujerat*, 3 m. SSW of *Kaira*, and 27 m. N of *Cambay*.

MA-HU, a town of *China*, in the prov. of *Setchwan*, in lat. 28° 31', E long. 104° 18'.

MAHUL, a town of *Hindostan*, in the presidency of *Bengal*, and prov. of *Allahabad*, in the district and 45 m. N of *Juanpur*, and 42 m. WNW of *Azymgor*, on the l. bank of the *Tonse*.

MAHY. See *MUYE*.

MAIA, a river of *Russia* in *Asia*, which has its source on the W side of the *Stanovoi* mountains, in the district and SW of *Okhotsk*; runs first N, afterwards SW, then NW; and lastly bending N, joins the *Aldan* on the r. bank, in the prov. and district of *Jakutsk*, opposite *Oust-Maïskaia*, and after an extremely sinuous course of about 600 m. Its principal affluent is the *Yudoma*, which it receives on the r.

MAIAN, a lake of *Russia* in *Asia*, in the gov. of *Perm*, district and 66 m. W of *Chadrinsk*. It is 12 m. in length, and about 9 m. in breadth.

MAICHE, or *MEICHE*, a canton and commune of *France*, in the dep. of the *Doubs*, and arrond. of *Montbelliard*. The cant. comprises 81 com. Pop. in 1831, 9,535; in 1841, 9,422.—The village is 21 m. S of *Montbelliard*. Pop. 873.

MAIDA, a town of *Naples*, in the prov. of *Calabria-Ultra*, district and 8 m. S of *Nicastro*, and 14 m. WSW of *Catanzaro*, on an insulated height, detached from the hills which face *Nicastro*, on the S extremity of the valley. Pop. 2,780. It is well-built, and has 4 churches. Gypsum is found in the environs.—An engagement between the French under General *Regnier*, and the English under Sir *John Stuart*, took place here on 4th July 1806, in which the former were defeated with great loss.

MAIDAN, a town of *Turkey* in *Europe*, in Ser-

via, 22 m. NNE of Tsatsak, and 26 m. WNW of Kragojivatz.

MAIDANBEKU, or **MADENI-BEG**, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Serbia, in the sanj. and 60 m. ESE of Semendria, on the l. bank of the Bek.

MAIDEN-BRADLEY, a parish, partly in Somersetshire, and partly in Wilts, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N by W of Mere. It includes the hamlet of Yarnfield. Area 4,410 acres. Pop. in 1831, 659; in 1841, 700.

MAIDEN CREEK, a township in Berks co., in Pennsylvania, U. S., 60 m. E of Harrisburg. Pop. 1,749.

MAIDENHEAD, a chapelry and borough, partly in the p. of Bray, and partly in that of Cookham, Berks, 12 m. ENE of Reading, on the banks of the Thames, over which there is here a handsome bridge. The Great Western railway passes on the S side of the town, and is carried over the Thames by a bridge of two flat elliptical arches, each 128 ft. in span, besides 8 land arches. The station-house is $22\frac{1}{2}$ m. from London, and $95\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Bristol. The town is nearly comprised in one long street, running E and W. The surrounding country is highly cultivated and richly ornamented with woodlands, gentlemen's mansions, and fine villas. The pop. in 1841 was 3,315; in 1851, 3,607.

MAIDEN-NEWTON, a parish in Dorchester, 8 m. NW of Dorchester, near the source of the river Frome. Area 1,540 acres. Pop. in 1831, 538; in 1841, 729.

MAIDEN-PAP, a mountain in the p. of Latheron in Caithness, rising to 1,800 ft. above sea-level.

MAIDEN-PAPS, a small island in Hudson's strait, near the N coast of Labrador, in N lat. 62° , W long. 73° .

MAIDENS (THE), or **WHILLANS**, a cluster of dangerous rocks, 4 m. ENE of Bengalley-head, and 6 m. NE by E from Larne lighthouse, co. Antrim. It consists of 2 large rocks and 3 small ones; the former are about 25 ft. above high water, and have each a lighthouse showing a fixed white light from 80 to 90 ft. above the sea. The three small rocks lie $1\frac{1}{4}$ m. N of the light-houses, and being but just uncovered at low water, are very dangerous.

MAIDFORD, a parish in Northamptonshire, 6 m. NW of Towcester. Area 1,930 acres. Pop. in 1831, 373; in 1841, 339.

MAIDSTONE, a parish and borough in the lathe of Aylesford, Kent, in the centre of the co., of which it is the cap., $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. S by E of Rochester, and $34\frac{1}{2}$ m. ESE of London, on the navigable river Medway, at the point where it is joined by the small river Len. Area of p. 4,420 acres. Pop. in 1801, 8,027; in 1831, 15,387; in 1841, 16,920; in 1851, 20,740. The situation of the town is well-chosen, screened as it is by surrounding hills rising from the beautiful vale of the Medway. Standing principally on the side of one of these hills, on the E bank of the river, and declining towards the W and S, its ascent keeps it continually clean and dry; and it is justly noted for the excellence of its water, as well as for the dryness of its soil. The whole of the vicinity is rendered peculiarly beautiful by its innumerable hop-gardens and fruit-orchards. The town principally consists of four streets, intersecting each other at the market-cross, with smaller ones leading from them; and extends, from N to S, upwards of a m. The High street, which is very spacious, leads downwards to the Medway, which it crosses by a bridge of 7 arches, and issues into the London road. The houses are mostly ancient; but there are also a few handsome modern ones. The principal public edifices are the county courts, the lunatic asylum, and the infantry and cavalry barracks, forming a very extensive and symmetrical series of buildings at the N end of the town, on the Chatham and Rochester road. There are also elegant assembly and concert-rooms, a thea-

tre, and a mechanics' institution. The church of All-saints is a large and handsome edifice, with a lofty and imposing interior, consisting of a nave, great chancel, and two side aisles, with a fine tower. The county-jail and house-of-correction stands on an elevated situation to the N of the town, and covers no less than 14 acres of ground. It was built at the immense cost of about £200,000, and was first occupied in 1819. It is a massive and substantial building, constructed of Kentish ragstone. The prison comprises 27 wards for male, and 7 wards for female prisoners, with 39 day-rooms, airing yards, and covered colonnades for exercise in wet weather, and 453 cells. The income of the borough in 1840 amounted to £3,805, chiefly derived from borough-rates, and from rents, tolls, and dues; in 1850 it was £4,593. M. has returned 2 members to parliament ever since 6th Edward VI. The number of electors registered in 1837 was 1,655; in 1847, 1,577.—The town is rapidly increasing in size and importance. Six paper-mills in the vicinity employ about 800 hands, and there are also felt and blanket, and hop-bag manufactories; but the circumstance which has principally contributed to the prosperity of the town is its being situated in a very rich agricultural district. Some of the largest and most productive hop gardens in the co. are in the immediate vicinity. A great quantity of fruit for the supply of the London market is also grown here, and the district is celebrated for its apples, cherries, and filberts. The annual tonnage of vessels passing through Hallington lock, about 2 m. from M., was a few years ago supposed to average 120,000 tons. The principal articles brought up the river are coals and timber for the supply of the vicinity; the carriage load is that of fruit, hops, paper, and stone. A branch-line of railway has been formed from the town of M. to the Paddock-wood or Maidstone-road station of the London or Dover railway. It is 9 m. in length, and joins the Dover line at a point 46 m. from London. There are three stations on the line: Yalding, Watlington, and East Farleigh. It traverses perhaps one of the most richly-wooded, fruitful, and pretty valleys in England; throughout the whole distance passing along the l. bank of the Medway. Another railway, under the name of the Central Kentish railway, to pass through M. and by Canterbury, to Sandwich and the coast, has been projected.—M. is a town of high antiquity and of ancient importance, having been ranked by the Britons as their third city, under the name of Megwag or Medwag, from the name of the river; it was afterwards called Medwagston, and ultimately, according to Domesday book, Meddestane. Under the Roman government, M. may have been the station *Vagniacæ* of Antoninus.

MAIDUK, a town of Hindostan, cap. of a district of the same name, in the Nizam's territory, on a mountain, near the r. bank of the Holdy, and 60 m. N of Hydrabad.—The district lies between the districts of Kaulas and Elgondel on the N, and that of Golconda on the S, and is traversed by the Manjera.

MAIDWELL, a parish in the co. of Northampton, 11 m. N of Northampton. Area 1,650 acres. Pop. in 1831, 278; in 1841, 258.

MAIER, a town of Persia, in Irak-Ajemi, 36 m. SSE of Ispahan. It contains about 350 well-built houses, several fine gardens, and 2 caravanserais.

MAIG, or **MAIGUE**, a river of co. Limerick. The western one of its two head-streams rises $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. W of Bruree; the eastern rises between the hills of Slieveragh and Knockintine, and pursues a generally W course of 11 m., past Kilmallock, to a point $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S of Bruree, where it joins the other branch. The united stream now flows prevalently N to the

river Shannon, at a point directly opposite the influx of the Ougarnee, and $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. below the city of Limerick. Its principal tributaries are the Morningstar and the Cammogue. The M. is navigable for small vessels to the town of Adare.

MAIGNELAY, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Oise, and arrond. of Clermont. The cant. comprises 21 coms. Pop. in 1831, 10,139; in 1841, 9,828. The town is 14 m. NNE of Clermont, in a fine plain. Pop. 775. It contains the ruins of an ancient fortress, and has 2 fine public squares, planted with trees, and communicating by 2 alleys with the adjacent wood of Maignelay. It possesses manufactories of iron-ware and of leather, and several rope-works.

MAIGNIA, a small island in the China sea, near the E coast of An-nam, and to the S of Pulo-Cambir, in N lat. $13^{\circ} 15'$.

MAIHKER, a district and town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Berar. The district, which is situated between that of Beitalbarri on the W, and that of Vausim on the E, is intersected on the N by the Berar, and on the S by the Sechacholls mountains, and traversed by the Payn-Ganga. It contains extensive woods and fine pasturage. The town is 99 m. SW of Ellichpur, and near the l. bank of the Payn-Ganga.

MAILAH, a river of Algiers, in the prov. of Titteri, which descends from the Great Atlas; runs NE; and loses itself in the marshy valley of El-Chot, after a course of about 75 m.

MAILAPORAM. See THOME' (SAN).

MAILBERG. See MALBERG.

MAILCOTTA, a town of Hindostan, in the subah of Patana, 18 m. N of Seringapatam, on a mountain commanding a fine view of the valley of the Cavery. It contains about 400 houses, occupied chiefly by Brahmins, and a great temple, surrounded by a colonnade, and by numerous buildings erected for the use of the pilgrims. In 1772, a signal victory was here obtained over Hyder-Ali by the Mahrattas.

MAILLAC, a village of France, in the dep. of the Haute-Vienne, and cant. of St. Sulpice-les-Feuilles, on the Blaise. Pop. 770.

MAILLANE, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Bouches-du-Rhone, cant. and 4 m. from Saint-Remy, in an extensive plain, on the Loube. Pop. 1,505. It has a handsome square, and a fine church. Its ramparts are now in ruins.

MAILLE, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Vendée, and cant. of Maillezaix, 10 m. SSE of Fontenay-le-Comte, near the confluence of the Sèvre-Niortaise, and Autise. Pop. 1,055. See also LUXNES.

MAILLE, or SAINT-PHESLE-DE-MAILLE, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Vienne, and cant. of St. Savin. Pop. 3,014.

MAILLEBOIS, a town of France, in the dep. of the Eure-et-Loir, cant. and 6 m. NW of Chateaufort, on the Blaise. Pop. 750. It has a manufactory of common cloth.

MAILLERAYE (LA), a hamlet of France, in the dep. of the Seine-Inferieure, and com. of Guerbaville, on the l. bank of the Seine. Pop. 777. It contains a large castle, with a fine park, and a terrace running along the river, and has a small port. It is chiefly noted for the number of light barges which are built here for the transit of goods from Havre to Rouen.

MAILLERONCOURT-CHARETTE, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Haute-Saone, cant. and 3 m. NNW of Saulx. Pop. 1,016. It has an iron-work and a blast-furnace.

MAILLEZAIS, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Vendée, arrond. of Fontenay-le-Comte. The cant. comprises 12 coms. Pop. in 1831, 14,368; in 1841, 15,209. The town is

8 m. SSE of Fontenay-le-Comte, on an island formed by the Autise and the Sèvre-Niortaise. Pop. 1,202. It has manufactories of linen.

MAILLY, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Aube, cant. and 11 m. N of Arcis-sur-Aube, on the Suzanne. Pop. 684.—Also a commune and town in the dep. of the Somme, cant. and 3 m. E of Acheux. Pop. 1,457.

MAILLY-LE-CHATEAU, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Yonne, cant. and 8 m. SSE of Coutanges-sur-Yonne, on the l. bank of the Yonne. Pop. 1,656. The locality is noted for its wine.

MAILLY-L'EGLISE, or **MAILLY-LE-MONT**, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Côte-d'Or, and cant. of Auxonne, 21 m. SE of Dijon, on the Tille, near its confluence with the Saone. Pop. 1,385.

MAILLY-LA-VILLE, a village of France, in the dep. of the Yonne, cant. of Vermanton, 15 m. SSE of Auxerre. Pop. 850.

MAIMATCHIN, or **MAI-MA-CHAN**, [*i. e.* 'the Depot for commerce,'] a town on the line of demarcation between the Russian and the Chinese empires, in the country of the Khalkas, and on the frontier of Siberia, in a valley surrounded by forest-covered mountains, adjoining the Russian town of Kiakhta, 195 m. SE of Irkutsk, and 150 m. NW of Urga. It is neatly built, with two principal streets which intersect at right angles; is enclosed by a strong palisade, and contains about 170 houses, 2 fine temples, and numerous shops. The latter, which are spacious and handsome, are adorned with pictures of local scenery; and are generally well-stocked with silk fabrics, china, coloured paper, and other articles of local manufacture. The streets are narrow but neatly kept, and are lighted at night with lanterns of coloured paper. The situation of this town, on the caravan-route from Siberia to Peking, renders it a place of considerable traffic; yet its inhabitants maintain much of that hostility towards Europeans by which the Chinese generally are characterised. They are about 1,500 in number. The climate in winter is extremely severe. See **KIAKHTA**.

MAIN, a rivulet of co. Antrim, rising on the lofty tableau of Antrim, near the sources of the Bush; and flowing WSW and S to Lough Neagh, at a point $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. W of the town of Antrim. Its chief tributaries are the Braid and the Kells.—Also a river of co. Kerry, rising between the mountains of Knockacur and Knockanadrive, and running WSW to the head of Castlemaine harbour. It is navigable to the bridge of Castlemaine, and tidal $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. above the bridge.—Also a parish in co. Louth, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. ESE of Dunleer. Area 1,060 acres. Pop. in 1831, 360; in 1841, 363.

MAIN, or **MAYN**, a river of Germany, formed by the junction of the Weisser and the Rother-Main, or the White and Red Main, two small streams of Bavaria, the first of which descends from the Fichtelgebirge, and the other from the Thuringer-Wald, near Krenschen, and which unite 14 m. NW of Bayreuth. The M. describes an extremely circuitous course; runs for a considerable extent along the confines of Bavaria, separating it from the grand-duchy of Baden, and Hesse-Darmstadt; then forms the boundary-line between the latter and the duchy of Nassau; and after a total course, in a generally W direction, of 240 m., joins the Rhine, on the r. bank, a little to the E of Mayence. Its principal affluents are the Rodach, the Franconian Saale, the Kinzig, and the Nidda, on the r.; and on the l., the Regnitz, Tauber, Mümling, and Gersprenz. Würzburg, Aschaffenburg, and Frankfort, are the chief towns on its banks. It is navigable as far as the confluence of the Regnitz, a distance of about 210 m., and is

connected with the Danube by means of the Canal-de-Louis, in Bavaria.

MAIN, a river of Russia in Asia, in the Tchukotsk territory, which has its source on the N confines of Kamtschatka; runs NNW; and joins the Anadir, on the r. bank, after a course of about 180 m.

MAIN, a small town of Persia, in Farsistan, on the road from Shiraz to Ispahan, and 66 m. NNW of the former town. It is noted for its pomegranates.

MAIN. See **MAGGIA**.

MAINA, or **MAGNE**, a territory of Greece, in the diocese of Laconia, in the S part of the Morea, extending between the gulf of Coron on the W, and that of Kolokythia on the E, and terminating in the S by the peninsula, at the extremity of which is Cape Matapan or Tanaro. It is intersected by the Pentadaktylon or Taygetus chain, which here presents a series of nearly inaccessible acclivities, with only here and there an opening by which it can be approached from the sea. Though the least fertile portion of the Morea, it produces corn in great abundance, oil, cotton, silk, and hemp; and the slopes of the mountains, which are not covered with wood, afford excellent pasturage. It has 5 ports, of which Kitirai, on the gulf of Coron, is the principal. Its exports consist chiefly in local productions, and, with the exception of a few articles of necessary provision from Crete and Cerigo, it has no import trade. The territory comprises 15 districts, and about 60,000 inhabitants, 15,000 of whom are capable of bearing arms. Its inhabitants, now called Mainotes, prove themselves worthy representatives of their illustrious ancestry, in the intrepid resolution with which they have maintained their independence against the Turks. They are tall in stature, mild but lively in countenance, and remarkable for their agility. Habituated from infancy to the use of arms, both sexes are inured to fatigue and privation of all sorts; and with the most hospitable disposition combine habits of brigandage and rapine. Previous to the re-establishment of Grecian freedom, each canton of M. was governed by a captain; and a beg or superior chief, nominated by the nation, resident at Kitirai, superintended the whole. The general business of the republic was managed by a synod, in which each Mainote had a voice. After the new division of Greece, M. formed part of the depts. of Messenia and Laconia. It still retains numerous remains of antiquity. Its chief towns are Maina, Kolokythia, Chimoova, and Platza.—The town of M. is 45 m. S of Mystra, and 39 m. SSE of Kalamata, on the E shore of the gulf of Coron. It is the *Hippola* of the ancients.

MAINBERG, a village of Bavaria, 27 m. NE of Wurtzburg. Pop. 129.

MAINBOTEL, a hamlet of France, in the dep. of the Moselle, cant. and 8 m. WNW of Audun, and 15 m. NW of Briey. It has a manufactory of cloth, and a paper-mill.

MAINBURG, a town of Bavaria, in the presidial and 14 m. S of Abensberg, and 29 m. SSW of Ratisbon. Pop. 834. It has 3 churches, numerous breweries, a distillery of brandy, and a brick-work.

MAINCY, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Seine-et-Marne, cant. and 2 m. NE of Melun. Pop. 1,023. It has a fine castle.

MAINDENLAND. See **FALKLAND**.

MAINDU, a town of the Birman empire, in the Thyampago, on a branch of the Irawaddi, opposite Rangoon.

MAIN-DUN, a seignory in the E part of the Birman empire, in the district of Cochanpri. It is governed by a chaboua.

MAINE, a river of Burmah, which descends from the Romah-Pokung-tung mountains; forms the S

boundary of the prov. of Lelhdine; and joins the Irawaddi on the r. bank, and after a sinuous course in a generally E direction of about 75 m.

MAINE, a river of France, in the dep. of the Maine-et-Loire, formed by the junction of the Mayenne and Sarthe, a little below the confluence of the latter river with the Loir. It runs S to Angers, in its passage through which it forms an island; and after a total course of 8 m. altogether navigable, in a generally SSW direction, joins the Loire, on the l. bank, between the villages of Bouchemaine and La Pointe. Its name is a corruption of that of Mayenne.—Also a navigable river which has its source in the dep. of the Vendée, 24 m. NE of Bourbon-Vendée; flows thence into the dep. of the Loire-Inférieure; and after a total course of about 30 m. joins the Sèvre-Nantaise, on the l. bank, 3 m. NW of Monnières. It is joined on the l. by the Little Maine.—Also an ancient prov. of which the cap. was Le Mans; and which contained also the towns of Mayenne, Beaumont-le-Vicomte, Sable, Château-du-Loir, La Ferté-Bernard, Mortagne, Belême, and Nogent-le-Rotrou. It comprised an area of 1,173,440 hect.; and was divided into two parts, viz., Maine, the capital of which was Le Mans, and which comprised the districts of Haut and Bas-Maine; and Perche, the capital of which was Mortagne. It is now comprised in the departments of the Mayenne, Sarthe, Eure, and Orne.

MAINE, the north-easternmost of the United States, lying between the parallels of 43° 5' and 47° 20' N, and the meridians of 66° 49' and 70° 55' W; and bounded on the NW and N by Canada; on the E by New Brunswick and the river St. Croix; on the S by the Atlantic; and on the W by the state of New Hampshire. The boundary on the side of Canada is a conventional line agreed upon between the British and United States governments in 1842, and embodied in the treaty of Washington. [See article CANADA, p. 234.] Its mean length from N to S is 235 m.; and its breadth, from E to W, 140 m. The area is variously estimated at from 30,000 to 32,628 sq. m., or 20,881,920 acres.

Physical features. The surface is diversified, and generally uneven; but, with few exceptions, cannot be said to be mountainous. In the W part of the state is an irregular chain of hills springing from the White mountains, which passes N of the sources of the Kennebec and Penobscot rivers, and thence running E, terminates in a single peak called Marshall, 1,683 ft. high. The highest point of land is Mount Katahdin, which rises 70 m. N of Bangor, between the two principal branches of the Penobscot, and has an elevation of 5,335 ft. above tide-water. From the chain above alluded to, hills covered with pine and other timbers traverse the state in every direction. The intervening valleys have an excellent soil, and afford the chief arable districts of the country. Within a distance of 15 or 20 m. from the coast the hills subside, and the quality of the soil becomes much inferior to that of the mountain-valleys. The tracts on the margins of the great rivers, however, are equal in richness and fertility to any in the New England states.—It is estimated that about one-tenth of this state is covered with water. The principal rivers are the Penobscot and the Kennebec, both of which are upwards of 250 m. long, and navigable for a great distance from the ocean. Next in size and importance to these is the Androscoggin, which has numerous falls, affording favourable sites for manufacturing purposes. The Saco and Sheepscot are also considerable streams. The largest lake is the Moosehead, which is 50 m. long, and 10 to 12 m. broad. The Umbagog is 18 m. long, and 10 m. broad. There are numerous smaller lakes, and

many are surrounded with beautiful and picturesque scenery.—The sea-coast, which is 210 m. in extent, has several excellent bays and harbours. Penobscot bay and Casco bay are magnificent, and of great dimensions. The tides rise to a great height in the rivers and along the coasts.

Climate.] The average range of the therm. during the year is about 125°; the heat of summer often marking 96° or 98°, while in winter the temp. sinks to 25° and 27° below zero. These may be regarded as extremes, and are never of long continuance. The season of vegetation commences about the middle of April, and ends with September, when the fall sets in, and is shortly succeeded by a long season of winter. The great extremes of heat and cold to which the climate of this state is subject, seems to have no injurious effect on the health of the inhabitants. The cold of winter is steady, and much less trying than the sudden changes of weather so prejudicial in the more southern sections. The climate of the coast is said to be extremely healthy, being much moderated by the proximity of the ocean.

Productions.] The principal agricultural productions are Indian corn, wheat, barley, rye, and flax. The uncleared lands are of great extent, and furnish an immense amount of pine and other timber. Cattle and sheep are raised in large numbers; and crops of wheat, maize, &c., are as abundantly grown as in the neighbouring states, especially in the more fertile regions of the valleys and river-basins. Indian corn, however, occasionally suffers from the shortness of the season in these latitudes. All the fruits of temperate climates, except peaches, come to perfection. The live stock of M., according to the census of 1840, was 59,208 horses or mules; 327,255 neat cattle; 649,264 sheep; 117,386 swine; and poultry to the value of 123,171 d. The comparative amounts of the products of agriculture in 1840 and 1847 were:

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.
1840	848,168	355,161	1,076,409
1847	890,000	286,650	1,720,000

	Rye.	Buck-wheat.	Indian corn.	Potatoes. (bushels.)
1840	137,941	51,543	950,528	10,392,280
1847	195,000	76,000	2,890,000	7,800,000

The miscellaneous products of 1840 were 36,940 lbs. of hops; 6,723 lbs. of beeswax; 691,358 tons of hay; 38 tons of flax; 211 lbs. of silk cocoons; 257,464 lbs. maple sugar; and 205,011 cords of wood.—With all its advantages, the commerce of M. is not very extensive; and, with the exception of the timber-trade, is confined mostly to the export of lime, granite, and some small amount of agricultural productions. During the year ending September 1840, the exports were valued at 1,018,269 dollars; the imports at 628,762 dollars. In the year ending 30th June, 1846, the total value of the articles exported to foreign countries was 1,328,268 dollars, of which 1,318,099 d. was the value of domestic produce. The imports for the same period were valued at 787,092 d. The coasting-trade is far more valuable than its foreign trade. The great natural staples of M. are lumber and granite, large quantities of which are exported. The granite of this state, found chiefly at or near Hallowell, is peculiarly well adapted for public buildings. Lime of a fine quality is obtained at Thomaston. At the commencement of the present century the wars of Europe gave to the United States a large share of the carrying trade of the world; and M., as indeed all the New England states, engaged largely in commerce, to the almost total neglect of agriculture; but when the embargo, non-intercourse, and the progress of hostilities arrested her commercial prosperity, the people

reverted to farming, and her agricultural resources became developed.

Manufactures.] The manufacturing industry of M., though of considerable extent, is inferior in development to that of any other of the New England states. Its distance from the central commercial cities of the Union may account for this backwardness; for in no other state are the natural facilities greater. The general statistics presented in the census of 1840 afford the following results: 24 woollen manufactories, with a capital of 316,105 d., employing 532 persons, produced goods to the value of 412,366 d.; 6 cotton factories, with 29,736 spindles, and a capital of 1,398,000 d., employed 1,414 persons, and produced goods to the amount of 970,397 d.; 16 furnaces produced 6,122 tons of cast-iron, and one forge for bar-iron employed 48 persons, and a capital of 185,950 d.; 15 persons, with a capital of 25,000 d., produced 50,000 bushels of salt; 6 paper-mills, employing 89 persons, and a capital of 20,600 d., produced paper to the value of 84,000 d.; in the granite and marble works, 280 persons produced 98,720 d. worth of these articles; 37 persons with a capital of 6,050 d., manufactured tobacco to the value of 18,150 d.; 395 tanneries employed 754 persons, and a capital of 571,793 d.; 530 other manufactories of leather, saddlery, &c., produced articles to the value of 443,846 d.; bricks and lime were made by 864 persons to the amount of 621,586 d. The number of printing offices was 34. The total amount of cap. invested in manufactures in 1840 was 7,105,620 d.—In October, 1845, there were 35 banks in the state of Maine, with a capital of 2,884,000 d., and an aggregate circulation of 2,216,380 d.; deposits, 1,304,400 d.; other liabilities, 2,306,060 d.—The works of internal improvement which have been executed in this state are of some extent. The Cumberland and Oxford canal, which was completed in 1829, connects Portland with Sebago lake, 20½ m.; and by a lock in Songo river, the navigation is extended to Brandy and Long ponds, a further distance of 31 m. The canal is 34 ft. wide at the surface, and 18 ft. at the bottom; with 26 wooden locks. The Bangor, Orono, and Oldtown railroad, completed in 1836, is 12 m. long, and connects the three places. The Portland, Saco, and Portsmouth railroad was incorporated in 1837, and with the Eastern railroad connects with Boston. Its length is 52 m., and it was completed at the cost of 1,250,279 d. Several other lines have been chartered; and there have been projected lines to connect the British provinces with the eastern coast of New England. In 1851 the state of M. possessed 315 m. of completed railroads, and 127 m. in course of formation.

Population.] The pop. at several periods, and its progressive increase, was:

Years.	Aggregate pop.	Decennial increase.	
		Numerical.	Per cent.
1790	96,540		57.2
1800	151,719	55,179	50.7
1810	228,705	74,986	30.4
1820	298,335	69,630	34.
1830	399,955	101,620	24.9
1840	499,921	99,966	16.6
1850	583,018	83,097	

The census of 1840 exhibits the following classification of the people:

	White.	Coloured.	Total.
Males.	252,989	720	253,709
Females.	247,449	635	248,084
Total.	500,438	1,355	501,793

Of these, 101,630 were employed in agriculture; 36 in mining; 2,921 in commerce; 21,879 in trade and manufactures; 10,091 in navigation; and 1,889 in the learned professions. The number of free colour-

ed in 1850 was 1,313. The progressive pop. of the 13 counties into which the state is divided is shown in the following table:

Counties.	Pop. in 1840.	Pop. in 1850
Aroostook,	7,538	12,515
Cumberland,	68,660	79,547
Franklin,	20,800	20,027
Hancock,	8,646	34,372
Kennebec,	55,804	65,524
Lincoln,	63,512	74,803
Oxford,	38,339	39,766
Penobscot,	45,765	63,094
Piscataquis,	13,138	14,735
Somerset,	33,912	35,591
Waldo,	41,555	47,229
Washington,	28,309	38,711
York,	54,023	60,094
	499,921	583,018

Education.] Education is generally well provided for. Bowdoin college, at Brunswick, founded in 1794, has been in operation since 1803, and numbers 7 professors, and 906 alumni. The library contains 24,860 vols. Waterville college, under the direction of the Baptists, was founded in 1820, and has now 6 professors, and 216 alumni. Its library contains 7,000 vols. Bangor Theological seminary commenced operations in 1816, and had in 1847, 3 professors, and 36 students. It has a library of 7,000 vols. The Wesleyan seminary at Redfield, founded in 1822, is also in a prosperous condition. Maine Medical school at Brunswick was founded in 1820, and has since graduated 581 students. In 1847 it had 4 professors, and 81 students. Besides these places for the higher branches of learning, there were in 1840, 86 academies, with 8,477 students, and 3,385 common and primary schools, with 164,477 scholars; and in 1850, 230,274 scholars were in attendance on the primary schools, while the chartered academies were 92 in number. The number of newspapers in the state was in 1847, 3 dailies, 2 semi-weeklies, and 38 weeklies.—The Congregationalists, Baptists, Universalists, and Methodists, are the most numerous religious denominations. The Baptists in 1847 had 300 churches, and 21,475 church members; the Methodists had 20,281 communicants; the Congregationalists 217 churches, and 17,504 communicants; the Universalists 127 societies. The Catholic bishop of New-England, and the Protestant bishop of M., preside respectively over their churches in this state. The Catholics have 31 churches and ministers, and the Episcopalians 10 churches, and the same number of clergy.

Government.] The constitution of M. was adopted by a convention held at Portland, on the 29th of October 1819, and went into operation in 1820, at which time the state was detached from Massachusetts. The government consists of a governor, senate, and house - of - representatives. The governor is chosen by the people for one year. Seven councillors are also chosen annually, to assist and advise the governor in state-affairs. The house-of-representatives cannot have less than 100, nor more than 200 members, and the senate is limited between 20 and 31; both houses are elected annually. The right of voting is conceded to every male citizen 21 years of age, who is not a pauper or criminal, and who has resided in the state 3 months previous to the election. Elections are taken by written ballot.—The judiciary consists of a superior court, 3 district courts, and 14 courts-of-probate, one for each co., except the co. of Lincoln, which is divided. All judicial officers are appointed by the governor, with the advice and consent of the council, and hold office for 7 years after their appointment, unless sooner removed by impeachment or for special cause.—The militia of the state amounts to 44,665; the governor is commander-in-chief.—The capital is Augusta, in

N lat. 44° 18' 33"; W long. 69° 47'. Pop. in 1840, 5,314; in 1850, 8,231. The most commercial towns are Portland on Casco bay; Bangor on the Penobscot; Hallowell on the Kennebec; and Thomastown on the St. George.

Finances.] The finances of the state are in a flourishing condition. The receipts into the treasury for the years ending 30th April 1847 and 1851

	1847.	1851.
Amounted to	284,032 d. 34 c.	426,196 d. 30 c.
To which may be added balance on 30th April 1846,	369,103 54	125,924 37
	653,135 88	552,120 37
Expenditures in 1847,	560,209 74	507,450 30
Balance 30th April 1847,	92,926 14	44,670 07

The public debt in 1846 amounted to 1,274,285 d., and in 1847 to 1,142,700 d. The annual interest on this sum is about 73,000 d. The resources of the state were set down in 1847 at 860,781 d.; in 1851 at 688,692 d. The principal sources of income are direct taxes, which in 1846-7 amounted to 154,698 d. 60 c., sale of public lands, school funds, and co. taxes.

History.] M. was visited for the purposes of settlement as early as any of the New-England states, but, from various causes, the progress of improvement was much impeded. The French attempted to settle on the Kennebec as early as 1604. In 1607, Sir John Gilbert, under a grant from Queen Elizabeth, brought out a colony, which however returned after wintering at the mouth of the same river. They represented the country as a cold, barren, mountainous desert, which discouraged the English from making further efforts for some time. Meanwhile the French established themselves on the St. Croix, and the Dutch had a colony at New-Castle, which was under the jurisdiction of the New Netherlands. After the establishment of the Plymouth company, more effectual efforts were made by the English to colonize this portion of their dominions; but although some trading-houses were established near the Penobscot, no permanent settlement was made previous to 1635. In that year, the company granted a charter to Sir Ferdinand Gorges for the country between the Piscataqua and the Kennebec, and in his name the government was administered. In 1652 the province was made a county of Massachusetts, and called Yorkshire; but in 1665 it again fell into the hands of the heirs of Gorges, of whom it was ultimately purchased by Massachusetts in 1677, for £1,200. At this period it was divided into two parts, of which Gorges' grant was one, and the country lying between the St. Croix and the Kennebec, known by the ancient French name of Acadie, was another. The whole country, however, was granted to Massachusetts in 1691. From its first settlement to the middle of the 18th cent., the inhabitants suffered severely from the Indians. In 1675 almost the whole settlements were destroyed. From 1692 to 1702, the prov. presented an uniform scene of rapine and destruction. In 1720 the conflict was renewed, and the settlers suffered grievously until 1726, when a treaty was concluded with the Indians, which was observed for some years. Eventually the savages became reduced in number, and few now remain in the state. From 1791 until 1820, the history of M. is merged in that of Massachusetts. We hear little of it in the Revolutionary war, or subsequently. In the last war, however, a portion of the state was obliged to submit to the English, and remained under British authority until the conclusion of peace. The separation of this district from Massachusetts was frequently attempted. In Oct. 1785, a convention met at Portland to consider the subject, and in the following year the project was submitted to the people of M.; but it appears that a majority of the voters decided against the measure. In 1819, numerous petitions having been presented to the legislature of Massachusetts, an act was passed for ascertaining the wishes of the people. A large majority voting in favour of separation, a convention was called, under the authority of Massachusetts. A constitution was formed and adopted, and on the 2d March the district of M. became an independent state, and a member of the confederation.

MAINE-ET-LOIRE, a department in the W of France, consisting of the greater portion of the ancient prov. of Anjou, and of the W part of Touraine, and stretching between the parallels of 46° 59' and 47° 45' N. It is bounded on the N by the dep. of the Mayenne; on the NE by that of the Sarthe; on the E by the dep. of the Indre-et-Loire; on the SE by that of the Vienne; on the S by the dep. of the Deux-Sevres; on the SW by that of the Vendée, from which it is separated by the Sevre-Nantaise; on the W it is bounded by the dep. of the Loire-Inferieure, and on the NW by that of the Ille-et-

Vilaine. It is 75 m. in length from E to W, and 54 m. in medium breadth, and comprises an area of 709,349 hect. Pop. in 1801, 375,544; in 1841, 488,472; in 1851, 515,452.—This dep., in its entire extent, lies in the basin of the Loire, and is intersected from E to W by that river. Its N portion is watered by the Authion; the Maine, and its three great head-streams, the Loire, Sarthe, and Mayenne; the Oudon, an affluent of the Mayenne, the Erdre, and the Thouet. In the S it is watered by the Thouet, and its affluent the Dive; the Layon, the Erve, the Sevre-Nantaise and its affluent the Moine.—The surface is pleasantly diversified with vine-covered hills, undulating plains, chequered with hedge-rows, and adorned with clumps of trees.—The soil generally is extremely fertile, especially in the valleys of the Loire and Mayenne. Of the 684,965 hect. of arable land which it contains, 197,414 hect., in 1839, were in grain, 21,381 in potatoes, 4,084 in legumes, 31,358 in vines, 5,217 in gardens, 961 in beet-root, 183 in colza, 6,851 in hemp, 2,827 in lint, 45 in mulberries, 96,265 in meadowland, 72,558 in heath and brush-wood, 176,441 under wood, 3,080 in chestnut plantations, and 9,387 in orchards, nursery-gardens, &c. The wines are chiefly white, and are distinguished by the general name of the wines of Anjou. The best, which are those of Saumur and its environs, are reckoned amongst the finest *vins d'ordinaire* grown in the kingdom. The best red wines are those of Champigny. Those of inferior class are manufactured into vinegar. Plums, almonds, apples, and pears are also extensively cultivated in many districts. The rearing of horses, cattle, sheep, and bees forms an important branch of agricultural industry. The number of horses in 1839 was estimated at 41,147; of mules, 2,334; of asses, 1,282; of cattle, 207,965; of sheep, 193,142; of pigs, 86,045; and of goats, 4,364. Game is plentiful, and the rivers abound with fish. The mineral productions of the locality consist chiefly in coal, slate, freestone, marble, granite, paving-stone, limestone, and potters' clay. Iron is also found, but only in small quantities. The slate-quarries of Angers afford occupation to upward of 3,000 workmen, and produce annually 80,000,000 of slates.—The arrond. of Beaupreau is the seat of extensive manufacturing industry, consisting chiefly in linen, cotton, and woollen fabrics. It is especially noted for its handkerchiefs. The dep. has several spinning-mills and dye-works, manufactories of sail-cloth, wax, oil, candles, leather, paper, wooden-shoes, hats, tiles, bricks, pottery, and iron-ware, and several distilleries of brandy and liqueurs. Its trade consists chiefly in grain, legumes, wine, brandy, vinegar, paper, cattle, slate, marble, and coal.—The chief town is Angers; and the dep. is divided into 5 arrond., viz. Angers, Beaugé, Beaupreau, Saumur, and Segré; and subdivided into 34 cant. and 375 com. Under the electoral system of 1834 it nominated 7 deputies, who were chosen by 2,215 electors.—It forms the dio. of the bishopric of Angers. In 1842 it contained 12 collegiate educational establishments, 1 normal school, 646 elementary and 456 communal schools. The territory now comprised in the dep. of the Maine-et-Loire was originally occupied by the Andes or Andecavi, who were included in the Roman prov. of the 3d Lyonnaise, and from whom the name of Anjou is derived. In the 12th cent., Henry II., son and heir of Geoffrey Plantagenet, duke of Anjou, annexed the prov. of that name to the crown of England. After its reunion to France, it was given by St. Louis, with Maine, to his brother, Charles I. In 1290, it was given by Charles II., in dowry, to Margaret, his eldest daughter, on her marriage with Charles of Valois, and, through her son, it was again restored to the crown of France. Its final

restoration to France was made by Louis XI. in 1481.

MAINEVILLE, a town of France, in the dep. of the Eure, cant. and 9 m. ENE of Gisors, and 16 m. NE of Andelys, on the r. bank of the Lévière. Pop. 560. It has manufactories of lace.

MAINFONDS, a village of France, in the dep. of the Charente, cant. and 3 m. NNW of Blanzac. Pop. 400.

MAINHAM, a parish in co. Kildare, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N by W of Clane. Pop. in 1831, 738; in 1841, 703.

MAINHARDT, a town of Württemberg, in the circle of the Neckar, bail. and 15 m. ESE of Weinsberg, and 10 m. W of Hall. Pop. 500.

MAINLAND OF ORKNEY. See ORKNEY.

MAINLAND OF SHETLAND, the largest of the Shetland islands, comprehending about one-half of their whole area, and much the larger moiety of their pop. It extends nearly due N in a long ragged band of territory, from Sumburgh-head in N lat. $59^{\circ} 52' 18''$, to Fethaland point, in N lat. $60^{\circ} 38' 20''$. Its length is usually computed at 60 m., and occasionally exaggerated to 90 or even upwards of 100; but does not seem, as measured in a straight line, to exceed 56 m. Its breadth, over 17 m. from Sumburgh-head, never exceeds $4\frac{1}{2}$ m., and probably does not quite average 3 m.; over the same distance, from Fethaland point, it is exceedingly various, but seems to average about $4\frac{1}{2}$ m.; and over the intermediate distance it gradually swells out from the ends, and then bursts suddenly out in the middle to an extreme measurement, from Rallsburghness on the E to Sandness on the W, of $20\frac{1}{2}$ m. But all the way round, and especially in the central and chief district, the island is so constantly and whimsically indented by projections of the sea, as to have an utterly indescribable outline, and to be, in nearly all practical respects, a numerous cluster of islets. Seen from its loftiest ground, Rona's hill, a bold height in the parish of Northmaven, which commands a view of the entire archipelago, it is altogether undistinguishable as a single island, and appears as if cut to pieces, by its very numerous and deeply indenting friths and voes, into community of character with the smaller islands which hang upon its flanks. Only one spot on the whole mainland is more than 2 m. distant from either a limb or the body of the sea, and even it is distant not $2\frac{1}{2}$ m.; and greatly the larger part of the area lies within one mile of some beach. At one point, called Mavis-Grind, between the parishes of Northmaven and Delting, only an isthmus of 100 yds., most of which is overflowed by spring-tides, prevents the island from being quite bisected; and at several other points, isthmuses are not very much broader. Excepting Fair Isle, situated midway to Orkney, Mainland contains, in Sumburgh-head, the most southerly land in Shetland. As to surface, geognostic character, statistics, and nearly all the details of a topographical notice, this island so extensively identifies itself with the whole group that information respecting it claims to be arranged under the article SHETLAND ISLES. Its parishes, though in most instances including adjacent minor islands, are Dunrossness, Lerwick, Sandsting, Tingwall, Walls, Delting, Nesting, and Northmaven.

MAINOTES. See MAINA.

MAINS AND STRATHMARTINE, two parishes, lying near the S extremity of Forfarshire. Area 7,060 acres. Pop. in 1801, 1,442; in 1831, 2,011; in 1841, 1,295.

MAINSAC, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Creuse, cant. and 7 m. NE of Bellegrade. Pop. 1,668.

MAINSTONE, a parish partly in Salop, partly in

Montgomeryshire, 4 m. W by S of Bishop's Castle. Pop. in 1831, 462; in 1841, 449.

MAINTENON, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Eure-et-Loire, and arrond. of Chartres.—The cant. comprises 21 com. Pop. in 1831, 13,925; in 1841, 13,811.—The town is 12 m. NNE of Chartres, in a fine valley, at the confluence of the Voise with the Eure. Pop. in 1841, 1,842. It is well-built and regularly laid out, and contains a magnificent castle, erected in the reign of Henry II., and a park in which are still to be seen the remains of the aqueduct which was commenced in the reign of Louis XIV., for the supply of Versailles with water from the Eure, but which was never completed.

MAINTHAL. See **MAGGIA** (VAL).

MAINE. See **MAYENCE**.

MAIRA, a river of Sardinia, in the dio. of Coni, which has its source in the Maritime Alps, in the prov. of Coni, 9 m. NW of Prazzo, runs first E, then N, enters the prov. of Saluzzo, and, after a course of about 60 m., throws itself into the Po, on the r. bank, 3 m. SW of Carmagnola.

MAIRA, a town of Hindostan, in the presidency and 45 m. SSE of Bombay, and district of Kalliani, on the r. bank of the Gundool.

MAIRE, an island of France, in the dep. of the Bouches-du-Rhone, opposite Cape-de-la-Croisette. It is $\frac{1}{2}$ m. in length from NW to SE, and about 640 yds. in breadth.—Also a river which has its source in Switzerland, in the cant. of the Grisons, and on the S side of the Rhaetian Alps, near the Septimer pass; flows SW into Lombardy; passes Chiavenna, and throws itself into the lake of that name, after a total course of about 30 m.

MAIRE (LA), a village of France, in the dep. of the Deux-Sevres, cant. and 3 m. SE of St. Loup, and 11 m. NNE of Parthenay. Pop. 325. In its vicinity is a mine of iron.

MAIRE (STRAIT LE), a channel between the SE extremity of Tierra-del-Fuego and Staten island. It is quite free from obstacles, the tide excepted, which is felt strongly on this part of the coast.

MAIRENA-DEL-ALCOR, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, in the prov. and 12 m. E of Seville. Pop. 3,800.

MAIRENGO, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Tessin, district of Leventina. Pop. 170.

MAIRWARA, a district of Hindostan, on the Arabella chain of hills, running from Gujerat to within a few miles of Delhi. It was formerly covered with dense jungle; but after the subjection of its rude inhabitants, a series of engineering works have been executed for its irrigation, the district being destitute of rivers; and several prosperous villages have sprung up, whose inhabitants are distinguished for their diligence in rural pursuits, and general prosperity and good order.

MAISA, a village of Hungary, in Little Cumania, 29 m. NW of Segedin, and 30 m. N of Therisienstadt. Pop. 4,085.

MAISON, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Loire-Inferieure, and cant. of Aigrefeuille, 15 m. SE of Nantes. Pop. 2,042. It affords good wine.

MAISDY, a town of Hindostan, in the presidency of Bengal, prov. and district of Gundwana, and 30 m. NNE of Ellichpur, near the source of the Purna.

MAISMORE, a parish in Gloucestershire, 2 m. NW of Gloucester. Area 1,930 acres. Pop. 421.

MAISON-BLANCHE (LA), a hamlet of France, in the dep. of the Seine, cant. of Villejuef, and com. of Gentilly. Pop. 580. It possesses manufactories of fine leather, pottery, and of chemical substances, a brewery, a distillery, and a sugar-refinery.

MAISON-DE-DIEUX (LIGNE-DE-LA). See **GRISONS**.

MAISON-NEUVE (LA), a hamlet of France, in the dep. of the Côte-d'Or, and com. of Précy-sous-Thil. Pop. 239.

MAISONNAIS, a village of France, in the dep. of the Haute-Vienne, cant. and 3 m. W of St. Mathieu, and 10 m. SSW of Rochechouart. Pop. 1,500.

MAISSONNISSES, a village of France, in the dep. of the Creuse, cant. and 8 m. WSW of Ahun, near the Gartempe. Pop. 500.

MAISONS, a village of France, in the dep. of the Aude, cant. and 5 m. NW of Tuchan, on the Valette. Pop. 260. The environs contain small seams of iron and copper.

MAISONS-ALFORT, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Seine and cant. of Charenton-le-Pont, 8 m. ENE of Sceaux, and 6 m. SE of Paris. Pop. 1,269. It contains several agricultural establishments, and manufactories of sugar from beet-root, and has a considerable trade in fuel.

MAISONS-BLANCHES (LES), a hamlet of France, in the dep. of the Aube, cant. of Bouilly, and com. of Mousseux, 6 m. SSE of Troyes. Pop. 25.

MAISONS-SUR-SEINE, or **MAISONS-LAFFITE**, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Seine-et-Oise, cant. and 5 m. SE of Saint Germain-en-Laye, and 12 m. NW of Paris, on the l. bank of the Seine, which is here crossed by a fine bridge. Pop. in 1841, 1,422. It contains a magnificent castle, built by Mansard, and surrounded by a fine park. The latter is now occupied with country-seats.

MAISSE-LE-MARECHAL, a town of France, in the dep. of the Seine-et-Oise, cant. and 5 m. W of Milly, on the Essonne. Pop. 830. It has a fine castle and park.

MAISSY, a town of Hindostan, in the presidency of Bengal, prov. of Bahar, and district of Saron, near the r. bank of the Little Ganduk, 48 m. SE of Bettiah.

MAITA, a village of Turkey in Europe, in Rumelia, in the sanj. and 24 m. SW of Gallipoli, on the channel of the Dardanelles. It occupies the site of the ancient *Madytos*.

MAITCHA, a province of Abyssinia, in the central part of the kingdom of Amhara. It is traversed by the Bahr-el-Azrek, above the entrance of that river into Lake Domba, and is flat, marshy, and insalubrious. It is inhabited by Gallas. Ibaba is its chief place.

MAITEA, an island of the S. Pacific, in the group of the Society islands, to the E of Tahiti, in S lat. $17^{\circ} 53' 39''$, E long. $148^{\circ} 00' 47''$. It is about 9 m. in circumf., and attains an alt. of 1,432 ft. above sea-level. Its coast rises precipitously on the N, but towards the S a level tract runs along the shore. The inhabitants, who are numerous, though less civilized than those of Tahiti, carry on some trade with that island, exchanging the production of their pearl-fisheries for iron-ware. M. is supposed to have been discovered by Quiros in 1606, and named by him *Dezana*. It was subsequently visited by Bougainville, and again, in 1769, by Captain Wallis. By the former it was named *Boudoir*; and by the latter, *OSNABURG*.

MAITLAND, a town of Van Diemen's Land, in the parish of Lennox, and co. of Somerset, on the Isis.

MAITLAND (EAST and WEST), a town of New South Wales, on the Hunter river, at the junction of Wallis creek, 127 m. from Sydney, and 20 m. W of Newcastle. East M., in 1846, had a pop. of 910; West M., on the opposite side of the river, had 2,409.

MAITSKA, a town of Russia in Europe, in the

gov. and 42 m. S of Poltava, district and 17 m. ESE of Kobylaki, on the r. bank of the Oriel.

MAIWALDE, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of Silesia. reg. and 26 m. SW of Liegnitz, circle and 8 m. SSW of Schonau. It has manufactories of cotton fabrics.

MAIXENT, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Deux-Sevres, and arrond. of Niort.—The cant. comprises 15 coms. Pop. in 1831, 20,942; in 1841, 21,568.—The town is 15 m. NE of Niort, and 18 m. S of Parthenay, on the slope of a hill, near the r. bank of the Sevre-Niortaise. Pop. in 1841, 4,320. It is ill-built, and irregularly laid out, but is surrounded by pleasant walks. It has a consistorial Calvinist church, a college, an ecclesiastical school, and an hospital; and possesses manufactories of common serge, cloth, hosiery, hats, oil, cream of tartar, and leather. Its trade, which is considerable, consists chiefly in corn, mustard, mules, horses, &c. This town owes its foundation to St. Maixent, who in the time of Clovis inhabited a hermitage in the place which it now occupies. It suffered much during the Religious wars, and also during the Vendée struggle.

MAIZEY-LE-DUC, a village of France, in the dep. of the Côte-d'Or, cant. and 6 m. E of Châtillon-sur-Seine, on the l. bank of the Ource. Pop. 238.

MAIZIERES, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Meurthe, cant. and 14 m. SE of Vic, and 16 m. SE of Chateau-Salins. Pop. 1,295. It has several quarries of fine white gypsum.—Also a village in the dep. of the Haute-Saône, cant. and 6 m. NNW of Riez, on the Romaine. Pop. 500. It has several iron-works.

MAJADAS, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, in the prov. and 50 m. NW of Caceres, and 18 m. SE of Placentia. Pop. 390.

MAJADAS (Las), a town of Spain, in the prov. and 17 m. NNE of Cuenca, and 23 m. ESE of Canaveras, near the Jucar. Pop. 636. In its vicinity are mines of silver and gold.

MAJAIPA, a river of Mozambique, which throws itself into the channel of Mozambique, near Muleiry, in S lat. 11°. Its source is still unknown.

MAJAKI, a village of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Kherson, district and 42 m. SSE of Tiraspol, on the l. bank of the Dniester. It contains about 60 houses.

MAJDING, or **NAGY-MAJTENY**, a town of Hungary, in the comitat and 15 m. SW of Szathmar, and 57 m. ENE of Debreczin, on the l. bank of the Kraszna.

MAJO, or **PULO-MAJO**, an island of the Asiatic archipelago, in the group of the Sunda islands, near the N coast of Sumbava, in S lat. 8° 12', E long. 117° 35'. It is about 18 m. in length, and 9 m. in breadth.

MAJON. See **ALBAY**.

MAJORCA, **MAJORICA**, **MALLORCA**, or **MAJORCA**, the central and largest of the Iberian or Balearic islands, situated in the Mediterranean, between 39° 16' and 39° 57' N lat., and 2° 20' and 3° 20' E long., about 110 m. SE of the coast of Barcelona in Spain. It is 50 leagues in circumf., and is almost wholly girdled by a chain of mountains. Its whole N part is covered with mountain-ridges; but from about the middle of the island to the S extremity, the surface is comparatively low. The rocks are generally of secondary or tertiary formation. The general outline of the island is that of an irregular trapezoid. Its area has been estimated at 1,420 sq. m. Its highest point, the Silla-de-Torillos, has an alt. of 5,114 ft. above sea-level. There are only two small rivers in the island, one of which, named the Rierra, takes its course close by the walls of the cap. A few considerable brooks originate in the mountains; but the valleys,

though fresh and fertile, are in general destitute of water. The climate is temperate, and the heats of summer are greatly moderated by the sea-breezes. The temp. of summer varies from 84° to 88°; that of winter seldom falls below 48°. On the E coast the winter is very mild; but on the N, violent and destructive gales are occasionally experienced during that season of the year.

Natural history.] The mountainous districts abound in variegated marbles, and different kinds of excellent stone. Slate, chalk-stone, plaster, and various calcareous mixtures, are found in several districts; but there are no evidences of what ancient geographers have related respecting the precious stones, and mines of gold and silver to be found in M. The marshes of Campos yield natural salt, which might be worked with considerable advantage; and a warm sulphureous spring occurs near the same town.—The most common of its vegetable productions are lavender, rosemary, thyme, marjoram, marsh-mallow, jonquil, and wild celery.—Mules are numerous; and on account of the steep and rugged roads of the island, all the land-carriage is effected on the backs of these animals. They are employed also in dragging heavy and clumsy carts, which hold very little lading, and are almost a sufficient weight for the animals when empty. The oxen are small and feeble, but the sheep are large, and furnished with beautiful fleeces. The pigs are large and fat, weighing from 300 to 350 lbs. Poultry is reared in considerable abundance; and game is plentiful, consisting of hares, rabbits, snipes, thrushes, partridges, quails, &c. There are some birds of prey on the island, particularly of the hawk species, but venomous animals are little known.

Agriculture.] The agriculture of M. is highly productive, and, were the islanders provided with better implements of husbandry, and inclined to exert themselves a little more, especially in draining the marshy grounds, might be raised to a very flourishing state. At present upwards of 6,000 fanegas of corn are imported. The mountains in general are covered with trees to the summit, among which are fir fit for masts, and holm-oaks of surprising growth and size. The wild olive grows vigorously on the declivities of the hills, where it is often singly surrounded with low walls in order to protect it from the torrents which fall with great violence from the mountains. The olive crop averages 650,000 gallons yearly. The lower grounds are in many places wet and marshy, with the appearance of meadows, but unfit for producing grain; but the island contains much fertile soil, which bears excellent grain, flax, figs, olives, grapes, almonds, oranges, melons, carobs, and a variety of other fruits and vegetables. The date-palm and the plantain attain full size here, but seldom yield any fruit. Saffron is extensively grown. In 1820, the produce of the soil was valued at £560,000.

Manufactures and commerce.] The Majorcans manufacture a strong coarse cloth for their own use, and a considerable quantity of corded woollen stuff which is exported to Spain. They work also tapestry, blankets, and sashes, all of woollen, which are exported to Malta, Sardinia, and even America. They also make linen cloths, some of which are very fine, and coarse canvas for the Spanish mariners. Some progress has been made in the culture of the mulberry, and the rearing of silk-worms and manufacture of silk. They are also expert at inlaid work, from which they derive considerable profit; and make for the Spanish market, brooms, paniers, and baskets. A coral fishery is carried on in the bay of Alcudia during the months of July and August. The wines are excellent, particularly the Muscadell, Malvoisia, Pampot-Roda, and above all the Montona. Superior brandy is distilled, both for home consump-

tion and for commerce.—The principal exports of the island were estimated 30 years ago as follows:

	French livres.
Oils to England and Holland to the value of	11,000,000
Wines to Spain and America	685,590
Brandy to Spain and America	177,000
Oranges and lemons to France	200,000
Almonds to France	60,000
Cheese to Spain	40,000
Capers to Spain, about	7,000
Beans to Spain	40,000
	12,209,590
	or £508,733

The principal imports were grain, salt provisions, sugar, coffee, rice, snuff, cloth, silks, linens, hosiery, hardware, drugs, planks, powder, shot, &c., to the value of about 2,996,000 livres, or £124,833.

Cities and towns.] The island contains two cities, several small towns, and a number of considerable villages. The cities are Palma and Alcudia. The former, which is the cap., and the see of a bishop, is situated on a large bay between Capes Blanco and Cala Figuera, in N lat. 39° 38', E long. 2° 45', and contains a safe though small harbour. See PALMA. Alcudia, built on a peninsula of the same name between two bays, is situated on the NE coast of the island, about 2 m. from the sea. The other towns and villages are Pollenza, Alaro, Bunola, Soller, Banalbufar, Andricio, Calvia, Llumayor, Campos-San-Martial, and Manac.

Population.] The whole pop. of the island is supposed to amount to 182,000 inhabitants, of whom in 1797 about 3,000, exclusive of nuns, were ecclesiastics of various descriptions. The native inhabitants resemble the Spaniards, and particularly the Catalans, in their general appearance and manners. They are of middle stature, and clear olive complexion, having about as much Moorish blood in them as the Andalusians. People of distinction, merchants, and most persons engaged in business, speak the Castilian language; but the lower orders, and the more inland residents, use a dialect which is a strange mixture of Greek, Latin, Arabic, Catalanian, Langue-docien, and Vandal words and phrases; and have altogether much remaining about them "of the old half-African way of life." The peasants' ordinary dress consists of a cap, jacket, loose wide drawers of blue cotton tied under the knee, and sometimes a loose frock; on holidays they use the ancient Spanish costume, of a black cap, large ruff, and great hat turned up on both sides. Women of all ranks dress in the same fashion, with no other distinction than what consists in the fineness of the stuffs. Their principal article of apparel is a long dress of blue cotton resembling the African bournose. The head-dress, called *rebozello*, is neat and simple: consisting of a double handkerchief the top of which covers the head and is tied under the chin; extending over the shoulders and falling down the back half-way, the two ends are crossed and tied before. The more wealthy have necklaces of great value, with gold crosses or medallions suspended from them; and frequently also wear gold chains hanging from the corset or along the petticoat, besides watches, bracelets, and numerous rings on their fingers. When they go abroad, they use a mantle, and carry a fan and a long chaplet ornamented with a gold cross and beads. The inhabitants of M. pique themselves much on their fidelity to their sovereign, and make excellent soldiers and sailors. Petty larceny is said to be unknown amongst them. Life and property are here secure; and hospitality is universal.—*Laborde's View of Spain.*—*Saint Saviour's Travels.*—*Christmas's Shores and Islands of the Mediterranean.* Lond. 1851. 3 vols. 8vo.

MAJORI, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Principato-Citra, district and 7 m. WSW of Salerno, and on the gulf of that name. Pop. 3,700. It contains numerous churches.

MAJYRE, a town of Algiers, in the Zab territory, to the NW of Lake Melgig, and 60 m. ENE of Tuggurt.

MAKACHEVKA, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Voronej, district and 54 m. NE of Novokhopersk, and 27 m. WSW of Balachev, near the l. bank of the Khoper.

MAKAIE, a town of Senegambia, in the kingdom of Cayor, of which it is the capital, 51 m. S of St. Louis, on a river which throws itself into the Atlantic.

MAKALLA. See MACULA.

MAKANA, or **MAKANNA**, a village of Senegambia, in the kingdom of Kadijaaga, on the l. bank of the Senegal, 42 m. SE of Bakel. It occupies the site of the fort of St. Joseph. A factory was established here in 1825 by the French.

MAKANROURCHI, an island of the Kurile group, to the S of Kamtschatka, in N lat. 49° 55', 54 m. SW of Poromushiri.

MAKARIEV, a town of European Russia, in the gov. and 140 m. E of Kostroma, on the r. bank of the Unja, by which it conducts an active trade in the export of grain to the Volga. Pop. 3,000.

MAKARIEV, a town of European Russia, in the gov. of Nijni-Novgorod, on the l. bank of the Wolga, 60 m. ESE of Nijni-Novgorod. It has a pop. of about 1,500; and is celebrated for its great annual fair in the month of July, when for the space of three weeks a few wretched huts, built on a sandy desert, are replaced by thousands of shops erected with a promptitude peculiar to the Russians. Taverns, coffee-houses, a theatre, ball-rooms, a crowd of wooden buildings painted and adorned with taste, spring up. It is impossible to form an idea of the throng of people of all nations who flock to M. during this time for purposes of trade: Russians from all the provinces of the empire, Tartars, Tchuvaches, Tchermises, Calmuks, Bucharians, Georgians, Armenians, Persians, and Hindus; and, besides these, Poles, Germans, French, English, and even Americans. Notwithstanding the confusion of costumes and languages, the most perfect order prevails. The riches which are collected together in a space of less than two leagues are incalculable. The silks of Lyons and Asia, the furs of Siberia, the pearls of the East, the wines of France and Greece, the merchandise of China and Persia, are displayed close to the commonest goods and most ordinary articles.

MAKAROV, a town of Russia, in the gov. and 30 m. W of Kiev, on the Zdvij. Pop. 700.

MAKATUPA, a town in the interior of Africa, in the country of the Movizas, on the route from the cap. of the Cazembes to the Portuguese establishment of Tete.

MAKAYA, a town of Cayor, in Western Africa, on a river about 21 m. from the sea, and 60 m. S of Senegal.

MAKER, a parish in Cornwall and Devonshire, 2 m. SSW of Devonport. The church steeple is a noted landmark, standing above Hamoaze, on a hill between Mount Edgecombe and the Ramhead. Pop. in 1831, 2,637; in 1841, 2,725.

MAKERSTON, a parish in the Merse district of Roxburghshire, 3½ m. W of Kelso. Area 2,854 acres. Pop. in 1831, 326; in 1841, 355.

MAKESIN, a village of Asiatic Turkey, in the prov. of Diyarbekir, on the Khabur, 105 m. SW of Mosul.

MAKHALE', a village of Russia, in the prov. of Daghestan, on the Karatchai, 36 m. S of Derbent.

MAKHARAM, a town of Tartary, in the khanate

of Khokand, on the l. bank of the Sir, 16 m. SE of Khojend.

MAKHSA, a town of Arabia, in the prov. of Yemen, 18 m. ENE of Has.

MAKIAN, one of the Molucca islands, near the W coast of Gilolo, in N lat. $0^{\circ} 20'$. It has a conical form, and is about 18 m. in circumf.

MAKIERKA, a town of Russia, in the Don Cossacks' territory, on the l. bank of the Kalitva, 24 m. NNE of Krivorogea.

MAKIWAR, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Delhi, 21 m. NW of Sirhind, situated in the old bed of the Sutledge, which river is now $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. NW of it.

MAKKUM, a small town of Holland, in the prov. of Friesland, 10 m. SSW of Franeker, on the coast of the Zuyder-Zee. Pop. 2,000.

MAKLAR, a town of Hungary, in the com. of Kevesch, on the r. bank of the Éger, 7 m. SSE of Erlau.

MAKO, a market-town of Hungary, in the palatinate of Csanad, on the Marosch, 9 m. W by N of Csanad. It is the see of a Catholic bishop. Both the Calvinists and Greeks have churches, and the Jews have a synagogue in the town. Pop. 7,000.

MAKOLLA (PUNTA-DE-LA), a cape on the coast of Venezuela, in N lat. $12^{\circ} 5'$, W long. $70^{\circ} 21'$, forming the E entrance of the gulf of Maracaybo.

MAKONDA, a small seaport of Loango, in Africa, 40 m. NW of Loango.

MAKOV, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Podolia, 9 m. N of Kamenetz. Pop. 600.

MAKOW, a town of Poland, in the woiwodie of Plock, 40 m. N of Warsaw. Pop. 1,500.

MAKOWA, or **MUKAWWAR**, an island of the Red sea, in N lat. $20^{\circ} 44'$, E long. $37^{\circ} 20'$. It is a high sterile mass of rocky sandstone, $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. in length, and about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. broad.

MAKOWIEC, a village of Poland, in the obwodie and 10 m. NNE of Stanislawow.

MAKREN, a small town of Hedjaz, in Arabia, the residence of a sheikh.

MAKRI. See **MACRI**.

MAKUA, a people of Eastern Africa, inhabiting the country behind Mozambique. They comprise a number of powerful tribes, reaching from Melinda southward to the Zambeze. They are a strong athletic race; cherish inveterate enmity against the Portuguese; and often carry their incursions into the peninsula of Cabocelo, immediately opposite to Mozambique.

MAKUR. See **EMERALD ISLAND**.

MALA, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 9 m. SW of Grenada. There are saline springs in the vicinity.

MALA, a river of Peru, which falls into the Pacific, in S lat. $12^{\circ} 40'$.

MALA (PUNTA), a cape of New Granada, in the bay of Panama, in N lat. $5^{\circ} 28'$.

MALABAR, or **MALAYAVAR**, [*i. e.*, 'the region of Mount Malaya,'] a name applied to the W coast of the Indian peninsula, but varying greatly in its extent, according to different geographers. It is sometimes applied to the whole country from Bombay, and even from Surat, to the S extremity of the peninsula; but denotes more properly that portion of this tract which reaches from Cape Comorin to the river Chandragiri, in N lat. $12^{\circ} 27'$, including the modern subdivisions of Calicut, Cochin, and Travancore; a portion of the territory which is denominated Kerala by the Hindu geographers, and which is expressed in this article by the designation of the Malabar coast. In a still more limited sense it signifies the prov. of Malabar, the most northerly of the three last-mentioned subdivisions, otherwise named Calicut, bounded on the N by the prov. of Canara, and on the S by the rajah of Cochin's territories. The original Indian appellation is *Malayalim*, or 'the hilly country;' or, according to others, *Maliabar*, a name given to

it by the Persians, and signifying 'the country of the Malays,' whom they confounded with the natives of the coast of India. By the Arabs it is called *Beled-ul-ful-ful*, *i. e.*, 'the country of pepper.'

On the Malabar coast are situated a number of opulent trading-towns, the most celebrated of which are Mangalore, Cananore, Tellicherry, Mahie, Calicut, Panana, Cranganore, Porca, Quilone, Anjengo, and Colachi. The shelving shores afford safe navigation; and the alternate land and sea breezes, which prevail with great regularity on the coast during the fair season, are equally favourable to vessels proceeding to the N or S. The land in general presents a rich succession of cocoa-nut groves, rivers, and fruitful valleys.

Climate and Productions.] The climate along the coast is warm and moist, but healthful. The rainy season prevails from the middle of June to the middle of August; and the country, during that period, is liable to extensive inundations by the mountain-torrents. During the months of April and May the air is remarkably dry and hot; but is daily refreshed by the regular sea-breezes. Rice is the prevailing crop; but maize, millet, and several inferior kinds of grains, are raised on the drier soils. Sesamum is sown in great quantities for the purpose of making oil; and poppies for the production of opium. Sugar-cane, ginger, saffron, pepper, beans, pease, &c., are regularly cultivated. In the gardens are planted figs, oranges, lemons, pomegranates, cocoa-nut, butter-palms, &c.—Gold dust is sometimes found in the Nelambur river, and other mountain-torrents. Iron ore is procured in various places, and forges are erected for smelting it. In the hills of the southern districts, the iron ore is found in beds, veins, and detached masses, under a stratum of indurated clay, of which the greater part of these mountains consists; but the metallic matter is small, and the quality very inferior to that of Europe.—Horses are brought to the M. coast, but are very rare in the country. Buffaloes are used chiefly in cultivating the land; while the oxen are employed in drawing waggons and transporting goods. The milk of the cow is used, for the most part, in its natural state, but the women occasionally make cheese for sale to the European settlers; and the inhabitants of the Ghauts are well-acquainted with the preparation of butter, which they preserve by means of salt and aromatic herbs. Goats are reared in great numbers, and the keepers of them form a distinct caste. One species of red goat is held in great reverence as a sacred animal, and necessary appendage to the principal festivals. Sheep are extremely rare on the M. coast; and the swine, which are found chiefly near the sea, and fed on pilchards, do not afford a wholesome food. The dogs are of a large size, and capable of being trained to hunting. Elephants are occasionally seen among the forests of the Ghauts in large herds, and are taken in pits covered over with green boughs. Among the same mountainous and woody tracts are found the urus, wild boar, bear, tiger, large flying squirrel, pole-cat, deer, antelope, bezoar goat, civet-cat, ichneumon, ape, jackal, and bats as large as chickens. Besides the common domestic poultry, turkeys and ducks, there are great flocks of peacocks, which occasion great damage to the gardens. The most prevailing of the wild feathered tribes are vultures, falcons, sparrow-hawks, ravens, golden thrush, parrots of innumerable varieties, blackbirds, wood-pigeons, cranes in swarms, and those singular birds resembling gross-beaks, about the size of the European sparrow, which suspend their long nests, with their three apartments, from the extremities of the most slender branches.—Among the amphibious classes, those most commonly

seen on the M. coast are crocodiles, lizards, and otters. The sea-swine, sword-fish, hippocampus or sea-horse, salmon, sea-bream, oil-fish, roach, sole, tench, pike, and mackerel, are all caught on the coast. Pilchards are taken in such immense quantities that they are often used for feeding hogs, ducks, and dogs, or even mixed with manure for the cocoa-nut trees. Oysters are very plentiful near Cochin and Collam, and are procured by divers in the same manner as the pearl-mussel. Tortoises are found on the coast in many places, and of a considerable size, sometimes weighing 40 lbs.; but the natives do not eat their flesh. The most common serpent is the coluber naja, the cobra-de-capello of the Portuguese. There are several other poisonous snakes, especially the ringed snake, the amphisbæna, and the rudhiramandali, whose bite decomposes the blood. The boa constrictor, of a dark brown colour, is described as sometimes attaining here 30 or 40 ft. in length.

Trade and commerce.] The foreign trade of the coast of M. is confined, with a few exceptions, to Bombay, Gujerat, and the Persian gulf. The exports consist chiefly of corn, cocoa-nuts, timber, rice, ghee, ginger, cardamums, pepper, sandal-wood, saparwood, turmeric, arrow-root, betel-nut, iron, piece-goods, &c. The imports consist of alum, asafetida, rice, sugar, cotton, piece-goods, shawls, broad-cloth, and nankeen.

Population.] The pop. of the Malabar coast has been variously estimated, according to the extent of country included under that appellation, but is universally allowed to be very considerable in proportion to its cultivated surface. Bartolomeo calculated that there were above 2,000,000 of inhabitants between Cape Illi and Tovala. The whole line of country along the M. coast, besides being bounded by the sea on the W, and the Western Ghats on the E, is much intersected by rivers from the mountains; and thus presents so great obstacles to invaders, that it was never subjected to any Mahomedan power till attacked by Hyder Ali in 1766. The original manners and customs of the Hindus have consequently been preserved much purer on this coast than most other parts of India. The principal castes are Brahmins, or Nam-buries; Nairs of various denominations; Tivis, or Tiars; and Puleahs, or Poliahs. The Brahmins are the most ignorant and the least tolerant of any in India. The Nairs are the pure Sudra class of Malabar, and pretend to be soldiers by birth, but are of various ranks and professions. Their peculiar object of worship is Vishnu; but they also wear the mark of Seva or Mahadeva. Each Nair nominally marries and partly supports one wife, who resides in the house of her parents or of her brothers, and is at liberty to cohabit with any person whom she chooses of an equal or higher rank with herself. She has the power of nominating the father of every child, who is thereby bound to provide for its support; but no Nair either knows his real parent, or considers his children as his heirs. His mother, or his eldest sister, takes the charge of his own household; and his property at his decease is divided among the children of his sisters. The Tivis, or Tiars, are generally cultivators, and form the great body of the Hindu population on the Malabar coast. They are a well-shaped people, of a middle stature, and date-coloured complexion. The Poliahs, or Puleahs, are an abject miserable race, attached as bondmen to the soil, and frequently called *churnum* or slaves. They possess neither houses nor lands, and are in a manner banished from society. But even below these are the Pariahs, whose touch would pollute the lowest of the Poliar race, and who are considered as occupying the utmost limit of impurity. The Moplahs, or Moplays, who constitute about one-fourth part of the inhabitants of the Malabar coast, are Mahomedans, descended from Moors and Arabs, who have settled in the country and married Malabar women. They are the principal merchants in the country, both for foreign and home trade; and many of them are proprietors of trading-vessels, which are navigated by Mahomedans, and make voyages to the Persian and Arabian gulfs, exchanging pepper, cassia, cardamum, cotton cloth, coir-rope, &c., for coffee, drugs, dates, and dried fruits. On the coast of M. are numerous communities of Jews, amounting, at the lowest calculation, to 30,000. They are divided into two distinct classes, namely, the ancient or Black Jews, and the Jerusalem or White Jews. The former, the Black Jews, are satisfactorily ascertained to have established themselves on the W coast of India, and in other eastern countries, long before the Christian era; but they have in general assimilated themselves so much to the custom of the places in which they reside, that they are sometimes scarcely recognisable as the descendants of Abraham. They are held in great contempt by the White Jews as a degenerate race; but, from their inland residence, they possess a greater number of ancient historical manuscripts than their white brethren on the coast, whose maritime situation has exposed their community to more frequent revolutions. In one of the synagogues of these

Black Jews, in the interior of Malabar, there was found an old copy of their law, written on a roll of leather about 50 ft. in length, made of goat-skins dyed red. The White Jews reside chiefly at a village called Jews' town, near the city of Cochin, and are supposed to be the descendants of various colonies who sought a refuge on the coast of Malabar after the destruction of the city of Jerusalem. At a very early period the Christian religion also made considerable progress on the M. coast. The most ancient Christian community in M. are the St. Thomé or Jacobite Christians. The former name is derived from their first bishop, Mar Thomé, which is now the official designation of every successive metropolitan; the latter from the Apostle James, whose liturgy they profess to use. It has been commonly supposed that they had been driven from their own country during the persecution of Nestorius, whose opinions they were said to hold; but they appear to have had an earlier origin, and consider themselves as the descendants of the flock established by the Apostle Thomas in the East. Their designation is 'the Syrian Christians, or 'the Syrian Church of Malaya'; and they acknowledge the patriarch of Antioch as their superior or head. They chiefly occupy the interior of the country NE from Quilon, along the foot of the Ghats, and are calculated to amount to 70,000 or 80,000. Their churches are of the Sarracenic architecture, and bear some resemblance to the old parish-churches in England. They have sloping roofs, pointed-arch windows, and buttresses supporting the walls. They possess many beautiful manuscripts, and several very ancient copies of the Scriptures in the character called the Estrangelo-Syriac. They have no images in their churches, and their clergy are allowed to marry. They are a fairer race than the other natives of M., and are chiefly employed as husbandmen and artisans. There are, besides the religious class now described, Syrian Roman Catholics, who were constrained to join the Romish church, but are permitted, by a dispensation from the Pope, to perform the services of the Catholic ritual in the Syro-Chaldaic language. There are also a few Christians of the Latin church, in the Portuguese settlement of Goa, whose communion is or was governed by three ecclesiastical chiefs, namely, the archbishop of Cranganore, the bishop of Cochin, and the bishop of Verapoly. The whole number of Christians of all denominations, independent of the Dutch Protestants in Cochin, is estimated to exceed 200,000.—The general dress of the natives of M. consists of a cotton cloth tied loosely round the waist, and reaching below the knee. Some of them wear a turban, but others merely tie the hair on the back of the head, and throw a loose piece of muslin over it. Most of the men wear in their girdle a knife and a steel pen; with which last-mentioned instrument they write their accounts and letters on palmyra leaves called *olas*. The Brahmins are always distinguished by the sacred cord on the left shoulder. The dress of the Malabar women is very similar to that of the men: their only drapery is a loose piece of muslin worn round the waist, but leaving the bosom uncovered. Their black glossy hair, tied in a knot on the top of the head, is copiously anointed with cocoa-nut-oil, and perfumed with the essence of sandal wood, &c.; and their ears, loaded with rings and heavy jewels, reach almost to their shoulders. The Christians dress like the other natives, except that their women cover their bosoms. The Moplah ladies are a complete contrast in their appearance to the other females, muffling themselves up in a covering of thick cotton-cloth, and always retiring upon the approach of a stranger. The poorer classes live principally on rice, salt fish, and a coarse but wholesome and nourishing sugar called *jagher*, made from the cocoa-tree. The houses of the Nairs, and higher castes, are distinguished by their neatness and cleanness; and are generally built of teak-wood, in gardens surrounded by trees, and provided each with their own well. The huts of the poorer inhabitants are constructed of mud, or of the branches of the cocoa-nut tree interwoven with each other, and covered with leaves of the same tree, or with rushes or straw. A bed-frame covered with a mat, a kettle for boiling their food, a few flat dishes of brass or copper, an iron lamp, suspended by a chain from the roof, and a wooden mortar for pounding the rice, constitute the greater part of their furniture.—The implements of husbandry, and modes of agriculture, are of the simplest kind; but the fertility of the soil supplies the want of tillage and skill. The principal labour of the cultivator is to devise proper means for watering the fields by means of channels from the rivers and reservoirs.

Languages.] From Cape Comorin to Mount Dili, the Malayalam or Proper Malabar is the universal language; but the Laccadive and Maldivé islands have a dialect peculiar to themselves. From Mount Dili to the neighbourhood of Goa, the Tuluvi is the language of Lower Canara. In the country around Goa, a corrupt mixture of the Canara, Tuluvi, and Mahratta languages prevails. From Goa, nearly as far N as Surat, including Bombay, Salsette, and Karanja, the language is called Kokani, a dialect of the Mahratta, with a number of foreign words intermixed. From the S border of Surat to the Rum, the Guzratti language is the popular tongue; but in all the great cities, as Surat, Ahmedabad,

Cambag, &c., the number of Mahomedans who use the Hindostani language is very great.—*Bartolomeo's Voyage to the East Indies*.—*Forbes' Oriental Memoirs*.—*Asiatic Researches*.—*Hamilton's East India Gazetteer*.

MALABAR (CAPE), a narrow strip of land projecting from the SE part of Cape Cod, in Massachusetts, U. S., in N lat. $41^{\circ} 33'$.

MALABAR POINT, a remarkable promontory on the island of Bombay, near which there is a celebrated temple, an object of Hindu pilgrimage, and a rock containing a fissure, by passing through which the superstitious believe they are purified from former sins. The neighbouring village is of course inhabited by a number of Brahmins.

MALABAR (PROVINCE OF), a district of peninsular Hindostan, bounded on the N by the prov. of Canara; on the E by the Western Ghats, separating it from Coorg and Mysore; on the SE by Coimbatore; on the S by Cochin; and on the W by the sea. It is situated between $10^{\circ} 12'$ and $12^{\circ} 15'$ N lat., and between $75^{\circ} 10'$ and $76^{\circ} 50'$ E long.; and may be estimated at 155 m. in length, by 35 m. in average breadth. Its superficial area is 6,262 sq. m. The principal rivers are the Cochin, which is navigable by vessels drawing 15 ft.; the Beypur, which is generally navigable to Ariacode, a distance of 25 m., and during the rains to Nelambur, a distance of 44 m.; the Baliapatam, the Ponany, the Durmapatam, and the Caveri. The portion of this prov. which stretches along the coast, and about 3 m. inland, is a poor sandy soil, sometimes rising into low hills, and well-adapted for the growth of the cocoa-nut tree. The more eastern division consists chiefly of low hills, with steep sides and level summits, separated by narrow valleys. The summits of these hills are rocky and barren, but the sides are more productive, and frequently formed into terraces for the purposes of cultivation. The valleys are extremely fertile, and have generally a rivulet flowing through them, which carries off the superfluous water. Numerous inlets of the sea intersect these lines of country, and often run a great way parallel to the coast, receiving the mountain-streams, and communicating with the ocean by narrow and shallow channels. In some places the country beyond the low hills on the coast is overflowed in the rainy season, and, upon becoming dry, affords a favourable soil for the culture of particular kinds of rice. The teak-tree grows most abundantly about Manarghaut, and in the valley of Ernaad; but is generally too remote from any navigable river to be conveyed to the seacoast. The palm flourishes luxuriantly around Palighant, and the jagheri or spirit extracted from it, is prepared in great quantities and at a low rate. The few sandal-trees in the prov. are totally devoid of smell; the wood of that name exported from M. is brought from the eastern side of the Ghats. The principal article of European export is black pepper; and about five-eighths of the whole produce is usually carried direct to Europe, or to Bombay and China. About 788 sq. m. are under rice-cultivation, and 120 sq. m. are occupied with gardens, and enclosures of cocoa-nut, areca, and jack-trees.—The number of inhabitants in 1802 was returned at 465,594; in 1836 at 1,140,916, of whom about 282,027 are Mahomedans. When the prov. was invaded by Hyder Ali in 1766, vast sums were extorted from them by the military officers of the conqueror as well as by the Canarese Brahmins, whom he placed over the revenue department. The greater part of the lands was at this period in the immediate possession of the Nairs. Most of the rajahs and Nairs were compelled by the persecutions of their Mahomedan rulers to seek a refuge in other countries, and

the authority which they had possessed was transferred to the Moplahs. On the breaking out of war between the British government in India and Tippu, in 1790, these exiled chiefs, who were leading a predatory life in the jungles, or residing in the prov. of Travancore, were allowed to join the British army, and upon the termination of the war were reinstated in their possessions, with an obligation to account for the revenues. Failing, however, in their engagements, and exercising an oppressive mode of government, they were deprived of all authority, and allowed one-fifth of their country's revenue to support their dignity; but becoming, nevertheless, refractory and rebellious, the prov. was added to the territories of the Madras presidency, and committed to the management of a military officer, assisted by three subordinate collectors. Since this arrangement, a great improvement has taken place in the state of the prov., both as to its tranquillity and opulence. In 1807, the revenue, raised without difficulty, and produced by indirect taxation, amounted to $6\frac{1}{2}$ lacs of star pagodas; in 1838 it amounted to 31,31,621 rupees, or £310,296.

MALABRIGO, a port of Peru, in S lat. $7^{\circ} 48'$. It is insecure, but preferable to that of Huanchaco, a little to the S of it.—Also a small river of the prov. of Buenos Ayres, which falls into the Plata.

MALACCA, a settlement belonging to Great Britain, in the Malay peninsula, extending 40 m. along the E side of the straits of Malacca, between Cape Rachado in the state of Salangor, on the N, and the river of Muar on the S, which separates it from the state of Johore; and having the Rambow and Johole territory on the E. Its breadth inland does not exceed 30 m. Including the state of Nanning, the surface consists of groups and ranges of hills, in which granite and allied Plutonic rocks are largely developed, and long and narrow alluvial valleys. Its loftiest mountain is Gunong-Ledang or Mount Ophir. Alt. 5,600 ft. [*Newbold*], 4,320 ft. [*Thomson*]. The physical geography of this district is treated under the article **MALAY PENINSULA**. For the following notices of the history and present condition of M., we are indebted to a paper by Mr. Blundell in the *Journal of the Indian Archipelago*, published in Nov. 1848.

[*History*.] The earliest notice of M. is in the *Navigation and Voyages of Lewis Wertenamus of Rome, in the year 1508*. "Sailing westward towards the city of Malacca, we arrived," he says, "in 8 days' sailing. Not far from this city is a famous river named Gaza, the largest I ever saw, containing 25 m. in breadth. On the other side is seen a very great island called Sumatra, and is of old writers named Taprobina. When we came to the city of Malacca—which some call Meleka—we were incontinent commanded to come to the sultan, being a Mahomedan and subject to the great sultan of China, and payeth him tribute, of which tribute the cause is, that more than 80 years ago that city was builded by the sultan of China for none other cause than only for the commodity of the haven, being doubtless one of the fairest in that ocean. The region is not every where fruitful, yet hath it sufficient of wheat and flesh, and but little wood. They have plenty of fowls as in Calicut, but the Popenjays are much finer. There is also found sandallum and tin, likewise elephants, horses, sheep, kyne, pardilles, bufflos, peacocks, and many other beasts and fowls. They have but few fruits. The people are of blackish ashe colour. They have very large foreheads, round eyes, and flat noses. It is dangerous there to go abroad in the night, the inhabitants are so given to rob and murder." Caesar Fredrick, under date 1564, writes thus: "Malacca is a city of marvellous great trade of all kinds of merchandise, which come from divers parts, because that all the ships that sail in these seas, both great and small, are bound to touch at M. to pay their customs there, although they unlade nothing at all, as we do at Elsinor; and if by night they escape away and pay not their custom, then they fall into a greater danger after, for if they come into the Indies and have not the seal of M. they pay double custom." Newdell, in 1662, says: "The capital city is likewise called Malacca, being the same in former times called Jakola. It lies under $2^{\circ} 30'$, in a bay at the ascent of a hill, on the W side of the river Muar, which having its rise deep in the country, divides the castle from the city, and washing its walls, falls with a rapid current into the sea. Cross this river is a strong bridge built of stone, with several arches. It is very populous. The king of Johore besieged

ed the city in 1606, with 60,000 men, the Portuguese having maintained themselves there till 1649, when the Dutch, after a siege of four months, made themselves masters of it, after the Portuguese had been in possession 130 years. The foundation of M. was laid about 250 years before the arrival of the Portuguese in India. The harbour of M. is one of the finest in all the Indies, being navigable at all the seasons of the year, a convenience belonging scarce to any other in the Indies. Whilst the Portuguese were in possession of it, this city was very famous for its traffic, and riches in gold, precious stones, and all other rarities of the Indies, M. being the key of China and Japan trade, and of the Molucca islands and Sunda. In short, M. was the richest city in the Indies, next to Goa and Ormus. The Portuguese used to take 10 per cent. custom of all ships passing that way, whereby they got vast riches, but the Dutch East India company has abolished this, looking upon it as an unreasonable imposition, and are contented to traffic there. M. is a country producing but very little itself, but must be looked upon as the staple of the Indies." The Portuguese rule seems to have been confined within a very small circle round their fort, nor do we hear of any attempt being ever made by them to extend their dominions. In 1640, the Dutch, as allies of the Malays of Johore, drove the Portuguese out of M., and retained possession of it themselves. Towards the end of the 17th cent. it appears to have revived very considerably, and it continued to prove a valuable settlement to the Dutch till about the period of our establishment in Pinang, when, of course, a large portion of the trade that had hitherto resorted to M. was attracted to the new English settlement. The establishment of Singapore soon drew off what little trade remained, since which M. has gradually fallen into the lowest depths of neglect and insignificance; so much so, that soon after it came into our possession it was seriously proposed to abandon it, and remove the inhabitants to Pinang; and, in our own time, it has been said that a similar measure has been advocated in favour of Singapore; but leaving aside the wanton cruelty of such an act, those who may have advocated it evinced their own great ignorance of the advantages of such a position as M. In 1825, after several shifts between Dutch and English, M. was finally incorporated by treaty with the British dominions in the East, since which her decline has been uninterrupted, and her history a mere record of that decline, with the episode of what was called the Naning war. On the 1st of September 1851, M., which had hitherto, in common with the other divisions of the Straits government, been administered as a dependency of the local government of Bengal, was erected, along with Prince of Wales's Island and Singapore, into a separate presidency. See article SINGAPORE.

Revenue.] The earliest account of the revenue and expenditure of M. is given in a note in the voyages of Stavovinus, from which the following is an extract: "Governor Messel stated the charges of M. in his time at 102,000 florins, and the revenue at 89,000 fl. (about 90,000 and 78,000 rupees). In 1779, however, the former amounted to 113,000 fl. (99,000 rs.), and the latter to 162,000 fl. (142,000 rs.), leaving a balance of 49,000 fl. (43,000 rs.). This revenue proceeds from duties on imports and exports, a great trade being carried on here by the Indians and free European merchants of all nations, and from the profits on goods sold by the company. Of the export duty of 6 per cent., one-fourth is allowed as perquisites to the company's servants, of which the governor has 40, the second in command 15, and the rest is distributed in different proportions to the inferior officers. The governor has also an allowance of 1 guilder per picul on all the tin collected. A large quantity of this article—300,000 or 400,000 lbs.—is purchased here every year, at about 56s. per cwt., which is generally disposed of in India. In 1778, however, 100,000 lbs. were sold in Holland at 74s. per cwt. The territorial extent of this government is not great. It is confined to the city of M. and the neighbouring small prov. of Perah, where the company have a fort for protecting the collection of tin which is dug there." Considering that about 1779 were probably the palmiest days of M., when she had no rival in the straits, this amount of revenue seems very inconsiderable. Assuming the above statement to be correct, and following those given by Newbold, it may be interesting to see at a glance the various fortunes of the M. exchequer:

	Revenue.	Expenditure.	
1779	142,000 dol.	99,000 dol.	Dutch gov.
1807	182,000	173,000	English gov.
1818	165,000	158,000	Do.

1821	154,000	unknown	Dutch gov.
1831	48,000	164,000	English gov.
1847	73,000	141,000	Do.

The present revenue of M. consists almost wholly of what are called excise-farms, which are nothing more than the monopoly of the retail of opium, arrack, and serree leaf. The lands, which ought to yield something to the exchequer, have for the last 20 years proved a dead loss on our hands; but of late the duty derived from the collection of tin has tended to place the balance of the land revenue account on the right side. The following is an abstract of the revenue for 1847:

Excise farms,	82,956 dol.
Land revenue,	2,660
Tin duty,	10,802
Court fees,	5,431
Sundries,	1,280
	73,129

To the above sum must be added the amount collected during the year on account of assessment on houses, lands, horses, carriages, which though nominally kept distinct, under the title of a municipal fund, must be considered as a portion of the government revenue, for it is disbursed by government officers. The amount for 1847 was 15,820 dol., which, added to the other items of revenue, gives a grand total of 88,949 dol. The amount given in the preceding statement, Mr. Blundell adds, as that of the expenditure of M. during the past year is a fictitious sum. It does not include the expense either of the military or of the convicts; while it does include portions of the pay of the governor, the recorder, and the expenses of two steam-vessels, none of which are actually drawn from the M. treasury. Neither does this statement include the sums paid by the assessment fund. The result of these various inclusions and exclusions will give the real expenditure of M. during the past year as follows:

General,	57,000 dol.
Judicial and police,	30,000
Military,	47,000
Marine,	6,000
Land redemption and pensions,	20,500
Convict department,	8,500
	169,000

To this must be added the following nominal charges, that is, expenses debited to M., but not actually disbursed by the local treasury:

Military charges paid at Madras,	20,000 dol.
Salaries of governor, recorder and their establishments,	34,000
Expenses of two steamers attached to the straits,	16,000
	70,000
Making a total of	239,000

This certainly tells heavily against M.; but it may be doubtful how far the latter nominal charges can justly be made against her to such an extent, considering the very disproportionate share she obtains of the services of either functionaries or steamers compared with the other settlements.

Lands.] The subject of land-tenures and revenue in M. is one of very considerable complication. During the period of the Dutch possession, M. was considered a mere outpost of the supreme colonial government in Java, for securing Dutch supremacy and monopoly in the straits; and not only was agriculture discouraged, but it was absolutely prevented. Land consequently was of little or no value, and it seems to have been recklessly granted away by the Dutch local government to all applicants for it. In 1825, when we finally assumed possession of the place, it was found that the whole of the lands of the interior had been granted to private individuals, and not the lands alone but the right of levying the customary Malayan tax on them. That tax is 10 per

cent. upon produce of every description obtained from the land. A proclamation issued by the Dutch government in 1819, referring to one in 1773, which expressly interdicts and prohibits proprietors from levying more than one-tenth of the produce from their tenants, led the English governor, Mr. Fullarton, to conclude that the government of the day gave up to the proprietors, not the absolute right or ownership over the land, but only the government right over it, that is, the tax of one-tenth of the produce; and he accordingly determined on negotiating with these proprietors for the re-transfer to the government of this right of levying one-tenth of the produce from the tenant. During the year 1828 nearly the whole of the lands were thus redeemed at a total cost of 17,354 rs. per annum. The transfer of the several estates to the government having been duly effected, the next step was to endeavour to realize from them an amount of revenue equal to that engaged to be paid to the late proprietors; but it was soon found that of this there was little or no chance. Toll-houses were erected in different parts of the country to intercept all produce as it was carried to market, and a large establishment was entertained for the collection of the tenths; but the result was always far below the sum required to make good the payment to the proprietors. In 1835-6, according to Newbold, the receipts were 10,983 rs., collected at an expense of 4,257 rs.; and he farther shows that up to that period the ceded lands had occasioned on an average a dead loss to the state of upwards of 10,000 rs. annually. About this time Mr. Young of the Bengal civil service was appointed a commissioner to examine into and report on the subject of the lands generally throughout the Straits settlements. Under his management for the two years 1846-7 and 1847-8, the nominal sum engaged to be paid on the commuted lands was 14,437 rs., while the actual receipt was only 3,560 rs. "How far this dead loss may be considered unavoidable, or to arise from mismanagement of some kind, may be judged of," says Mr. Blundell, "from the following facts. The last census gives a pop. exceeding 60,000, and the last returns give an import of 2,500 coyans of rice. Now 60,000 souls, at a moderate calculation, will consume 5,000,000 gantangs of rice per annum, from which deduct the import (2,500 coyans or 2,000,000 gantangs) gives a local produce of 3,000,000 gantangs of rice, equal in value to a lac and a half of dollars. A fair levy of the tenth on this produce, without including all other kinds of produce, ought to yield something far beyond the present nominal land revenue of M." M. is estimated to comprise a little under 1,000 sq. m., say 600,000 acres. Of these probably not more than 30,000 acres are under cultivation at present; and allowing for roads, rivers, &c., there are some 500,000 acres of first-rate land available to the agriculturist. Of the fertility of the land of M. no one can doubt who has travelled into the interior, nor of its admirable adaptation for every species of tropical cultivation. The climate is noted as being one of the most salubrious in India, and labour is easily procurable. It is indeed surprising that, under all these favourable circumstances, M. should have continued so completely unknown, till lately, when some sugar planters visited the country, and were fully impressed with the great advantages it possesses for that cultivation. There is no description of tropical cultivation that does not afford every prospect of success to the agriculturist in M. Of the capability of the land for sugar-cultivation a high opinion has been recorded by competent judges. The coffee grown by the natives in various parts, for their own consumption—in very small quantities, it is true, for they are no great consumers of the berry—affords

ample proof of what would probably be the result of coffee-cultivation on a more extended scale. Spices cannot but succeed admirably. They have succeeded in Penang and Singapore, while M., so far from falling short in the adaptation of its land for this cultivation, is probably superior to both. Cocoa-nut trees thrive most luxuriantly, not only on the sea face, but to a far distance inland, and this without what may be called cultivation; that is, the nut is planted and left to grow without further care or attention. Plantations of this kind may be pointed out where trees of 4 or 5 years are in bearing, offering to a small capitalist, who would really cultivate the tree, an almost certain profitable return after a few years. Yet, with all these natural advantages, M. to this day remains nearly as much unknown as the interior of an African settlement.

Tin. M. and the adjacent Malayan states have always been famed for the quantity of tin found in them, but it is only of late years that much has been found within what are now the limits of the British possessions. Some fortunate discoveries of rich localities have given an impetus to the mining speculations which now employ several thousands of Chinese, and tend greatly to the prosperity of the place. As before mentioned, the interior of M. is a succession of undulations,—of low lands mostly turned into rice-fields, separated by gently rising, what are called garden-lands. These low lands, or valleys, have every appearance of being the beds of former, it may be antediluvian streams, leading into or from some mighty river. It is in these apparent beds of streams, and in them only, that the tin is found, all on one apparent level, but of course in some parts, at a greater depth than in others from the present surface, giving rise to the impression that the whole must have been washed down from some mountainous tin locality in former ages, and deposited in these beds. Some of these workings are so rich as to give one very much the idea of shovelling out dollars from a wide excavation in the ground. It is almost wholly tin, the washing it undergoes probably not carrying off more than one-fifth of the mass. Throughout the settlement there are now about a couple of hundred of these tin-workings in full operation, giving employment to some 6,000 or 7,000 Chinese labourers, and the number is on the increase. The quantity of tin exported from M. during 1847 was 16,243 piculs, while during nine months of 1848, from January to the end of September, the quantity exported was 17,257 piculs. The revenue derived from tin is now becoming considerable. All the neighbouring states are more or less rich in tin. The beds of ancient streams, if such they be, appear to intersect the peninsula in all directions. Pérath and Kálatán yield large quantities of the ore, and probably Johore would do the same, were the search and working duly encouraged there.

Trade. About the middle and latter end of the last cent., M. was still a place of great commercial importance, being the only European settlement in the Straits, and the sole depot for the produce of the Malayan states and islands; but towards the close of the cent. the establishment of Pinang drew off the trade to the N end of the Straits, and thirty years afterwards the more favourable position of Singapore completed her commercial downfall. She is no longer a depot of trade, and her imports are wholly confined to articles required for the consumption of the pop. The returns of M. trade exhibit for the year 1847-48:

Imports,	1,638,478
Exports,	1,591,429

The imports consisted chiefly of rice from Acheen and Singapore, with opium and piece-goods from the latter place, and tin from the adjacent Malayan states. The exports consist of tin and treasure to Singapore, opium and piece-goods to the adjacent Malayan states. But besides this small maritime trade, M. has a constant trading intercourse with all the surrounding petty Malayan states, of which no returns are furnished, nor indeed would it be practicable to obtain them with any degree of correctness. She may be said to feed the people of these states, for it is from M. that their supplies of rice are chiefly obtained in barter for tin, gutta-percha, and other inferior articles. In 1828, Mr. Fullarton, the then governor of the straits, contemplated making M. the capital of the Straits settlements. He gave his reasons for such a measure as follows: "In

the first place, it is the ancient seat of European government, has been so for more than 200 years, as such it is known and respected by all the surrounding Malay states, of which indeed it is the capital. The salubrity of its climate has long been established. It is more centrally situated, within two days' sail of Singapore, and four of Penang. In the way of supplies to troops, &c., it commands infinitely greater resources than either of the others, particularly for Europeans, and is admirably calculated for the central station and depot for whatever force it may be determined to collect together for the defence of the whole. The fortifications are indeed destroyed, but in this respect it is only on a footing of the other settlements. At Singapore none have yet been erected, and those at Penang are worse than useless. Supposing it advisable to establish one of the stations as a place of strength and depot for troops and stores, the local position of Malacca is infinitely more favourable than either of the others. Being on the continent it commands an interior, and owing to the shoal water no ship can approach so as to bring its guns to bear on any works on shore. It possesses, moreover, what none of the others can be said to possess—an indigenous and attached pop. In a political point of view, it is conveniently situated for maintaining such a degree of influence over all the Malay states as would prevent their falling under Siamese dominion, and it is besides near enough to the S end of the Straits, to watch the proceedings of the Netherlands government." To these considerations, Mr. Blundell adds: "Suppose, in fact, that to happen to Singapore which has already happened to M.,—the entire withdrawal of her trade,—what would then become of her? In a very few years she would be a perfect ruin, abandoned altogether perhaps; while M. under similar circumstances, notwithstanding the neglect she has suffered, has, since the withdrawal of her trade, doubled her pop., and probably more than quintupled her agricultural produce. In 1828, according to Newbold, the pop. of M. was 34,000; the quantity of grain (paddy) reaped was estimated at 691,000 gantangs; and the quantity imported at about 4,500 coysans. In 1848, the pop. was 60,000, and the import much the same as in 1828. Consequently, the increase of production during these 20 years has been sufficient to support a pop. of 30,000 souls." "It must be borne in mind," he adds, "that M. has the prestige of antiquity attached to her; that her well-authenticated annals reach back several centuries, during which they record noble feats of arms both native and European, and a degree of commercial splendour and magnificence rivalling that of Tyre or Venice; that her very name is held in veneration by the Malays, who look to M. as the chief seat of their literature, and the chief source of their laws and customs; and that such is the attachment of the Malay to all that is ancient, either in name or family, that the very word *Malacca* has a peculiarly attractive sound to him. The consequence is, that not only what may be called the indigenous pop., but the immigrants from the surrounding states, look to M. as, in some measure, their mother-country, and are far from considering themselves as strangers when settled in it. All these circumstances, combined with the undisputed paramount power of the British government in these parts, tend to give an influence to the possession of M. which, judiciously exerted, ought to prove instrumental in the gradual improvement and civilization of the states of the Peninsula."

MALACCA, a town the origin and early history of which has been briefly sketched in the preceding article, situated on the SW coast of the Malay peninsula, in 2° 11' N lat., and 102° 16' E long. When taken

by the Portuguese in 1509, it is said to have extended along the shore about 3 m.; and to have been divided by a river into two parts joined by a bridge. It had a mosque and a palace built of stone, but the other houses were of wood. Its fortifications have been suffered to fall completely into decay. The town is situated close to the shore. A small fort, which formerly commanded the landing-place, but is now of little service, is divided from the town by a shallow little brook which at high water gives access to boats, and over which is a draw-bridge; and within its walls is the residence of the governor, and of most of the British inhabitants. On the top of a small hill, in the middle of the fort, are the ruins of an old Portuguese church, in front of which is now a signal-station and lighthouse. On the opposite side of this hill, is the old stadthouse, built of brick in the substantial style of the old Dutch architecture. Open spaces of grass shaded by fine old trees, with European houses around them, form the central part of the town, which is surrounded by streets and lanes of native houses. The town itself is neither large nor handsome. The streets are narrow, and the roads sandy. The best houses are large and commodious, built with thin walls of brick or stone. The lower floors are paved with square bricks, and not matted; but the upper floors are made of boards, and the sloping roofs covered with pantiles. The windows are of rattan, with shutters which fold back against the wall. The houses of the poorer classes are constructed of wood, and thatched with the leaves of the cocoa-nut, while some of the poorest live in huts of bamboo and palm leaves. Many Chinese houses of the better class are ornamented with grotesque carving, painting, and gilding. The principal inhabitants have garden-houses a mile or two from the town, which they visit in the morning and evening; and, besides these, have also country-seats about 20 m. inland, to which they retire in the fruit-season to enjoy the produce of their orchards. There are few British among the inhabitants, except those who are employed in the service of government, and only a few Dutch who are natives of Holland; but the descendants of Europeans, especially of the Portuguese, are numerous. The Malay pop. is considerable; and the number of Chinese in the town and suburbs is estimated at 10,000. The Chinese are the principal mechanics in the place; the Malays are too indolent to practise any laborious arts, and living is so cheap that it is difficult to induce them to labour with any degree of regularity. They are also the most industrious cultivators of the ground; and have many plantations of maize, sugar-cane, and culinary vegetables in the suburbs. The principal manufactures are arms, cutlery, coarse cloth worn by the Malays, and cordage made sometimes of the cocoa-nut fibres, but most commonly of the cane.—The trade of M. is very trifling, having been superseded by that of Penang, both as a place of commerce and of refreshment. European and Chinese articles bear nearly the same price as they do in Bengal. The port is perfectly free, there being no customs, tolls, or duties; and supplies of poultry, fish, vegetables, and fruit are easily procurable. The export trade formerly consisted of all the produce of the Straits and eastern ports, such as tin, pepper, beche-de-mer, sago, rattans, canes, elephants' teeth, and gold dust. At present the chief exports are some 20,000 piculs of tin, and the walking-canes which bear the name of the place. The country-ships from Calcutta to the Malay coast, used to bring opium, piece-goods, silks, and dollars. The present imports are nearly confined to rice from Aracan, and various articles from China. During the Dutch government, the opium was bought on their East India company's

account by the governor, who, with the fiscal and skahbunder, were the principal merchants. Large ships cannot approach nearer than 3 or 4 m. At low water, the sands are bare a mile from shore. The roads in the vicinity of the town are good, and finely macadamized with a ferruginous clay which hardens on exposure to the air. The Dutch laws were administered by a fiscal, who acted as judge both in civil and criminal cases; but in causes of importance a jury of 7 persons was empanelled, and the proceedings of the court submitted to the inspection of the governor. Under British regime, all the native chiefs have been deprived of their feudal authority; and justice is chiefly administered by a few European magistrates, by whom a court-of-session is held occasionally. There is a Portuguese church, with two or three priests, in M.; and an English school, kept by a native of Bengal; but the opulent Dutch residents send their children to be educated in Calcutta. The garrison consists of a battalion of Bengal sepoy, and a company of Bengal native artillery. Among the curiosities of M. may be noticed the Chinese burying-ground, which covers a large hill about 2 m. from the town. The graves are lined and arched with brick, and a small space around each is enclosed by a wall about half-a-yard high. A Protestant mission was commenced in M. in 1815 by the late Dr. Milne, who immediately established a Chinese school here, and brought from Canton a Chinese teacher and printers. In 1818, Dr. Morrison founded an Anglo-Chinese college here, which has since been removed to Singapore. The Portuguese support a few schools; and the London Missionary society has several in operation.

MALACCA PASSAGE, a channel of the Eastern seas, between Pulo-Wai and the coast of Sumatra, about 13 m. long.

MALACCA (STRAITS OF), the narrow sea between the island of Sumatra on the SW, and the Malay peninsula on the NE, extending from the equinoctial line to the 6th parallel of N lat. It has a total length of about 500 m., with a breadth varying from 25 to 200 m. During the NE monsoon, which ordinarily blows from November to March, the weather is generally settled in the straits, and N and NE winds prevail, particularly on the coast of the peninsula, but are not of great strength save towards the N end of the straits. Breezes usually blow from the peninsular shore at night. The equable character of this season is attributable to the monsoon being broken by the mountains of the peninsula, which stretch transversely to its direction. During the SW monsoon land and sea breezes generally prevail in the vicinity of the coasts, and an equable climate is experienced. The Sumatra side of the straits, and the S portion of the peninsula, at night are exposed to occasional sudden squalls from the SW, accompanied by lightning and heavy rain, called 'Sumatras.' 'North-westers' are also experienced, but more rarely. They occur chiefly in the N part of the straits as far as the Arroas, but sometimes blow right through them to the Carimons. During this monsoon, the E coast of the peninsula, having a leeward exposure, and being, for the greater part of its length, protected by the double wall of the Sumatran and peninsular ranges, is perfectly sheltered, and dry weather prevails. The currents of the straits are remarkable. From the Arroas to Junk-eylon the current in both monsoons sets generally to the N. This appears to be due, in the NE monsoon, to the influx of water from the China sea at the S extremity, and the flow of the Bengal sea to the SW, thus causing a draught at the N extremity. In the SW monsoon again, while the sea of Bengal on the one side flows to the NE, a further draught is occasioned by the monsoon being changed on the W coast of Sumatra into a NW one. Thus, while on the Sumatra side of the straits, the current runs along the Pedier coast and out of the straits to the W, it is setting on the opposite side to the N. During the same monsoon the current about the Arroas sets often strong to the NW, with a weak flood at times to SE. From the Arroas to the Carimons regular tides prevail from one side of the straits to the other. The ebb which sets to the NW is longer and stronger than the flood. The flood sets to the SE as far as the Carimons. Between this group and Tree-island it meets the flood running in from the China sea. After the junction the flood sets to the S towards the straits of Durian. The meeting of the two tides causes great irregularities, so that in the straits of Singapore they sometimes set for 6 hours in one direction, and then 12 to 18 in the opposite. They are frequently very rapid, and at some places run in eddies.—*Horsburgh*.

MALACOTTA, an unwall town of Senegambia,

V.

in the country of Konkadu, 42 m. SE of Satadu. The houses are built of split cane plastered with mud. The inhabitants are industrious; they work in iron, and manufacture soap from ground-nut oil.

MALACZKA, a town of Hungary, in the com. and 21 m. N of Presburg.

MALADETTA, a mountain of Spain, in N lat. 43° 38', E long. 0° 47', the highest among the Pyrenees, in the prov. of Huesca, to the W of the sources of the Garonne. It has an alt., in its E summit, known as the Pic-de-Neton, of 11,424 ft. above the level of the sea.

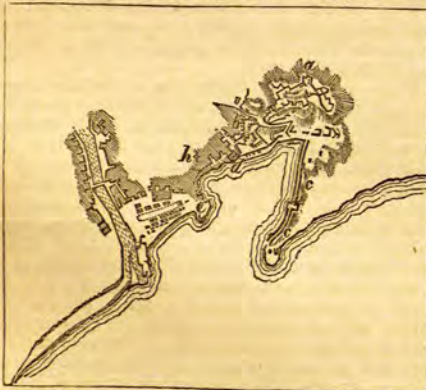
MALADJIA, a river of Upper Guinea, rising near Kafan; flowing SW; and falling into the Atlantic, under the name of the Somo, about 30 m. N of the town of Sierra-Leone.

MALAGA, a maritime province of Spain, in Andalusia, bounded on the N by the provs. of Seville and Cordova; on the E by that of Granada; on the S by the Mediterranean; and on the W by Seville. From the mountains of Albama on the E, to those of Ronda on the W, it has a length of 92 m. The rivers Genil and Salado form its N limits; on the W it has the Guadiaro; its centre is watered by the Guadaljorce; and its E by the Rio-Velez. Its mountainous districts are intersected by numerous valleys, which are celebrated for their fruits, especially raisins. The sugar-cane, the cotton-plant, and the palm-tree, find a congenial climate in this region of Spain.—The prov. of M., as administratively arranged in 1822, is bounded on the N by that of Cordova; on the E by the new prov. of Grenada; on the S by the Mediterranean; on the W by Cadiz; and on the NW by Seville. The Sierra-de-Antequera, and its ramifications, cover its NE part; and the Sierra-Ronda, its NW. It had a pop. of 338,442 in 1834; and of 438,000 in 1849.

MALAGA, a city of Spain, the cap. of the above prov., situated on the coast of the Mediterranean, in N lat. 36° 43', W long. 4° 26'; 55 m. WSW of Granada, 65 m. ENE of Gibraltar, and 253 m. S by W of Madrid. It is built at the inland extremity of a deep bay presenting a superb outline of coast, and cut obliquely into the line of coast about SW and NE, with a large plain to the N.—The rivers Guadalmedina and Guadaljorce discharge their waters at this place into the ocean, after traversing a succession of the most fertile valleys in Europe, in which are produced those fruits with which the city carries on so extensive a trade. The principal portion of the city is on the l. bank of the river; that on the W side is properly speaking only a large suburb. The bed of the river, which is 80 yds. wide, may be crossed dry-foot the greater part of the year. On the E and W the city is sheltered by lofty mountains, whose tops are frequently covered with snow during winter, but their sides are clothed with vineyards, and plantations of olive, almond, orange, and lemon-trees. On one of these to the NE is an old Moorish fortress called Gibralfaro (a), built in 1280, which is of vast extent, and commands the town. "The square pile of the cathedral, surmounted by its lofty steeple,—the huge tobacco-factory hard by,—the towers and spires of other churches and convents mingling with the snowy kiosks,—the Alameda with its regular buildings and lines of blooming shrubs,—the rows of warehouses, freshly coloured, on the shore,—the piers projecting into the sea, and on the other side of the city, the ruinous and antique air of the habitations,—are the distinguishing features of M. as viewed from this height. On the coast beyond the city rises the lofty chimney of an iron-foundry, recently erected by an Englishman to smelt the ore yielded by the neighbouring mountains, and to pollute the pure blue sky of Spain;

E

and beyond for leagues extends the Vega, bounded on the N by a range of mountains of bold outline, and on the W by the Sierra-de-Mija, which runs parallel to the coast till it sinks to a long low point in the direction of Gibraltar. On the strip of cultivated land between this chain and the sea, lies, sparkling from the bosom of groves, the white village of Churriana, a favourite resort of the citizens of M. The southern side of the castle-hill is very precipitous and craggy, scantily feathered with shrubs and underwood. At its foot, the long mole, terminated by the lighthouse, stretches into the sea, and beyond extends in far horizon the Mediterranean, of the softest blue, with here and there a snow-white sail gleaming on its unruffled surface. To the E, the view is broken by the yellow towers of the Gibralfaro above, and by the wild outline of the craggy steep." A little above the town, and on the same hill, is another fort, stretching quite down to the city, called Alcazaba (*b*), which must have been a place of considerable strength, but is now decayed. The city itself is surrounded by a double wall, with 9 gates, and a number of stately towers. The W side of the harbour is also defended by two bastions placed on small rounded moles. From a distance the appearance of M. is striking, but it falls off greatly on close inspection. Its aspect has a yellowish tone, similar to that of Palermo. The streets are narrow, some of them not exceeding 8 ft. in width; the houses are high and large, and in general each has a court into which the windows open. Shade, and perhaps a greater current of air are thus procured, but the appearance of things is much impaired. The



public buildings are obscured by private houses, and the city does not even contain a good square, for what is called the large square has no pretensions to the name, and is remarkable only for a good fountain. The edifices in M. which most attract the attention of travellers are the custom-house and the cathedral. The former (*d*) is a beautiful and majestic building, erected in 1792, partly on the site of the ancient castle of Alcazaba. The cathedral (*h*) is very large, but, like the other churches, is obstructed by private houses. It is partly of Roman, and partly of Moorish architecture, though erected in the 16th cent., with a spire 270 ft. high. The interior, finished with exquisite taste, forms an oblong spheroid, with a row of Corinthian pillars, around which is the nave. The roof is divided into a number of small circular domes. The choir is exquisitely carved. The bishop's palace is in front of the cathedral, and though a good building, is altogether eclipsed by its more lofty and ornamented rival. Among the other public buildings are 4 hospitals, a royal college of medicine, a founding-asylum, and a depot for con-

victs. On the lower slope of the castle-hill is the Protestant cemetery, the only ground in Spain appropriated by law to the burial of Protestants. It is shaded by cypresses, and overlooks the sea. The Alameda or public walk is also very fine, consisting of a promenade 80 ft. wide, planted with orange and oleander trees; beyond these, on each side, are carriage-ways; at a further distance are rows of building; and at the extremity is a beautiful marble fountain. A new quarter, near the Alameda, built by the rich merchants, English and native, is handsome. —The pop. of M. in 1826 was 51,889; in 1845, 65,865. It has often been reduced by yellow fever. Men of all conditions wear light stuff jackets, of a bright or a dark colour, with a red band round the body, and a low hat with two black silk tufts at the side.

The principal manufactures are linen and woollen fabrics, sail-cloth, paper, hats, leather, and soap. There are also two iron-foundries, and a cigar manufactory. The latter establishment employs 700 women and children. The best cigars are made entirely of Havana tobacco, and are sold at the factory at the rate of 30 reales vellon per 100, or about 3d. English each. The second quality cost 18 reales vellon per 100.—The harbour of M. is capable of containing about 400 merchant-vessels and 20 ships-of-the-line; those of the greatest burden may come up close to the quays. Ships may enter with all winds, and are perfectly sheltered, particularly from the N and W winds, which are most violent on this coast. A fine mole (*c c*), 700 yds. in length, runs out into the sea, and two smaller ones (*e* and *f*) have been subsequently built. In 1848, 479 foreign, and 548 Spanish vessels, entered the port.—The most important article of export at present is wine, of which from 35,000 to 40,000 pipes are annually exported, chiefly to the United States and S. America; but not a little finds its way into the English market under the name of 'old brown,' or perchance 'curiously old dry sherry.' The first vintage or gathering of grapes commences in June, after which the grapes are dried in the sun, and exported to every part of Europe, under the name of Malaga raisins. In September a second crop is gathered, and of this is made a species of wine resembling sherry, but not equal to it; in October and November is made the celebrated Malaga or mountain-wine, once in great request in England. Of the other kinds of wine made in the neighbourhood, several are more valued in other countries than in Britain. The best sweet wines are Muscatel, a very luscious wine; Lacrymæ Christi, of a pale amber or cowslip colour; and Vinode-Guindas, or cherry-wine, which however is made from the grape, and merely flavoured by a small branch of cherry-tree put into the cask. Among the minor articles of export are olive-oil, saffron, vermicelli, anchovies, cummin and anise seed, barilla, and soap. The chief imports are hardware, linen, cheese, butter, salt fish, and, in years of failure in Spain, wheat and barley. Upon the whole, M. forms one of the very few exceptions to the almost universal decay of Spain. It is a thriving city, with an increasing commerce.—M. was founded by the Phœnicians, who called it Malacha; and it was a thriving place under the Carthaginians and Romans, carrying on an extensive commerce, especially in salt fish. It fell into the hands of the Moors in 714; and was not wrested from them until 1487, when it was taken by Ferdinand and Isabella, after suffering terrible privations in the course of a protracted resistance. It was taken in 1810 by the French, after an obstinate conflict with a body of Spaniards officered by monks, and commanded by a Capuchin friar; and it remained in their possession till the year 1812.—

M. de Roa, Malaga, sa fondacion, &c. Madrid, 1627. 4to.—*Inglish's Spain*.—Sir A. C. Brooke's *Spain and Morocco*. Lond. 1831. 2 vols. 8vo.—*Scott's Ronda and Granada*. Lond. 1838. 2 vols. 8vo.—*Summer in Andalusia*. Lond. 1839. 2 vols. 8vo.

MALAGA, a township of Monroe co., Ohio, U. S., 120 m. E. of Columbus. Pop. 1,442.—Also a village in Gloucester co., in New Jersey, 55 m. SW of Trenton.

MALAGON, an ancient town of Spain, in the prov. and 12 m. NNW of Ciudad-Real. Pop. 3,000.

MALAHIDE, a parish containing a village of the same name, in co. Dublin. Area 1,125 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,255; in 1841, 1,339. The estuary of the Broadmeadow-water, commonly called the bay of M., bounds the N side of the parish. It measures 3 m. in length, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. in breadth; but is nearly all dry at low water.—The village stands on the shore of Broadmeadow-water estuary, closely adjacent to the Dublin and Drogheda railway, 3 m. E by S of Swords. It is well-built, and beautifully situated. The castle of M., the seat of Lord Talbot-de-Malahide, stands amidst a rich demesne, a $\frac{1}{2}$ m. SW by S of the village. The original pile is said to have been built in the reign of Henry II. It stands on a comparatively lofty limestone rock, and commands a fine view of the village and bay.

MALAISIE, a name given by French geographers to what is generally known among English writers as the Eastern archipelago, comprising the archipelagoes of the Philippines and Moluccas, the Sunda islands, Celebes, and Borneo, with the smaller adjacent islands.

MALAKURI, a Mandingo town on the Sierra Leone coast, on the l. bank of the Maladjia, 20 m. NNW of Kambia.

MALALAIS, a small island in the sea of Mindoro, in N lat. $11^{\circ} 18'$, E long. $120^{\circ} 51'$.

MALALEO, a small harbour on the NE coast of the island of Tappa, in the Eastern seas, in S lat. $0^{\circ} 6'$, E long. $123^{\circ} 35'$.

MALAMOCO, a small town of Austrian Italy, situated on an island in the gulf of Venice, 5 m. SSE of Venice, in N lat. $45^{\circ} 22'$, E long. $12^{\circ} 20'$.

MALANEO ISLANDS, two small islands in the N. Pacific, near the E coast of the island of Luçon, in N lat. $18^{\circ} 2'$.

MALANS, a town of Switzerland, in the cant. of the Grisons, 4 m. SSE of Mayenfeld, on the Lanquart. Pop. 912, chiefly Protestants.

MALAPANE, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of Silesia, 12 m. E of Oppeln, on the l. bank of a small stream of the same name, an affluent of the Oder. There are extensive iron-works here.

MALAR. See MAELAR.

MALARI, a town of Hindostan, in the Bhotan territory, 18 m. E of Manah, on the l. bank of the Dali.

MALASPINA, a small rocky cove on the E coast of Patagonia, in S lat. $45^{\circ} 10'$, W long. $66^{\circ} 31'$.

MALATAYOR (CAPE), a cape on the S coast of the island of Borneo.

MALATIYAH, a town of Turkey in Asia, in the pash. of the same name, 90 m. WNW of Diyarbekir, 15 m. W of the Euphrates. It stands in a fine plain, between that river and the Melas, on the site of the ancient *Melitene*, once the capital of Armenia Minor, but now in ruins. The modern town contains about 3,000 families, who are accustomed to spend the winter-months only at M., and the remaining seven months at Aspuzi, about 4 m. to the S. This spot is celebrated for a great battle fought in 572, between Justinian and Chosroes.—The pashalik of M. extends W from the Euphrates to Derendeh; and N from the slopes of the Taurus to the borders of Sivas.

MALATTIVOE, or MALEJETIVOE, a town and fortress of the island of Ceylon. It is advantageously situated on the bank of a small river, an affluent of the Kottiaar, 8 m. N of the town of Kottiaar. The inhabitants are either fishermen or traders in cattle, sheep, and poultry, which they procure from the interior of the country, and dispose of to the garrison and Europeans settled at Trincomalee.

MALATRAH (CAPE), a promontory on the coast of the Black sea, in the Turkish sanjak of Viza, in N lat. $41^{\circ} 29' 55''$.

MALAUCENE, a town of France, in the dep. of Vaucluse, 18 m. NE of Avignon. Pop. 3,290.

MALAUNAY (SAINT NICHOLAS DE), a town of France, in the dep. of Seine-Inferieure, 6 m. N of Rouen. Pop. 1,529.

MALAUZE, a village of France, in the dep. of Tarn-et-Garonne, 5 m. SW of Moissac. Pop. 1,231.

MALAVILLY, a town of India, in the prov. of Mysore, 27 m. E of Seringapatam. It consists of a large mud fort, separated into two divisions by a transverse wall. At this place General Harris defeated Tippu in March 1799; in consequence of which the latter afterwards sent a detachment to destroy the town, but above 500 houses have since been rebuilt. The inhabitants are principally employed in smelting iron ore, which is found in the vicinity.

MALAY PENINSULA, a name, in its widest application, given to a narrow peninsular strip extending from the broad mass of the Hindu-Chinese peninsula, southwards from the parallel of $13^{\circ} 30'$ N lat. to that of $1^{\circ} 14'$, and between the meridians of 98° and $104^{\circ} 17'$ E. Its base may be taken along a line extending from a point a little SW of Bangkok, at the head of the gulf of Siam, on the E, to the mouth of the Tavoy river, on the bay of Bengal, on the W. The S half of this extensive peninsular formation, from about the lat. of $7^{\circ} 30'$, is distinguished from the N by a difference in form and direction; and is that portion which is occupied by a Malayan pop. Hence some geographers restrict the name Malay peninsula to this southern portion; the northern being known as the isthmus of Kra or Kraw. The area of the M. peninsula proper is about 61,560 sq. m.; of the isthmus, 21,600 sq. m.; making a total of 83,000 sq. m.

Physical features.] The W coast of the peninsula is thickly fringed with islands of various sizes; and off the E lie several extensive groups, such as the Eastern Johore archipelago, and the Redang islands. The concave S coast half-embraces the island of Singapore; and an archipelago of several hundreds of islets stretches SE by S, from the termination of the continent to Banka and Billiton. Along the sea-borders considerable tracts of flat alluvial land occur, consisting principally of white, grey, blue, and black clays, with a varying proportion of silex. A range of extremely black quartz and granitic mountains intersects the peninsula nearly throughout its whole length: sinking towards the S extremity, and then breaking into isolated ranges which rise from broad alluvial plains. The main chain attains its greatest elevation towards the N extremity of the peninsula; and appears to be a continuation of the chain which commences at the frontier of the Chinese Yunnan.—From both sides of this chain innumerable small streams descend to either coast; but they are almost all choked up at their mouths with sand-banks and mud-bars. The principal of those which discharge their waters along the W coast, are the Kedah, the Perak, the Salangor, the Lingi, the Muar, and the Batu-Pahat or Rio-Formosa. On the E, are the Johore, the Sidili, the Indan, the Patang, the Tingeran, the Tringanu, and the Klantan.—The

interior of the country is little known, in consequence of the extreme difficulty of penetrating any distance into its thick forests and pestilent marshes. "Although," says Mr. Logan, "the mediterranean sea that washes the W shores of the peninsula is the highway between three European colonies planted on it, we remain ignorant of the greater part of its interior. The very facility of exploring it would almost appear to have checked the spirit of adventure. Accessible by every river along a coast of nearly 2,000 m., and intersected in many parts by frequented paths, it yet offers to the spectator from the Malacca straits, the singular phenomenon of a land whose alluvial shores have long been as familiar to us as those of our native country; while, of the mountains that rise beyond, the very names, with a few exceptions, have never been heard, and we know them only as we see them—opaque, misty protuberances, breaking the level of the eastern horizon, and revealing the existence of an inland region wrapt in all the mystery and attractiveness of the unknown."

Climate.] The mean temp. of the peninsula, at sea-level, is about 80°. Dr. Ward represents the mean annual temp. of Penang, at a mean alt. of 2,410 ft., to be about 70½°; and the mean annual range 10½°. At Malacca the medium temp. for 3 years was 80°; and the temp. of the whole year did not vary more than 14° or 16°. At Singapore the therm. ranges from 68° to 92°, with an average of 82°. The general climate of the peninsula is characterized by humidity; but it is also subject to droughts, which appear to approach a periodical character. The NE monsoon generally blows from November to March; and the E coast of the peninsula experiences the full force of this monsoon. The SW monsoon prevails from April to October.

Soil and productions.] The soil is not remarkable for its fertility; and grain not being raised in sufficient quantity for the supply of the inhabitants, is imported from Bengal and Sumatra. Legumes and fruits are abundant and of excellent quality; and the sugar-cane and indigo-plant have been introduced. Pepper is a valuable production, but is inferior in quality to that of Java. Within these few years, the forests in the vicinity of Singapore have become valuable for the tree whose milky substance yields the *gutta-percha* of commerce. Ambergris and pearls have been procured on the coast; and in the interior iron, gold, and tin. The great article of export is opium; tin is also sent in considerable quantities to China. Besides these articles, the M. peninsula exports bees' wax, edible-nests, cutch, dammer, fish-maws, rice, rattans, shark-fins, betelnut, canes, dragon's blood, ivory, gold-dust, sago, aquila-wood, sapan-wood, and hides. See articles MALACCA, PENANG, and SINGAPORE.—The zoology of the peninsula is varied. Tigers, leopards, apes, opossums, the *Trichecus dugong*, and rhinoceroses, are found in the forest; buffaloes are the principal cattle, and elephants of a highly esteemed breed are procured in the forests adjacent to the Siamese territories.—Iron ore is everywhere found, and exists in vast profusion in the S half of the peninsula; while tin ore abounds over its whole length and breadth. The annual produce of the whole peninsula has for many years past ranged from 30,000 to 40,000 piculs; and including that of the island of Banka, reaches probably 100,000 piculs. About 20,000 ounces of gold are collected in the peninsula; and copper, silver, and arsenic have been detected in small quantities.

Population.] The Malays, called Khék by the Siamese, and Masu by the Burmese, are below the middle stature, but in general well-made. Their complexion is a light brown with a yellow tinge; their hair long, black, coarse, and shining; their eyes are

large; their nose is short and small; the mouth, large; the lips are thin, and the cheek bones high. Their average stature seldom exceeds 5 ft. 3 in., or 5 ft. 4 in. The free Malays are an intelligent, active, industrious body of men, engaged like the Chinese in trade and foreign commerce. Many of their prows are very fine vessels, and navigated with considerable skill. In the pursuit of plunder the M. exhibit a striking contrast to the mild and timid Bengalese: no undertaking appears too hazardous to their courage, and few crimes are too dreadful for their ferocity to achieve. Even the skill and courage of Europeans are sometimes overmatched in conflict with this people. A band of Malays not exceeding 25 or 30 have been known to board an European vessel of 30 or 40 guns, attack the crew with their daggers, and seize the vessel. Their courage and their ferocity are so well known in the east that European ships will seldom employ above two or three of them among the crew. Their political constitution is formed upon a rude species of feudality, the supreme power residing in a rajah or king, who assumes the title of sultan, and has under him a number of *dattus* or nobles, each with their respective retainers. The power, however, of the sultan over his nobles, and of the nobles over their subordinate vassals, unless when supported by personal energy and consequent popularity, is both limited and precarious. Under this turbulent system, a warlike and enterprising habit is formed, which pervades every part of the character, and influences the general conduct of every M. Thus the nation is seldom united; and that courage which, if properly directed, might become formidable to Eastern Asia, is exhausted in the petty struggles of contiguous tribes and in piratical depredations.—Two tribes of Siam savages, called Jakong and Buma, are spread over the interior forests, where they exist principally in the hunter state. They appear to be Malays in the savage state.—In the mountains of the central and northern part of the peninsula there exists a distinct race of woolly-headed Negroes, of very diminutive form.

The M. peninsula, called by the natives *Tanah Malayu*—the land of the Malays—is the only great country wholly occupied by this race, and is now divided into the kingdoms of Kedah, Perak, and Salangor in the W; Johore in the S; Pahang, Tringgan, Calantan, Patani, and Ligore, in the E. There are states in the interior less known; namely, Rumbow, Johole, Jomole, Gominch, Sungie-Ojong, Scrimenanti, Nanning, Ulu, Calang, Jellie, Jellab, Segament, Kemomung, &c. Some of these are divided into separate tribes; for instance, Jellab consists of the tribes of Bodoanda, Tannah-dottar, Muncal, and Battu-Balang. Scrimenanti embraces twelve tribes, though the pop. does not exceed 10,000. Sungie-Ojong, Johole, Scrimenanti, and Rumbow, are called 'Menangkabow states.' The entire pop. is very small, some of the states numbering not more than 2,000 souls. The whole peninsula, except Rumbow and Johore, is claimed by Siam; but many of the tribes are independent, and of others the subjection is but nominal. Scattered over the peninsula, without specific districts and locations, are several wild tribes, of whom almost nothing is known. East of Malacca are Udai, Sak-kye, and Rayet-Utan, and some negro tribes. These all go under the name of Orang-Benna, or 'country-people.' Lieut. Newbold says that the inhabitants of the interior states of the S part of the peninsula, particularly those of Rumbow, Sungie-Ojong or Semojong, Johole and Scrimenanti, derive their origin from the great parent-state of Menangkabow in Sumatra more directly than those of the other states. "This peculiarity, with respect to Rumbow only, has been cursorily noticed by Marsden and Raffles. The former, quoting the Transactions of the Batavian society, observes that the interior boundaries of the Malacca territory, 'are the mountains of Rumbow, inhabited by a Malayan people named Menangkabow; and Mount Ojong, called by the natives Gungong-Ledang. These limits, say they, it is impracticable for an European to pass; the whole coast, for some leagues from the sea, being either a morass or impenetrable forest; and these natural difficulties are aggravated by the treacherous and bloodthirsty character of the natives.' If we give the author of this unpromising account due credit for veracity, we must, at the same time, acknowledge," continues Lieut. Newbold, "that the progress of civilization amongst these savages has been great, and the change in the face of the country corresponding. The forests are now certainly thick, and some of the morasses deep; but during a recent ascent to the summit of Mount Ojong, numerous incursions into the independent states of the interior, and a journey along the foot of the Rumbow mountains, I found neither the one nor the other impenetrable or impracticable, and experienced nothing but kindness and hospitality from the inhabitants. Sir Stamford Raffles, in a letter to Mr. Marsden, thus notices this state: 'Inland of Malacca, about 60 m., is situated the Malay kingdom of Rumbow, whose sultan and all the principal officers of state hold their authority immediately from Menangkabow, and have written commissions for their respective offices. This shows the extent of that ancient power, even now reduced, as it must be, in common with that of the Malay people in general. I had many opportunities of communicating with the natives of Rumbow, and they have clearly a peculiar dialect, resembling exactly what you mention, of substituting the final *o* for *a*, as in the word *ambo* for *amba*. In fact, the dialect is called by the Malacca people the language of Menangkabow.' These remarks," Newbold observes, "apply equally to the three neighbouring states, Sungie-Ojong, Johole, and Scrimenanti, and likewise to Nanning. It is also remarkable that, in the old Dutch records, the natives of Rumbow and Nanning are almost invariably styled the 'Manangkabowes.' At what period these colonies

from the heart of Sumatra settled in the interior of the peninsula, is matter of conjecture. It is generally admitted that Singapore and the extremity of the peninsula were peopled by a colony from Sumatra in the middle of the 12th cent., by the descendants of which Malacca was founded, nearly a cent. subsequent, as well as other places on the sea-coast,—Perak, Queda, Pahang, Tringano, &c. Antecedent to this the coast of the peninsula and adjacent islands were traditionally inhabited by a half-savage race still known by the name of Rayet-lant; and the interior by that singular aborigines, the Rayet-utan or Jacoons [Jakongs], of whom there are various tribes; but all that have fallen under my observation bear the Mongol stamp in their features; though the Semang, in the interior of Quedah, is said to be characterized by the woolly hair and thick lip of the Papuan. The Malays, however, ascribe the peopling of the interior states above alluded to, to a more recent and direct emigration from Sumatra."

Malay language. It is somewhat singular that a nation thus incessantly engaged in feats of arms, should have a language which is esteemed more polished and harmonious than any other eastern dialect. It abounds in liquids and vowels, and has been termed the Italian of the East, or "of the monosyllabic languages." It is understood in almost every part of Southern Asia. In fact, throughout the islands from Malacca to the most eastern island, and even to Madagascar, the same language may be traced, and they are all derived from the monosyllabic group. It is chiefly the Malay and Javanese—the languages of the two most powerful, civilized, and enterprising of the archipelago—which are found in other tongues from Madagascar to Easter Island, and from Formosa to New Zealand. The evidence for this exists in the words themselves, and their being pure and numerous as we approach Sumatra and Java, the original countries of the Malay and Javanese nations, and corrupt and unfrequent as we recede from them. The inferior civilization of the people of the countries of the Asiatic continent has excluded Malayan from this language; a grovelling condition of society has excluded them from those of the tribes of Australia, and insuperable physical obstacles from those of America. Within the Malayan archipelago the Malay and Javanese languages have been communicated to others by conquest, settlement, or colonization and commerce; while to Madagascar and the islands of the Pacific they have been communicated by the accidents of tempests, Chinese prow, or fleets of prow. The insular character of the whole region over which a Malayan language has been disseminated, and the periodical winds prevailing within it, which, on a superficial view, appear obstacles, are, in truth, the true causes of the dissemination; for had the region in question been a continent, stretching north and south like America, no such dispersion of one language could have taken place. [*Craufurd.*] The Malay is said to want inflexion, whether to express relative number, gender, time, or mood: juxtaposition is every thing in it. It is written in the Arabic character, modified by increasing the number of diacritical points; and has received from that language so many terms that Thunberg supposed it to be a dialect of the Arabic. It is said, by others, to be derived from the Sanscrit; and to have received the Arabic terms, only in consequence of the introduction of the Mahomedan faith. Malayan literature consists chiefly of transcripts and versions of the koran, commentaries on Mahomedan law, and historic tales in verse and prose. The great sources of all the Malay poetic legends are the Javanese and the Arabic languages. The college of Malacca has been removed to Singapore, and united to the Malay college founded there by Sir Stamford Raffles.—The religion professed by the Malayan princes prior to their conversion to Mahomedanism, was probably some modification of that of the Hindus. The modern Malays are of the Suni sect: but do not possess much of the bigotry so common among Western Mahomedans. The Chinese at

Malacca regularly celebrate the anniversary festivals of their own religion.

History. The peninsula of Malacca is by the natives called *Tanah Malaya*, or 'the land of the Malays'; and has generally been considered as their original country. It is now sufficiently proved, however, that the ancestors of the present possessors of the coast of this peninsula were adventurers from Sumatra, who in the 12th cent. migrated to the SE extremity of the peninsula, where they founded Singapore, and gradually drove the indigenous inhabitants back before them into the mountains. Up to A. D. 1276, the Malayan princes were pagans: Sultan Mahommed Shah, who at that era ascended the throne in this country, was the first prince that adopted the Arabian religion. His influence appears to have extended over the neighbouring islands of Linggen and Bintang, as well as over the territories of Johore, Patany, Queda, and Pera, on the coasts, and Campar and Aru in Sumatra—all of which acquired the appellation of *Malaya*. During part of the 15th cent. a large proportion of M. appears to have been in subjection to the Siamese sovereigns. In 1511, the Portuguese, under Alphonso d'Albuquerque, conquered Mahommed Shah, the 12th Malayan prince. In 1821, the Siamese, having conquered Queda, claimed this country as far south as the 7th parallel. At this date the most important subdivisions and Malay principalities were, Perak, Salengore, a Buggeese colony, M. Rumbou, and Johore, all mostly named from the different small rivers on which these capitals stand, and extending along the sea-coast on both sides.

MAL-BAY, an indentation of the coast of co. Clare, between Hag's-head and Donegal-point. It has a length of $13\frac{1}{2}$ m.; but nowhere penetrates the land above 3 m.

MAL-BAY, an indentation of the coast of Lower Canada, in the co. of Gaspé, at the SW of Gaspé bay. It is about 6 m. deep, and 6 m. in width at its entrance. Near its S point is a rock which rises to the height of 200 ft., and which is penetrated by 3 natural arches, the central one of which is spacious enough to admit of the passage of a vessel in full sail.—Also a river which has its source in the Montagnes-des-Roches, in the co. of Saguenay; runs S between the seignories of Murray-Bay and Mount Murray, and empties itself into the St. Lawrence at the head of the bay of the same name.

MALBERG, or **MAILBERG**, a town of Lower Austria, in the circle and 111 m. N of Korneuburg. Pop. 1,101. The locality is noted for its wine.—Also a village of Prussia, in the prov. of the Rhine, regency and 21 m. N of Trèves. Pop. 930. It has iron-works.

MALBOROUGH, a parish in Devonshire, 4 m. SW by S of King's-bridge. Area 5,200 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,604; in 1841, 1,951.

MALBORG. See **MARIENBURG**.

MALBORGET, a market-town of Austria, in Illyria, in the gov. of Laybach, circle and 26 m. WSW of Villach, on the Fella. It has several iron and steel works.

MALBOSC, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Ardèche, cant. and 5 m. SW of Les Vans, near the Cèze and Gagnère. Pop. 1,036. It has mines of antimony.

MALBOUCHANS, a village of France, in the dep. of the Haute-Saône, cant. and 5 m. NE of Lure. Pop. 650. It has a glass-work.

MALCATTÀ, a river of Lower Guinea, supposed to be a tributary of the Congo or Zaire.

MALCENCE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of West Flanders, and dep. of Luignne. Pop. 297.

MALCHIN, a town of the grand-duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, and duchy of Mecklenburg-Güstrow, 6 m. SSW of Neukalden, and 24 m. ESE of Güstrow, on the Peene, between Lakes Malchinschen and Kummerowschen. Pop. 3,852. It possesses extensive breweries and distilleries of brandy, several manufactories of cloth, 2 bleacheries, a dye-work, several tanneries, a manufactory of needles, a nail-work, copper and tin foundries, 2 soap-works, manufactories of tiles and of pipes, &c.—Lake Malchin, which lies to the SW of the town, is 6 m. in length

from NE to SW, and about a mile in breadth. It discharges itself by the Peene into the Kummerow-schen-see.

MALCHOW, a town of the grand-duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, and duchy of Mecklenburg-Güstrow, 14 m. WSW of Waren, and 24 m. SSE of Güstrow, on an island, in the lake of the same name. Pop. 2,887. It has extensive manufactories of cloth, several tanneries, a manufactory of needles, a nail-work, a tin-foundry, and 4 distilleries of brandy.

MALDA, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Bengal, district and 60 m. SW of Dinapore, on an eminence, near the l. bank of the Mahanada, and a little to the N of the ruins of Gour. In 1803 it consisted of about 3,000 houses, generally of the most miserable description, and closely huddled together. It formerly contained several French and Dutch factories. The locality is noted for its mangoes; but in the immediate vicinity of the town the fruit is much infested by an insect of the curculio species, by which it is rendered unfit for use.

MALDEGHEM, a department, commune, and town of Belgium, in the prov. of East Flanders, and arrond. of Ghent. Pop. of dep. 6,537. The town is 17 m. NW of Ghent. Pop. 2,003. It has several tanneries and printing-mills, and carries on a considerable trade in timber and cattle.—Also a commune in the same prov., and dep. of Auwegem. Pop. 417.

MALDEN, a parish in Surrey, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N by W of Ewell, on the Hogg's Mill river, and on the London and South-West railway. Area 1,260 acres. Pop. in 1831, 209; in 1841, 232.

MALDEN, a township of Middlesex co., in the state of Massachusetts, U. S., on the Mystic river, opposite Charlestown, with which it is connected by a bridge, and 5 m. N of Boston. It has an irregular surface, and contains a considerable extent of salt meadow land. Pop. in 1841, 2,514.—Also a village of Sangerties township, Ulster co., in the state and 112 m. N of New York, and 43 m. S by W of Albany, on the W side of Hudson river.

MALDEN-BRIDGE, a village of Chatham township, Columbia co., in the state of New York, 16 m. S by E of Albany, on Kinderhook creek. Pop. in 1840, about 250.

MAL-DI-VENTRE, an islet off the W coast of Sardinia, in N lat. $39^{\circ} 55'$, E long. $8^{\circ} 15'$, to the NW of the gulf of Oristano.

MALDIVES, a cluster of small coral islands and reefs in the Indian ocean, extending from $0^{\circ} 40'$ S lat. to $7^{\circ} 6'$ N; and between $72^{\circ} 48'$ and $73^{\circ} 48'$ E long. The entire chain has a length of 466 geog. m.; but in no part exceeds 46 or 48 m. in breadth. It is divided into 17 groups called atolls, which are most of them round; some, however, are of an oval form. These groups are separated from each other by narrow channels, which are unsafe for ships of burden, the bottom being coral, and the anchorage very near the shore, which is lined with rocks, and on which the surge of the Indian ocean beats with incessant fury. The larger islands are inhabited, and are clothed with wood, chiefly palms; but a great proportion of the chain consists of mere rocks, rocky shoals, and sand-banks, which are flooded at spring-tides. The word *atoll* or *atollon*, used to signify the groups into which the M. are divided, means in strictness only the chaplet or circle of coral on which the islands rest, and which encloses them. This in many places scarcely attains the surface of the water; in others, it forms a long sandy beach, perhaps less than 6 ft. above sea-level. The highest land in the group does not exceed 20 ft. above sea-level. The structure of these atolls is described in the article CHAGOS ARCHIPELAGO. The natives

observe the atolls to be wasting away. In some the cocoa-nut trees are standing in the water; in another the black soil of the island is discernible at low water 30 ft. from the beach; the SE side of an island in Pady-Polo atoll is entirely gone, but is marked by a banyan-tree in the water. They say that some islands have disappeared entirely; and instance near the island Wardu a rocky shoal, which, they say, was once an island in the atoll Milla-Doue. Some of the outer edges of the island have fallen into the sea, which is fathomless in those parts. It is, however, acknowledged that reefs have arisen from the water, and gradually formed islands; and the inhabitants of Malé remember the outer edge of a circular reef in their harbour to have had 2 fath. in the shoalest part, which is now dry at low water.

[*Commerce.*] The natives carry on a considerable trade with each other, and also with the continent of India. Each group has its respective branch of industry. In one group the brewers reside, the goldsmiths in another; locksmiths, mat-makers, potters, turners, and joiners, each inhabit their respective group. The intercourse is carried on by means of boats with a small deck, which sometimes are absent a year from their own island. These islands were formerly much frequented by trading-ships from India; but from the difficulties experienced in procuring a cargo for a large vessel, and the dangerous navigation, this trade has been given up, and it is now carried on in native boats, some of them of 30 tons burden, formed of cocoa-nut trees. They arrive at Balasore, situated at the mouth of the Calcutta river, in the months of June or July, when the SW monsoon is steady in the bay of Bengal. The chief produce of the M. islands is cocoa-nuts, and the small shells called cowrie which pass as coin all over India. From the former the natives extract oil, and manufacture coir, which is afterwards made into ropes and cables. They also manufacture salt, and cure quantities of fish. These articles they carry in their boats to Bengal, and other ports of Hindostan; and bring from thence, during the NE monsoon, grain, tobacco, manufactured cotton and silk goods, and European articles. Pyrrard-de-Laval, in his account of these islands published at Paris in 1679, speaks of 30 or 40 vessels loaded with cowries and 100 with cocoanuts annually leaving these islands; but now not more than one-fifth that number of vessels altogether visit them. Nevertheless the profits of the trade are considerable. The vessels in which it is carried on are of about 100 tons burthen, commanded sometimes by Europeans, and sometimes by natives. Presents having been made as port-dues, godowns are assigned, and shops opened, where the traders barter for the country produce. The natives then bring dried bonito, coir, cocoa-nuts, cowries, and tortoise-shell for sale. Cowries are valued at one rupee per goolah, a bundle of about 1,200. Cocoa-nuts of these islands are prized for keeping much longer than those of the coast. Coir from Tilla-dou-Matis is estimated at 30 per cent. more than that at any other atolls. Bonito is usually taken to Sumatra, where a lac is sold for 2,000 Spanish dollars, having been purchased at Malé for sometimes less than 2,000 rupees. In 1824 no less than 76 lacs of fish were purchased by English vessels alone; in another subsequent year, 56; but in another, only 10. Flats also are exported; They are made of a grass which grows in the southern islands. In exchange are given rice, betel-nuts, tobacco, common crockery-ware, red handkerchiefs, and sugar. There is little demand for the two last-mentioned articles: as the natives extract from the cocoa-nut a kind of sugar called *ghur* which tastes like honey; and they wear the native cloth, which is woven principally at Milla-Doue atoll. They

often spend weeks in the manufacture of a single piece, which enables them to make it both pretty and strong, notwithstanding their ill-constructed looms. Rice is purchased at Calcutta and Chittagong at 8 rupees per candy, and is sold at Malé for goods to the value of 16 or 20 rupees. This system of barter, however, detains the masters of vessels four or five months, during which their crews suffer much from sickness. The climate of the M. islands is intensely hot, and unhealthy for Europeans.

Population. The pop. of the whole group has been estimated at from 150,000 to 200,000. They are described as having in general a pleasing cast of countenance, and in colour and make much resembling the Moors of India. Their general height is about 5 ft. 2 in.; many exhibit in their physical, and especially facial, conformation an admixture with the African race, doubtlessly the Zanzibar slaves of the Caffre caste of features, occasionally imported by Muscat vessels; but the proportion of persons of this description to the whole pop. is inconsiderable. Some individuals of the higher orders have a much fairer complexion than the common people, which is probably attributable to descent from Persian stock. The ordinary dress of the men consists of short drawers, with a cloth wrapped round the waist, and another about the head; the waist-cloth being twisted into a knot in front, which is supported by a string encircling the loins. The head-people wear in addition a sash of embroidered silk or cotton; and on Fridays, when attending the grand mosque, a white turban and shirt reaching to the ankles. The men shave their heads, but allow the hair to grow on the face. The women's dress consists merely of a cloth wrapped round the waist, which, descending to the knees, is secured by a string, and a long shirt which has no opening except for the head and neck, and also a cloth tied round the head. In contradistinction to the men, they allow their hair to grow long, and fasten it up behind. They are fond of ornaments; and their ears are pierced, when very young, all round the edges, to which they hang light trinkets. They are not kept from the view of strangers, or in a state of seclusion, as in most Mahomedan societies. Marriage is not very early contracted, but a plurality of wives is allowed. The principal articles of food are rice, fish, bread-fruit, cocoa-nuts, jaghery, and occasionally a few fruits and vegetables. These are produced on the islands, with the exception of the rice, which forms the largest constituent of every meal, and is generally mixed with grated cocoa-nut. On festival days and occasions of public rejoicing, feats of strength and skill are exhibited under rules and restrictions to prevent injury or danger to the performers. It is not deemed beneath the dignity of the principal men to take part in these games. They are a quiet, peaceable race, hospitable and kind to strangers, though suspicious and distrustful of them; unacquainted, indeed, with the practice of the higher virtues, but equally unfamiliar with vice in its darker forms. Towards each other they are kind and friendly, and to their own kindred very affectionate. They mark the approach of evil days in the diminution of pop. and general deterioration; yet the necessities of life are so abundant, that a beggar is never seen; nor can this retrogression be attributable to war or dissension, for they have been in peace for many years; and now have no army with the exception of a militia formed out of about four-fifths of the male inhabitants of Malé, the whole pop. of that island being only between 1,500 and 2,000, of whom the majority are females. The awkwardness of their sword and spear exercise on festivals, shows that they are little accustomed to

use them. Their only duty is to serve in rotation, with muskets at the palace.

MALDON, a borough and port in the hand. of Dengie, co. of Essex, $9\frac{1}{2}$ m. E of Chelmsford, and 37 m. ENE of London, on the river Chelmer, near its efflux into the estuary called the Blackwater, and about 12 m. from the junction of that great inlet with the German ocean. Area of borough, including 3 parishes, 2,700 acres. Pop. in 1801, 2,358; in 1831, 3,831; in 1841, 3,967.—The town is picturesquely situated on the ridge of a hill, commanding an extensive prospect over marshy grounds towards the sea. It consists principally of one long street running parallel to the river. The income in 1840, arising chiefly from rents and borough rates, amounted to £1,638; in 1850, it was £553. The parl. borough returns 2 members to parliament. Electors registered in 1837, 876; in 1848, 951. The parliamentary boundaries comprise the old borough and the p. of Heybridge. Pop. in 1841, 4,968; in 1851, 5,888. M., though not a manufacturing town, possesses a good home-trade, consisting of the agricultural products of the neighbouring parts of Essex, and of coals, timber, &c. But the town has been materially injured by a change in the course of the inland navigation, effected in 1801. Instead of being brought along the Chelmer to Maldon, it is now carried from Colliers—reach by a canal through the village of Heybridge into the Blackwater river, and afterwards into the Chelmer, near Bileigh-mill, considerably to the W of the town. The largest vessels employed in the coal-trade can always get up to Colliers-reach; and the E termination of the New navigation is there widened into a spacious basin, capable of admitting vessels of the same description. These facilities are said to have diverted nearly all the shipping business from M. to Heybridge.—The number of foreign vessels which entered inwards and cleared outwards in 1832 was 96; those employed coastwise 1,536. The gross receipt of customs-duty in 1839 was £5,440; in 1846, £1,550; in 1849, £2,765; and in 1850, £1,104. Here are bonded warehouses, limited to wood goods and corn.

MALDONADO, a maritime town of the Banda Oriental, 78 m. E of Monte-Video, on a small river of the same name, which throws itself into the estuary of the Plata, on the N bank, in S lat. $34^{\circ} 53' 22''$. It is regularly built, with the streets running at right angles to each other, as is almost universally the case in these countries; and has a large plaza or public square in the centre. It carries on some trade in cattle and hides, but the inhabitants are chiefly land owners. The harbour is formed by the curve which the coast makes between points Ballena and Guardia, and is sheltered on the SE by the island of Gorriti. The town is separated from the Plata by a band of sand-hillocks about 1 m. in breadth. On all the other sides it is surrounded by an open and slightly undulating country, covered by a uniform layer of fine green turf, on which countless herds of cattle, sheep, and horses graze.

MALE, MOHL, or MALDIVAS, an atoll or group of islands in the Maldivé archipelago, in the Indian ocean, between the parallels of 4° and 5° N. It consists of two clusters, distinguished as N and S, and separated by Wardu channel, which is $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. broad. The former contains 29 islands; the latter, 24 islands. The principal island of the group, in N lat. $4^{\circ} 10' 20''$, E long. $73^{\circ} 34'$, bears the same name. It is 1 m. in length, by a $\frac{1}{2}$ m. in breadth, and nearly 3 m. in circumference. It is circular in form, and is surrounded on all sides except the W by a reef, between which and the body of the island is a channel averaging about 100 yds. in breadth, and forming a fine natural harbour. The opening in the

reef, besides being closed on occasions of danger by booms, is defended by a series of fortifications. The town covers nearly the entire surface of the island, and is remarkable for its neatness. It is the residence of the Maldivé sultan. The principal buildings are the citadel and the mosques. The former is situated on the W side of the island. It is enclosed by high loop-holed walls and a wet ditch. Within it is the palace of the sultan, a mean structure two stories in height, and covered with a mat roof. The sultan attires himself after the manner of an Indian Mussulman; but no other native dare wear more than a cloth around the loins, and a red handkerchief on his head. The pop. of the island was estimated in 1819 at about 2,000, of whom the majority were females. Their general appearance is considerably superior to that of the pop. of the other atolls. They trade with Calcutta, Chittagong, Pointe-Galle, and the Malabar coast, in boats or vessels of from 200 to 200 tons burthen; exporting coconuts, tortoise-shell, dried fish, coir-rope, cowries, and mats; and importing rice. See article MALDIVES.

MALEBUM, or **MALEBHUM**, a district and town of Hindostan, in Nepal. The district is bounded on the N by the Himalaya mountains, and from the magnificence of its mountains is frequently denominated Parbut. It is supposed in its greatest extent to contain about 100,000 inhabitants, of whom three-fourths are Gurungs. It contains mines of sulphur, cinnabar, iron, copper, zinc, and mica; and in the sands of the rivers, especially the Krishna, Gunduck, Narayani, Bakhugar, Modi, and Mayangdi, gold-dust is collected in considerable quantities. The principal productions of the soil are barley, uga—a species of hill-rice or rye, eleusine-crococanus, panicum-italicum, and phapar.—The cap., which bears the same name, is 80 m. NW of Gorkha, and 135 m. WNW of Katmandu, at the confluence of the Mayangdi-Kola with the Gunduck, the latter of which is here 30 yds. in breadth, and in N lat. 28° 32', E long. 83° 13'. It is large and populous, and possesses an active trade. The houses are chiefly built of stone, and roofed with thatch. This town is frequently distinguished by the names Benishehr and Dhorai, the former from the adjacent junction of the Mayangdi and Narayani, and the latter from a redoubt by which the town is commanded. To the SE of M. is a district named Khasant, inhabited by Jansis,—a bastard race of Brahmins,—Khasiyas, and other classes of Hindus of inferior condition.

MALEEA, a village of the Punjab, 120 m. SE of Ferozepur, and on the road from that town to Ramnagar.

MALEG. See **TUMAT**.

MALEKPUR, a village of Hindostan, in Cashmere, 20 m. NW of Baramulla.

MALEKRA, a town of the Punjab, on the S side of the Himalaya chain, and near Kot-Kangra. It is pleasantly situated on the side of a hill, and is noted for the temple of an idol called Bawun.

MALEMBA, a seaport on the coast of Loango, in W. Africa, in S lat. 5° 20', E long. 12° 5', 3½ leagues S½ W from the entrance of the Kacongo river. It is situated on a cliff composed of red argillaceous earth, about 100 ft. high, overlooking a safe bay where ships may anchor about 1½ m. from the town. The European counting-houses are arranged round a large square. The vicinity abounds in vegetables, hogs, goats, and game; and the lake of Loanghilly, about 4 m. to the SE, furnishes abundance of freshwater fish. The *chemu* or governor resides at a village about 4 leagues inland.

MALEME, a town of Senegambia, in the kingdom of Salum, 60 m. NNW of Medina, and 210 m. SE of St. Louis.

MALEMORT, a commune of France, in the dep. of Vaucluse, cant. and 4 m. SSW of Mourmoiron, and 7 m. SE of Carpentras. Pop. 1,559. It has several gypsum and tile-works.—Also a village in the dep. of the Bouches-du-Rhone, cant. and 8 m. NE of Eyguieres, on a rock, near the l. bank of the Durance. Pop. 1,440. It contains the ruins of an old castle.

MALENOWITZ, a town of Moravia, in the circle and 13 m. ENE of Hradisch. Pop. 1,337.

MALESCHAU, a town of Bohemia, in the circle and 8 m. E of Czeslau, and 14 m. SE of Kaurzim. Pop. 360. In the vicinity are several quarries and mineral springs.

MALESHERBES, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Loiret, and arrond. of Pithiviers.—The cant. comprises 18 coms. Pop. in 1831, 7,204; in 1841, 7,294.—The town is 12 m. NE of Pithiviers, and 39 m. NE of Orleans, on the l. bank of the Essonne. Pop. 1,383. It has a fine castle and park, and possesses manufactories of hosiery, several spinning-mills, extensive tanneries, and several gypsum-works. The territory of M., formerly one of the most considerable in Gatinais, was a seignory of the house of Lamoignon-de-Malesherbes. The defender of Louis XVI. was the last who bore its name.

MALETROIT, a town of France, in the dep. of Morbihan, on the river Ouste, 20 m. NE of Vannes. Pop. 1,790.

MATEVO-D'ARGOLIS, a mountain of Greece, in the Morea, to the NE of Tripolizza, rising to an alt. of 1,941 yds. above sea-level.

MATEVO-DE-LACONIA, a mountain of Greece, in the E part of the Morea, ENE of Misitra. Alt. 2,121 yds. above sea-level.

MALEYA, or **MALEIA**, a town on the S coast of the island of Ternate, in N lat. 8° 53', E long. 12° 14', where the Dutch have a settlement.

MALFATANO (*MAFE*), a cape of the island of Sardinia, near its S extremity, in N lat. 38° 52', W long. 6° 20'.

MALFI, a port of Dalmatia, 4 m. NW of Ragusa.

MALGARAH, a town of European Turkey, 33 m. NNE of Gallipoli. Pop. 2,500.

MALGHERA, a village and a strong fort of Austrian Lombardy, 4 m. NW of Venice. The fortress is built nearly on the level of the water, with ramparts of earth and no stone walls. On the land-side are 5 or 6 lunettes, mounting nearly 100 pieces of cannon, and there are two large casemates capable of containing between 5,000 and 6,000 men. The fortress is not commanded by any height; and is only accessible by a narrow strip of land which constitutes the road between it and Mestre. The capture of this fort, which was vigorously defended by the Venetians in the late revolution, necessarily constituted the first important success of the Austrians in their operations against the city of Venice.

MALGRAT, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Barcelona, on the Mediterranean, 18 m. ENE of Mataro. Pop. 2,839.—Also a small island in the Mediterranean, near the coast of Majorca, 2 m. N by W of Toro. It is high and steep.

MALGUE'NAC, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Morbihan, 4 m. W of Pontivy. Pop. 2,009.

MALHAM, a township in the p. of Kirkby in Malham-dale, Yorkshire, 5½ m. E by S of Settle. Area 3,870 acres. Pop. in 1831, 259; in 1841, 233. The dale in which this township is situated terminates in an immense crag of limestone called Malham cove, nearly 300 ft. in height; and at a short distance from its termination the river Aire has its source in a lake about 1 m. in circumf., the superfluous waters of

which seem to find a subterranean passage, whence they emerge at the bottom of this vast rock. In the time of a flood, however, they flow over the precipice, forming a magnificent waterfall. About 1 m. to the E of this cove the same ridge of rock is rent into a wild chasm called Gordale-scaur. A peculiar variety of soft calamine is obtained here. It is a native oxide of zinc combined with carbonic acid, and exists free from the presence of sulphur.

MALHEUREUX ISLANDS, a small group of islands, situated in the gulf of Mexico, in Lake Borgne, between 3 and 4 m. from the coast of Mississippi. They are mere banks of sand, decorated with sea-myrtles and a few pine trees.

MALHEUREUX (CAPE), a promontory on the N coast of the isle of France, in S lat. 19° 58'.

MALL, a town of Senegambia, in Futa-Diallon. 58 m. NW of Labbé.

MALIANA, a small village of Algiers, situated on a mountain 12 m. SSE of Tefessad.

MALICHO, a town on the S coast of the island of Mindanao.

MALICORNE, a town of France, in the dep. of Sarthe, 10 m. N of La-Fleche. Pop. 1,094.

MALIGOY, an island in the Indian ocean, between the Laccadive and Maldivé islands, in N lat. 8° 15', E long. 72° 45'. It is a small low island surrounded with breakers, and is dependent on a rajah of the Malabar coast.

MALIDIA, a village of Tunis, 110 m. SSE of Tunis.

MALIGNY, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Yonne, and cant. of Ligy-le-Chatel, 11 m. NE of Auxerre, near the Serain. Pop. 1,432. It has a considerable trade in wine and timber. The mulberry is extensively cultivated in the locality.

MALIMBA, a river or creek of Upper Guinea, on the Gabon coast, which flows into the estuary of the Cameroons, to the N of Suellaba point.

MALIN, a village in co. Donegal, on the N side of Strathbreaga bay, 6½ m. SE of Malin-head. Pop. 205.

MALIN, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 63 m. NW of Kiev, district and 15 m. N of Radomyls, on the l. bank of the Ircha. It consists of about 60 houses.

MALIN-HEAD, a cape on the coast of co. Donegal. It is the most northerly ground in the mainland of the kingdom; and, though rising to an alt. of only 226 ft. above the level of the sea, is rendered conspicuous to mariners by a signal-tower.

MALINES. See MECHLIN.

MALINOVKA, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 27 m. ESE of Kharkov, district and 21 m. ENE of Zmiiev, on the r. bank of the Donetz.

MALINTRAT, a village of France, in the dep. of the Puy-de-Dôme, cant. and 6 m. NE of Clermont-Ferrand. Pop. 1,075.

MALIO, **MALEA**, or **SAINT-ANGELO**, a headland of Greece, at the SE extremity of the peninsula of Laconia, in N lat. 36° 26', E long. 23° 12'. It is the *Malea promontorium* of the ancients.

MALIPUTAS, a small island of the Asiatic archipelago, in the group of the Sulu islands. It is low and woody, and surrounded by extensive reefs.

MALIVA-GANGA. See MAHAVE'LE.

MALKA, a river which has its source on the N side of the Caucasus chain, in the country of the Karatchiaghi, in Circassia; runs N; separates Circassia from the Russian prov. of Caucasus; then directs its course to the E; and joins the Terek, 18 m. WSW of Mozdok, and after a course of about 120 m. Its principal affluent is the Baskan.

MALKA, a village of Russia in Asia, in Kamtschatka, 45 m. S of Verkhne-Kamtschatsk, on the Bistraia, in the midst of lofty mountains.

MALKAIR, a district and town of Hindostan, in the prov. and 90 m. WSW of Hyderabad. The district is mountainous, and is watered by an affluent of the Birnah.

MALLA, a village of Wulli, in Nigritia, 15 m. E of Medina.

MALLABAUQUEN, a lake of Chili, 60 m. NE of Valdivia, in the Araucanian territory. It is 24 m. in length from E to W, and gives origin to the Telten.

MALLAIGAUM, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Candeish, 24 m. NE of Chandur, at the confluence of the Guirna and the Mussom.

MALLARDSTOWN, a parish in co. Kilkenny, 1½ m. ESE of Callan. Area 2,525 acres. Pop. in 1831, 547; in 1841, 591.

MALLAWALLI, a small island in the Eastern seas, N of Borneo, in N lat. 7° 2', E long. 117° 29'.

MALLDRAETH, a spacious estuary on the coast of Anglesea, North Wales. It exposes a considerable tract of land at low water, through which flows the river Cefni, which might be embanked.

MALLEN, anciently *Manlia*, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 33 m. NW of Saragossa, on the r. bank of the Ebro. Pop. 2,000.

MALLEPORAM, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Malabar, 21 m. SW of Nellorem.

MALLEPUR, a town of India, in the district of the same name, on the SE of Bhagulpur, on the Ariggana, which flows into the Kiyal. It contains about 300 houses.

MALLERSDORF, a village of Bavaria, 18 m. SSE of Ratisbon. Pop. 500.

MALLERSTANG, a chapelry in the p. of Kirkby-Stephen, Westmoreland, 3 m. SSE of Kirkby-Stephen. Wild-Boar Fell rises on the S extremity of the township. On the Eden, which has its source here, stands the ancient castle of Pendragon. Pop. 223.

MALLEVILLE, a town of France, in the dep. of Aveyron, on the Alson, 6 m. NE of Villefranche. Pop. 2,250.—Also a village in the dep. of Loire-Inférieure, cant. and 4 m. E of Savenay. Pop. 1,020.

MALLIA, a town and fortress of Hindostan, in the prov. of Gujerat, on the banks of the river Mochu, which empties itself into the Run or Great swamp, 24 m. NNW of Morevy. It was taken by the British in 1809.

MALLICOLO, or **MANICOLA**, one of the largest of the New Hebrides, in the S. Pacific, in S lat. 16° 30', E long. 167° 57'. It is about 18 leagues long, and from 5 to 7 wide. It is moderately elevated, and presents some forests with large trees, amongst which sandal-wood is plentiful. The soil is rich and fertile, and vegetable productions are abundant and various. The inhabitants are represented by Cook, who visited the island in 1774, as the most ugly ill-proportioned people he ever saw. They are a dark-coloured and rather diminutive race, with long heads, flat faces, and monkey-countenances, altogether more savage and frightful than the inhabitants of Tanna, and less robust and healthy. Their hair, mostly black or brown, is short and curly, but not quite so soft and woolly as that of a Negro. Their beards are strong, crisp, and bushy, and generally black and short. A belt or cord, which they wear round their waist, and tie tight over their belly, adds singularly to their deformity. The men go quite naked, except using a piece of cloth or leaf as a wrapper. The women are not less ugly than the men; their heads, faces, and shoulders are painted red. Their weapons are clubs, spears, bows and arrows. The harbour, which Cook called Port-Sandwich, is situated on the NE side of M., not far from the SE end. It has two or three other good harbours. There are a number of small volcanoes in this island.

MALLING (EAST), a parish in Kent, 3½ m. W

by N of Maidstone. Area 2,560 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,543; in 1841, 1,578.

MALLING (West), a parish and market-town in Kent, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. W by N of Maidstone. Area of p. 1,320 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,369; in 1841, 1,784. The town, situated on a small rivulet that falls into the Medway, consists of good houses built with a peculiarly red brick.

MALLING (South), a parish in Sussex, adjoining the town of Lewes, on the river Ouse. Area 2,680 acres. Pop. in 1831, 705; in 1841, 646.

MALLISON'S ISLAND, an island of considerable elevation on the N coast of Australia, near the entrance into the gulf of Carpentaria, on the W side, in S lat. $12^{\circ} 11'$, E long. $136^{\circ} 8'$.

MALLMITZ, a town of Prussian Silesia, in the reg. and 42 m. NW of Liegnitz.

MALLO (CAPE), a promontory on the coast of the gulf of Iskenderun, in N lat. $36^{\circ} 29'$, E long. $33^{\circ} 2'$.

MALLORCA. See MAJORCA.

MALLOW, a parish in co. Cork, containing the town of M., and the village of Lackanalooha. Area 8,820 acres. Pop. in 1831, 9,904; in 1841, 9,965.—The par. borough of M. stands on the river Blackwater, 6 m. SSW of Doneraile, and 34 m. S of Limerick, at the bottom of a somewhat circular basin. A bridge of 15 arches, narrow but well-built, connects Ballydaheen with M.—proper, and takes over the river the highway from Cork to Limerick. The town has been compared to Bath; but it resembles that gay city only, and even very dimly, in being a place of fashionable resort for its medicinal waters. The main street has a unique appearance; and the houses in their construction remind the traveller of some of the streets in Chester. The public buildings are the parish-church and the Roman Catholic chapel, an independent meeting-house, two Methodist meeting-houses, an infirmary, a manor court-house, a bride-well, a workhouse, a barrack, and a spa-house.—A spring at M. early acquired the fame of what is called a 'holy well.' The warm or sanative spring of M., however, was first noticed about the commencement of the 18th cent.; and did not come into medicinal use till nearly 30 years later. Its temp. is 69° . It issues from a limestone rock, and is believed to discharge about 20 gallons every minute. The water is reputed to be efficacious in the alleviation or cure of general debility and of pulmonary complaints. The appliances of at once convalescence, recreation, amusement, and dissipation, are nearly as numerous and varied at M. as at some of the fashionable watering-places of Britain. In consequence of the number of wealthy resident families in the country around it, M. enjoys an excellent retail trade. It is the head-quarters of a constabulary district. The manor-borough returns one member to parliament. Constituency, in 1842, 350.—Area of the town, 378 acres. Pop. in 1831, 5,229; in 1841, 6,851. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 418; in manufactures and trade, 636; in other pursuits, 357. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 75.

MALLUDU, a district of Borneo, in the SE extremity of the island. It is populous, and is well-supplied with articles of consumption. Numerous rivers fall into the bay of M.

MALLUVER, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Gundwanah, the residence of a Goand chief, in N lat. $20^{\circ} 34'$.

MALLWYD, a parish in Merionethshire, $9\frac{1}{2}$ m. ESE of Dolgelly. Pop. in 1841, 1,177.

MALMAISON (La), a chateau of France, in the dep. of Seine-et-Oise, cant. of Marly, 9 m. WNW of Paris. It is of considerable historical celebrity.

MALMEDY, a town of the Prussian prov. of the Lower Rhine, in the reg. of Aix-la-Chapelle, on the l. bank of the Warge, 22 m. S of Aix-la-Chapelle. It has considerable tanneries, and manufactories of cotton stuffs, lace, soap, and glue. Pop. 4,090.

MALMESBURY, a parish, borough, and market-town in Wilts, 18 m. NNW of Devizes, and 94 m. W of London, on a fine eminence peninsulated by the river Avon,—two streams, over which there are 6 bridges, here uniting to form the Lower Avon at the SE extremity of the town. The Great Western railway passes within $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. to the S. It comprehends the tythings of Burton-hill, Cole, and West-park, Corston, Milbourne, and Redborne. Area of p. 5,990 acres. Pop. in 1801, 1,571; in 1831, 1,543; in 1841, 2,367.—The town was formerly walled, and possessed a strong castle. During the contest between King Stephen and the Empress Maud, it was the seat of war; and in the civil wars of Charles I.'s time, it was frequently taken and retaken by the opposing parties. The town principally consists of three streets, two of them running parallel to each other from N to S, and the third, crossing both at their N extremities. The market-cross, near the centre of the town, is a beautiful stone-edifice, with flying buttresses, and a richly ornamented turret. M. was at an early period distinguished as a place of commercial importance. The manufacture of woollen cloth was long the staple trade of the town. The most interesting objects at M. are its ecclesiastical relics. An abbey here, of the Benedictine order, by the liberality of successive kings, rose to be the most splendid monastic establishment in the W of England, Glastonbury excepted. Its abbot was mitred, and its buildings occupied 45 acres of ground; but all that remains is the nave of the church, which still serves as a place of worship. The historian, William of Malmesbury, held the precentorship in this monastery during the reign of Stephen. The father of the celebrated Thomas Hobbes was vicar of Westport-juxta-Malmesbury, and the philosopher himself was born there. One member is now returned by the borough, the boundaries of which have been extended so as to comprehend the old borough, the respective out-parishes of St. Paul, and St. Mary, and the several parishes of Brokenborough, Charlton, Garsdon, Lee, Great Somerford, Little Somerford, Foxley, and Bremhillam. Pop. of par. borough, in 1841, 6,674; in 1851, 6,998. The number of electors registered in 1837, was 257; in 1848, 315.

MALMISCH, a town of European Russia, in the gov. and on the river Viatka, 80 m. NNE of Kasan.

MALMO, a laen and town of Sweden.—The laen has that of Christianstad on the N and E; the Baltic on the S; and the Sound on the W. Area 1,781 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 221,670; in 1845, 234,207. It is one of the most fertile districts in the kingdom. The town, which is situated in the Sound, 16 m. ESE of Copenhagen, is one of the strongest towns of the kingdom; and though irregularly built, has wide streets, with a spacious square, and is on the whole a neat place. It has a considerable commerce, and manufactures carpets, woollen cloths, tobacco, and soap. In 1849, 621 foreign trading-vessels arrived at this port; and 596 cleared, of which 26 were for England.

MALNORE, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Delhi, in N lat. $30^{\circ} 22'$, E long. $75^{\circ} 18'$.

MALO (Str.), or **St. MALOES**, a considerable seaport of France, in the dep. of Ile-et-Vilaine, situated in N lat. $48^{\circ} 39'$, W long. $2^{\circ} 1'$; 45 m. N by W of Rennes, on the small island of Aron, which communicates with the continent by means of a mole or causeway $\frac{3}{4}$ m. in length, but only 54 ft. in breadth. The entrance to the town at the end of the mole is

defended by a strong castle flanked with towers, which, together with 4 bastions and the ramparts around the town, renders it a place of considerable strength. On the N side it is inaccessible, in consequence of rocks and the fortifications erected on them. The town is of an oblong form, and fills the island so completely that its walls and towers rise sheer from the water's edge. The houses are high, and built in general of stone. The principal public buildings, such as the cathedral, the hotel-de-ville, and the episcopal palace, are situated in the market-place. The harbour is large and well-frequented, but difficult of access on account of the surrounding rocks. It is formed by the mouth of the river Rance, and separated from the open sea by the Ile-d'Aron and the Sillon or causeway. The tide rises here 45 ft. above low-water mark. A large floating-dock has recently been added to it. The trade of the place is chiefly with England, Holland, Spain, the N of Europe, and the French colonies. In time of peace St. M. sends out many vessels to the Newfoundland fishery, and in war it equips a number of privateers. Pop. in 1846, 8,469. It exports the products of the surrounding country, and a few manufactures, such as straw-hats, thread, woollens, and linen.—The adjacent town of St. Servan, separated from it by an inlet of the sea, and situated on higher ground, is sometimes reckoned a suburb of St. M.

MALO-DE-LA-LANDE (SAINT), a village of France, in the dep. of La Manche, 4 m. NW of Coutances. Pop. 450.

MALOI-JAROSLAWITZ, a town of Russia, the chief place of a circle in the gov. of Kaluga. Pop. 1,600. At this town a most obstinate and sanguinary action took place between the French and Russians in October 1812, at the beginning of the retreat from Moscow.

MALOI-ARCHANGELSK, a town of Russia, in the gov. and 46 m. SE of Orel. Pop. 1,300.

MALON, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 50 m. WNW of Saragossa. Pop. 950.

MALONE, a village and township of Franklin co., New York, U. S. It is situated on Salmon river, 42 m. W of Plattsburg. Pop. 3,229. There is a state-arsenal here.

MALONNO, a town of Austrian Italy, 42 m. NE of Bergamo. Pop. 1,600.

MALORINES. See **FALKLAND ISLANDS**.

MALOS-MADU, an atoll or group in the Maldivé archipelago, between N lat. 5° 01' and 5° 59'; and intersected by the meridian of 73°. The Moesby channel divides it into two parts.

MALPARTIDA, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Caceres, 2 m. SE of Placencia. Pop. 2,575. It has a handsome church.

MALPAS, a parish and market-town in the hund. of Broxton, co-palatine of Chester, 14 m. SE by S of Chester. The parish includes the townships of Agden, Bickerton, Bickley, Bradley, Broxton, Bulkeley or Buckley, Chidlow, Cholmondeley, Chorlton, Cuddington, Duckington, Edge, Egerton, Hampton, Larkton, Macefen, Malpas, Newton-juxta-Malpas, Oldcastle, Overton, Stockton, Lushingham with Grindley, Wichaugh, and Wigland. Area 25,040 acres. Pop. in 1801, 4,471; in 1831, 5,127; in 1841, 5,726. Area of the township 2,110 acres. Pop. in 1841, 1,022. The town, pleasantly situated on an eminence, consists of four paved streets, which diverge at right angles from a common centre. The inhabitants are chiefly occupied in agricultural pursuits. M. confers the title of Viscount on the Marquis of Cholmondeley, whose castle is situated about 4 m. E of the town.

MALPAS-LE-GRAND, a village of France, in the dep. of Doubs, cant. and 6 m. SSW of Pontarlier.

MALPELO, a small isle or rock in the Pacific, in lat. 4° W long. 81° 20'.

MALPELO POINT, the S entrance of Guayquil river, on the coast of Peru, in S lat. 3° 30', W long. 80° 30', 7½ leagues NE ½ N of Picos-point. At the extremity of the point, the river Tumbes, forming the boundary between Ecuador and Peru, has its outlet.

MALPEQUE, a harbour on the N coast of Prince Edward island, with depth and space enough for any description of vessels.—The village of M. stands on a neck of land between Darnley inlet and March-water, 2½ m. S of the entrance.

MALPICA, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 24 m. W of La Corogne, near the coast. Pop. 920.—Also a village in the prov. and 27 m. W of Toledo, on the l. bank of the Tagus.

MALPLAQUET, a village of France, in the dep. of Nord, not far from Bervay, and 9 m. S of Mons. Pop. 1,100. It is famous as the scene of one of the most sanguinary battles recorded in history, fought on the 11th September, 1709, between the French, under Marshal Villars, and the Allies commanded by the Duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugene. The former were driven from their intrenchments, but not till after a very obstinate resistance, and a loss of nearly 20,000 men on the part of the Allies.

MALPURA, a town of Hindostan, in Rajputana, 35 m. ESE of Kishenagur.—Also a town of Kandeish, 18 m. ESE of Nandurbar.

MALPURBA, a river of the S of India, which, rising on the E flank of the Western Ghats, intersects Bejapur, and falls into the Krishna. With that river it is considered the S boundary of the Deccan. It has the fortress of Darwar on its S, and Baddammy on its N bank.

MALS, a town of Tyrol, 2 m. N of Glarus, and 40 m. SSW of Imst, at an alt. of 3,074 French ft. above sea-level.

MALS-ELF, a river of Norway, which rises on the Swedish frontier to the N of Lake Tornea, and flows NW to the Malunger-fiord, in N lat. 69° 15'.

MALSCH, a town of Baden, 13 m. E by S of Spire. Pop. 2,868.—Also another town of Baden, 14 m. SSE of Mannheim. Pop. 1,295.

MALSEI-GHAUT, a pass of Hindostan, in the Syhadri range, by which it has been proposed to carry the Great Indian peninsular railway from Bombay to Callican up to the plain beyond, by a series of tunnels. It has recently been reported that there would be 4 or 5 m. of tunnelling required, and gradients of 1 in 40 for a distance of 13 m., to carry a railway line in this direction; and attention seems now directed to a line by the Tul-Ghaut leading SE from Bombay.

MALSEN, or **MALSESINA**, a small town of Austrian Italy, on the E bank of Lake Garda, 18 m. NNW of Verona.

MALSTROM. See **MAELSTROM**.

MALSWICK, a tything in the p. of Newent, Gloucestershire, 8 m. NW of Gloucester. Pop. in 1831, 225; in 1841, 248.

MALTA, a large island of the Mediterranean, the capital of which lies in 35° 53' 36" N lat., and 14° 31' 46" E long. Though naturally a mere barren rock, it forms one of the most important insular possessions belonging to Great Britain. Scarcely second to Gibraltar as a stronghold, and placed in the centre of the Mediterranean, and of the steam-communication both French and English on that sea, and containing safe and capacious harbours, its consequence both in a military and commercial point of view is obvious. "Taking into our view the Black sea and the Arabian gulf, to both of which the Mediterranean naturally leads, we shall find these three seas sur-



rounded by a line of coast, which, if drawn out in length, would encircle more than half the globe: all the territory adjacent to this boundary-line is solid continent, extending to the distance of thousands of miles. From the greater part of these countries M. is distant not more than from five to fifteen days' sail." [Jowett.] It is the master-key of the Mediterranean and the Levant,—the stepping-stone to Egypt and the Dardanelles,—and the connecting link between England and India. Its length from Point Benhisa, on the SE (a), to Point Ahrask, on the NW (b), is 15 m.; its greatest breadth, 8 m.; its circumf. is about 60 m.; and its surface 95 sq. m. It lies 60 m. S of Sicily; and is nearer to the African than the European side of the Mediterranean: geographers consequently have generally reckoned it as belonging to Africa.—The surface of the island is an inclined plane sloping from SW to NE. It has neither river, lake, nor swamp, excepting perhaps two small spots at the head of St. Paul's bay (d), where the ocean appears to have receded and left a moist soil. A rocky range, stretching across the entire breadth of the island, attains an alt. of 600 ft. above sea-level. This natural line of defence has been fortified by art; and the strongest part is called the Nasciar lines (gg). All the *casals* or villages lie to the E of this ridge; the coast is in general steep and rugged, to the NE it is low. "The formation of the whole island, as far as we examined it," says Dr. Spix, "has no trace of lava, and consists of a recent marl or tufa like limestone of late origin; in some parts very soft, in others firm, and the fracture showing a fine grain, of a whitish or yellowish colour, and mixed both with numerous particles of mica, and with small, nay, microscopical shells, (now and then a few some lines in length,) or with sharks' teeth. The shells are chiefly of the species of *mytilus* and *cardium*, and seem, if we may be allowed to judge from the examination of a few specimens, to be of kinds that are still to be found alive. Beside these petrifications, which are very common in

the grotto of St. Paul for instance, the island is said to abound in *terebratulites*, *belemnites*, &c. The same stone furnishes the admirable materials for building used in the island. The limestone rock is covered either with loose stones, sand, and dust, here and there converted by manure into garden ground, or by a good rich red clay, and lastly, in part by mould imported from Sicily." M. is about the size of the isle of Wight; but so different in character from that 'garden of England,' that the principal streets of the city of Valetta are flights of stairs. In spring, the eye dwells with pleasure on the generally diffused verdure; but in the height of summer the general aspect of the country is dry, bare, and unattractive; the country has a burnt-up sterile appearance; even a tree is nowhere seen upon the horizon. "On clearing the fortified enclosure of Valetta, we issue into the open country, over which an extensive and striking view suddenly bursts upon the eye. On a hot dry day, and under a glaring sun, it looks almost like an arid desert of white stone, thinly veiled here and there with a patch of feeble verdure, or sparsely dotted over with round black-looking carob-trees; and one is utterly perplexed as to the sustenance of the dense population with which it evidently teems; for, look which way one will, large villages or *casals* everywhere salute the eye, solidly built, and invariably overtopped by large and handsome churches. After the rains, however, this bare surface is suddenly carpeted with a most vivid green; and then, although there is nothing worthy of the name of scenery to be met with, it is really pleasant to peregrinate the island—the pleasure being mainly derived from the spectacle of industry triumphing over natural obstacles."

[Climate.] Though the therm. at M. seldom rises to 90°, yet the heat in the sultry season is very great, so much so as to justify the term 'implacable,' which is often applied to it. The sun in summer remains so long above the horizon, and the stone walls absorb such an enormous quantity of heat, that they never have sufficient time to get cool; and during the short nights this heat radiates from them so copiously, as to render the nights, in fact,

as hot as the days, and much more oppressive to the feelings of those who are accustomed to associate the idea of coolness with darkness. The following table exhibits the average temp. during the year 1838, taken daily at the hours of 9, 12, and 3:

	Max.	Med.	Min.
January,	58°	53½°	51°
February,	58	55½	53
March,	59	57½	56
April,	62	60½	59
May,	71	70	69
June,	75	74	73
July,	82	79½	77
August,	82	80	78
September,	77	76½	76
October,	70	69½	69
November,	65	64	63
December,	58	56½	55

"The freedom of the island," says Mr. Badger, "from any endemic disease, the ordinary good health enjoyed by the natives, by the English as also by foreigners resident here, and the actual state of the weather throughout the year, go very far towards establishing the salubrious nature of the atmosphere. During the summer-months the therm. generally shifts from 80° to 88°; and towards the end of October sinks to 70°. From this time it gradually decreases until January, when it varies from 55° to 50°, below which it seldom falls, and again rises about the end of February to 60°. From March to May it generally ascends to 70°, and continues advancing until the latter end of June, when the summer sets in. This range continues from one year to another without any important variation. The time, however, in which one is most affected by the heat or cold, is not that which marks their extremes on the therm. The heat is sometimes very oppressive when the therm. is comparatively low; and the same remark holds good in regard to the cold in winter, when it is comparatively high. This may be attributed to the direction of the winds, their sudden changes producing a less or greater degree of heat or cold according to the quarter from whence they blow, and their violence modifying the sensations which they cause us to feel. The wind from the N and NW always brings freshness, while that which blows from the S produces an increase in the heat. Rain has been known to fall in summer, but is of very rare occurrence;" but from December to February it falls in violent torrents. The heat, however, is generally tempered by the N and NW winds, which prevail during the hot months, and which render the evenings delightfully pleasant. Though there are sometimes heavy falls of dew during this season, the natives do not find it injurious to sleep out in the open air, which is quite customary with many of the poorer classes, without any bed or covering. When the SE wind prevails in summer, the heat is very oppressive; the atmosphere assumes a hazy appearance, the air has sometimes a disagreeable odour, and its effects on furniture and book-covers, which it cracks and warps, are very destructive.

Soil and produce.] M. was anciently little else than a barren and rugged mass of calcareous rock, on which the thin stratum of soil rests, gradually breaks up into a friable mould, and much soil has been carried over from Sicily and Africa, so that it is now become a fertile island. The rugged soil has been cleared of the stones with which it was covered; the 'crop-rock,' which formed the surface, broken up; and the bed of subsoil which is beneath it brought out and industriously laboured, while the more impracticable portions have been covered with a coating of foreign soil. "The fields of *silla, sula*, or clover (*Hedysarum coronarium*), indigenous to M., are what will more especially strike the eye of the stranger. It grows from 3 to 5 ft. from the ground; and its luxuriant leaves, surmounted by a large crimson flower, have at a short distance all the beauty of a plantation of China roses. Groups of broad-leaved fig or carob-trees, thickets of prickly pear, and gardens filled with pomegranates and vines, and evidently cultivated with extreme care, at intervals also relieve the general meagreness of the landscape, which, after all, gives us the idea of a desert, only to be maintained from lapsing into its native sterility by that same laborious industry which originally reclaimed it from barrenness." Little corn is sown, as the Maltese can procure it cheaper in Sicily and from the Black sea. The value of grain imported in 1847 was £713,000; of that exported, £450,000. In 1848, grain to the value of £316,000 was imported; and the exports of grain amounted to £180,000. The orange, lemon, cotton-plant, fig, and vine, are extensively cultivated, besides a great variety of vege-

tables, seeds, and fruits. The oranges of M. are justly prized, especially the egg and blood varieties. In ancient times the roses of M. were celebrated for their superior beauty and fragrance. Citrons in the greatest variety, and the shaddock (*Citrus decumant*), are as common in the gardens as the carob-tree (*Ceratonia siliqua*); and fine stone fruits, though originally brought from the Caucasus and Pontus, here attain the highest perfection under an almost African sky. The island produces a little wine, but far from sufficient for its own consumption; but they have fine Salernian, and the strong wine of the neighbouring island of Sicily. Besides the vegetables common in the N, the love-apple (*Solanum lycopersicum*) is likewise cultivated. The Indian torch-thistle (*Cactus ficus Indica*) and *C. opuntia* are common in the gardens, and on the dry walls, and together with the aloë, impart to the landscape somewhat of a foreign appearance. The common people eat the fruit of the cactus, and the leaves are sometimes cut to pieces and given to the cattle. [*Spix*].—The cultivation of corn and cotton forms the principal branches of rural employment. The rent of land varies from 13s. to 90s. per acre. Each season yields its peculiar crop, and the produce is very abundant. Land of a middling quality yields from 16 to 20 for 1; whilst good land affords 38, and even, on rich spots, 64. Wheat is sown every alternate year, with barley and clover about the month of November. The barley is gathered about the month of May; the wheat-harvest commences in June. After this crop is pulled up by the roots—the method of harvesting here—the fields are sown with cotton, melons, sesame, and other seeds. The cotton is of a very fine quality. It is of three kinds: one being white (*Gossypium hirsutum*); another, of a dark nankeen colour (*G. religiosum*); and another, a variety apparently of the *G. herbaceum*. The brown is most esteemed. In 1801, M. and its dependencies exported raw cotton to the value of £500,000; the present annual value of this crop is about £100,000. Unsuccessful attempts have been made to cultivate the cochineal insect and the silk-worm.—Although the pasturages are limited, the breed of cattle is fine, and oxen, asses, and mules of superior size and quality are reared. The greater part of the cattle for the consumption of the island is brought over from Barbary. The race of Maltese dogs, called *bichons* by Buffon, is now nearly extinct. They are small, with long glistening hair, and a turned-up nose. Fowls, turkeys, ducks, geese, and rabbits, are always found in the markets. Quails, wild-duck, fig-peckers, woodcocks, plovers, and doves, form the chief game. Mullet, whittings, tunny, swordfish, eels, lobsters, crabs, and shrimps, form the principal fish supply.

Manufactures and commerce.] There is little or no other produce in M. equal in any way to its capabilities, whether as regards the climate or pop. It is true that there is a trade to a very limited extent in the manufacture and sale of cotton sail-cloth, napkins, table-cloths, shirts, cotton yarn spun by hand, gold and silver trinkets, iron-posted bedsteads, rush-bottomed chairs, and cigars; but labour is so cheap, and the amount of work done in any of these departments so small, that the people are not half employed. The Maltese are famous for their gold and silver filigree; the females are very skilful in embroidery. The wages of workmen are small, but rent and living are remarkably cheap. M. is undoubtedly the cheapest place in Europe; for there a working man can easily support himself and family on from 6d. to 8d. per day, and considers himself fortunate if he can make that sum regularly. The chief articles of exportation are cotton, cotton-thread, cummin-seed, barilla-ashes, oranges,

orange-flower water, salt, and honey; to which may be added gold chains and filigree work. The rapid advance of steam-traffic, noted in a subsequent paragraph of this article, has been highly advantageous to M., both by giving employment to the working-classes, and increasing the retail trade. In 1849, 7 vessels = 2,126 tons; and in 1850, 6 = 1,210 tons, were built at M. The estimated value of the exports in 1845 was £237,072; of the imports, £423,030. The declared value of exports of British manufactures to M. in 1846 was £255,033; in 1848, £379,467; in 1850, £314,386.—The tonnage of vessels entering the ports of M. in 1847 amounted to 541,696 tons; 1848 to 524,806. At the end of 1845, there were 160 merchant-vessels belonging to the island, measuring 18,357 tons, and employing 1,612 seamen. In 1850, the mercantile marine of M. amounted to 177 vessels = 25,970 tons, and manned by 1,779 men.

Population.] M., originally a sterile rock, and owing a great portion of its very soil to importation, now presents a denser pop. than exists anywhere in Europe on the same extent of surface. In 1590, the pop. of M. and Gozo was 28,864. According to census in 1842, the pop. amounted to 114,499, viz., 100,157 for M., and 14,342 for Gozo; but as the garrison and the crews of the ships-of-war on the station were not included, the number might be considered to be not less than 120,000. It was ascertained that of the 114,499 persons there were not less than 44,192 individuals of the lower classes of society without any ostensible means of subsistence, whilst there were 566 professional beggars, making about one-third of the whole pop. dependent on the other two-thirds for maintenance. The clergy amounted to 1,280, including nuns; the nobility and gentry, holders of land, to 813; persons acting as brokers, 172; police, 208. Notwithstanding the immense number of persons in the lower classes without employment, the criminals during the year amounted only to 437 males and 37 females, 153 of whom were liberated, not being convicted on their trials. In the total number of criminals were included 85 English, and 4 foreigners. The pop. of 114,499 consisted of Maltese—males, 54,156; females, 58,344. English—males, 530; females, 630. Foreigners—males, 481; females, 357. On the 31st of March 1851, the pop. of M. and Gozo amounted to 123,496. The increase since 1842 on the pop. of M. was 8,676 = 8.6 per cent.; on Gozo, 321 = 2.25 per cent. The number of English was of course much greater, the garrison and crews of vessels being, as before stated, to be added. No native possesses great riches; few even enjoy an income of £400, with the exception of the bishop, and some members of the government. The Maltese are of Arabian descent, mixed with Italian and Greek blood. They are in general of an ordinary stature, strong and robust in their physical development, and of a brown complexion, with hair inclined to frizzle. They are remarkably upright in their persons. "Some traces," says Dr. Spix, "still seem to remain in the features of the Maltese of the affinity of M. with old Carthage, or with the Moors, who possessed the island till they were expelled by the Normans. The yellow-brown complexion,—the lank black slovenly hair, and black beard,—the black oblong eyes,—high bushy eyebrows, which give them a malicious look,—sharp, but not disproportionately high cheek-bones,—the high but blunt nose,—thick lips,—the slender, lean, and rather hairy body,—seem to indicate partly an oriental origin, and partly an affinity with the Neapolitans and Sicilians. This oriental origin is remarkably confirmed by the peculiarity of the Maltese language."—The habits and manners of the people are a mixture of the rude

Moorish and smooth Italian. Throughout the Levant they have a bad name, and at Alexandria and Constantinople are proverbial for their robberies and even murders, causing the British consuls at these places ten times more trouble than all the other subjects of the British empire. The females of M. are celebrated for their large black eyes, but in other respects have not the beauty of either the Spanish or Italian dames. The dress of the lowest class is slovenly and dirty; that of the middle class is neat, and generally white within doors in summer; on the street the white gown is covered with a black silk skirt, while a black silk scarf called *faldetta* is thrown over the head and shoulders, and disposed in such a manner as to show the countenance of the wearer in the most favourable semi-nudity, and is nothing more than a western garment worn in an eastern fashion. The upper class of females are rarely to be seen on the street; they however dress like the English and French, after the latest European fashions. From the number of priests and friars who crowd the streets, one might easily tell, even if the conduct of the inhabitants did not proclaim it, that M. is a place where the Roman church is all-powerful. Education was for ages entirely in the hands of the priests. Few of the native adult classes can read, and none of them can write excepting those who may be said to gain their bread by the pen. The number of scholars in the primary schools in January 1845 was 1,471 boys, and 1,368 girls. In 1846, the number was 1,783 boys, and 1,392 girls. In 1844 there were 8 journals published on the island, in English, English and Italian, and Italian and Maltese.

Language.] The language of M. is a medley of the various languages which at different times have prevailed in the island. The chief part of it seems to be Arabic; and the vulgar Maltese is said to be intelligible to the inhabitants of the opposite coast of Africa. It has no peculiar alphabet. Proverbial expressions are numerous, and frequently introduced into conversation. Italian is spoken by the higher ranks and English.—The Roman Catholic church in M. is supported by its own revenues under the immediate control of the archb. of Malta. Its churches and chapels amount to about 250. The British and Foreign Bible society, the Church Missionary society, the London Missionary society, the American board of Commissioners for Foreign missions, the London Jews' society, and the Wesleyan Methodist Missionary society, have their respective agents or missionaries stationed in the island. It has also become the asylum of certain Syrian converts from the Greek church.

Government.] The government of M. as a Crown colony, is conducted by a governor who is immediately responsible to the secretary-of-state for the colonies. In legislative matters he is assisted by a council; and all orders in council have the force of laws. By letters patent of 11th May 1849, her majesty constituted a new council of 18, instead of the old council of 7. Of this new council, 8 members are popularly elected; but its working has not yet given satisfaction to the Maltese, who complain that 9 other members being appointed from the executive officers of the local government, while the head of the government, sitting as president of the council, is a 10th official member with 2 votes, and has afterwards a veto, the elective members are necessarily impotent to carry any measure.

Revenue and expenditure.] The gross amount of the schedule of establishments on the 1st January, 1850, including the salaries of offices temporarily vacant, allowances and office contingencies, was £53,707, composed as follows:

Salaries—		
Fixed establishments, £44,731	} £51,031	£50,986
Provisional and temporary, £6,300		
Allowances,	1,345	1,305
Office contingencies,	1,381	1,279
	£53,707	£53,570

The actual receipts of 1849 amounted to £126,298; being £9,089 above the receipts of the previous year, which however did not include certain funds separately accounted for until 1st January 1849. The actual collections of 1850 amounted to £129,293.—The expenditure actually defrayed within the year 1849 amounted to £109,762, being £6,676 more than the amount issued from the treasury during 1848. The expenditure during 1850 was £125,361.—The expenditure incurred by Great Britain in 1849 for the military protection of M. amounted to £112,490, including a contribution of £6,200 from the Malta treasury; in 1850, it amounted to £103,412, exclusive of the like contribution.

Currency. At present, it seems, there are five kinds of money which are legal tenders in M. viz., Malta money, the Spanish pillar dollar, the South American dollar, British silver and gold, and British copper, including the grain or twelfth part of a penny. The general introduction of British metallic currency was prepared by a proclamation of June 1826, in which it was enacted that certain enumerated coins should pass current, and the intention to introduce the British metallic currency generally was specifically stated. By a proclamation in the following year it was ordered that all government accounts should be kept in sterling; but although this method was of course adopted in the government offices, the merchants and shopkeepers have continued to keep their accounts in the money of the order of St. John,—the unwillingness to change being attributed to the frequent changes and uncertainty of the currency, the multiplicity of coins admitted as legal tenders, and the depreciated nature of the British silver currency. When British silver was put into circulation in the island, the pound Troy was, by the authority of the act 56 George III., coined into 66 shillings instead of 62; but while the same act established that such depreciated silver should not be a legal tender in England to an amount exceeding 40s., in M. it has been made so to any amount; thus displacing the more valuable local currencies, and causing a loss to the inhabitants of 6 per cent. The Spanish pillar dollar becoming scarce in 1834, the government caused proclamations to be issued at M., Gibraltar, the Ionian islands, and other places, enacting that the South American dollar should be a legal tender at the rate of 4s. 4d., a coin irregular in weight, and by no means regular in alloy. The effect of this was not only the banishing of the more valuable currency, so that Spanish, Sicilian, and Imperial dollars are at a premium, but even British silver does not circulate freely, since the commissary engages to give a £100 treasury bill for every £101 10s., and therefore whenever the continental exchanges are at a rate which enables a banker to import dollars, and exchange them for British silver at a profit on the commissary's rate, a premium is borne by the British silver. Besides the obvious evils of an irregular currency in causing the heavier coins to be melted down, there is a further one occasioned by the present system—namely, a practice in France and Italy of sifting the dollars received from South America, so that the light ones alone may be sent to M. and other places where they are a currency. Another disadvantage of these South American dollars is, that in Turkey, Greece, Egypt, Barbary, Algeria, Fez, and Morocco, they are rejected; while they will not pass as currency in Sicily, Naples, the N of Spain and Italy, or at any rate are only taken at a difference of 5 or 6 per cent. under the value of the Spanish dollar.

Towns. Valetta, sometimes called Melita, is the cap. of the island. Its pop. in 1842 was 24,382; in 1851, 24,801. It was founded in 1566. It is situated in an elevated peninsular position (V), between two harbours, of which that upon the S is the most capacious and most completely fortified. Its entrance is not more than a $\frac{1}{2}$ m. in breadth; and is so strongly fortified on each side that no ship could force a passage through it. The great harbour is on the SE side of the city, and extends nearly 2 m. inland. The smaller and N harbour is used for the performance of quarantine. A splendid dry dock has recently been constructed at an expense of £100,000. It is able to receive a 120 gun ship, or the largest steam-frigate with her paddles on. Valetta is built entirely of stone, and is distinguished by a general air of regularity and grandeur, and the number and magnificence of its public buildings;

but it is chiefly remarkable for its fortifications, which are so strong as almost to bid defiance to any attack. Three sides are protected by water; the fourth is defended by five lines of fortifications. On the works about 1,000 pieces of artillery are mounted. There is but one small stream in the island which supplies Valetta with water, for which purpose it is conducted into the town by an aqueduct 8 m. in length. About a $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Valetta stands Floriana, which contains a few streets of rather a miserable order. In an opposite direction is situated Victoriosa, where the admiralty offices and stores are all placed, and where the different officers connected with this department have elegant houses bordering upon the sea.—Civita Vecchia (C), distant from Valetta about 5 m., is the ancient capital of the island, and the oldest city in it; but, on account of the better situation of Valetta for defence and commerce, has lost its rank and importance.—The more important harbours are Melleha or Melheha on the NW coast (c); St. Paul's bay (d), to the E of it; St. Julian's bay (e), W of Valetta; and the Marsa Scirocco (f), on the SE. The SW coast is destitute of ports, and bordered with steep inaccessible rocks. The whole coast-line is strongly guarded with batteries and watch-towers. The port of St. Paul is on the coast opposite to Sicily, and is so called from a tradition that the vessel in which St. Paul was sent prisoner to Rome was driven in there by a storm.—The island of Gozo or Gozzo (G), which contains about 15,000 inhabitants, is separated from Malta by a strait $\frac{3}{4}$ m. broad. It is 24 m. in compass, and has a superficial extent of about 27 sq. m.—Cumino, a small fortified island lying between M. and Gozo (B), has about 900 inhabitants.

Steam navigation. In the year 1828 the mails from England commenced being conveyed by government steam-vessels from Falmouth to Cadiz, Gibraltar, M., and the Ionian islands, monthly. In 1829 the Neapolitan government commenced running steam-vessels occasionally between M., Sicily, and the coast of Italy, but the communication was very irregular. In 1837 the French government established a line of 3 boats monthly between Marseilles, Italy, M., Syra, Smyrna, and Constantinople; and Marseilles, Italy, M., Athens, Syra, and Alexandria, alternately returning by the same routes. In 1840 the Peninsular and Oriental company commenced running the Great Liverpool and Oriental steamers from Southampton to Gibraltar, M., and Alexandria, and vice versa. In 1841 the Neapolitan company started a vessel monthly between Marseilles, the coast of Italy, Sicily, and M. In 1841 and 1842, the Peninsular and Oriental company commenced running the City of Dublin steamer between M. and the Ionian Isles. This ceased in 1844, in which year the French government added another line of 3 vessels monthly from Marseilles to M. and Alexandria. In 1845 the Peninsular and Oriental company established a steamer monthly between Southampton, Gibraltar, M., Smyrna, and Constantinople and the Bombay mail from M. to Alexandria. This last ceased in 1848, and since then the mails have been conveyed by government steamers, say between M. and Alexandria, monthly; M. and Marseilles, bi-monthly; M. and the Ionian Isles, bi-monthly. In 1845 the Neapolitan company increased their line to 8 vessels monthly between Marseilles, the ports of Italy, Sicily, and Malta. This continued until 1848, when the revolution in Sicily put a stop to it. A steam communication with the coast of Barbary was established and continued until the loss of the Sciozia in 1848. In 1847 a line of mercantile steamers between Liverpool, London, Gibraltar, M., and the Levant was commenced, which, with some trifling intermission and changes, has been continued, and is now increasing in frequency under the management of the Levant Screw-Steam shipping company. The Rostand French company commenced a line of iron merchant-steamers, leaving Marseilles every 3 weeks for Leghorn, M., Syra, Smyrna, and Constantinople. In 1849 the French government added to their lines 2 other vessels between Marseilles, M., Alexandria, and Beyrout. In 1850-51 the Nile English merchant-steamers made a few trips between England, Gibraltar, M., and Alexandria. At present the regular packets and mercantile steam communication of M. monthly may be thus stated:

1. *French.*—Three government steamers between Marseilles, M., and Alexandria: 3 between Marseilles, Genoa, Leghorn, Civita Vecchia, Naples, Messina, M., Athens, Smyrna, and Constantinople; 2 between Marseilles, M., Alexandria, and Beyrout; and 14 Rostand company, between Marseilles, Leghorn, M., Syra, Smyrna, and Constantinople.

2. *English.*—One Peninsular and Oriental company between Southampton, Gibraltar, M., and Alexandria; 1 between South-

ampton, Gibraltar, M., Smyrna, and Constantinople; 2 government steamers between M. and the Ionian islands; 2 M. and Marseilles; 1 M. and Alexandria; 2 mercantile steamers (screw) from Liverpool to Gibraltar, M., Smyrna, and Constantinople; and 1 from Liverpool, Gibraltar, M., and Alexandria.—This is exclusive of war-steamers and other casual arrivals of different nations.

History. Malta, the *Melites* of the Greeks, was anciently governed by its own kings, but soon fell under the power of Carthage. It was afterwards conquered by the Romans, and subsequently by the Saracens. These latter were expelled by Roger, king of Sicily; and M. depended upon that kingdom from 1089 to 1530, when it was given to the knights of St. John by the emperor Charles V. "This singular rock, however, was the centre of some congregation of the human kind long before the time of the knights of M., long before the rise from savagism of the nation that is now its master. The ruins of what is called the temple of Hagiar Chem defy conjecture. 'Was anything ever seen so strange and inexplicable,—so unaccountably intricate and eccentric,—so unlike any known monument, from the rude Druidical circle up to the consummate proportion of the Grecian temple? Or, to form a somewhat clearer idea, let him clamber up on one of the highest blocks, and cast with us a bird's-eye glance over the interior of the enclosure. Even then he will not be much the wiser. These strange irregular circles, formed of upright stones, surmounted, Stonehenge-like, with transverse ones,—these doorways, and passages, and flights of steps,—these rude altars,—this odd jumble of nooks and niches,—this enormous enclosure of colossal stones, battered and disintegrated by time and tempest, till all trace of the shaping-hammer is gone; what are they, and who reared them? There are other remarkable ruins, called El Mneidra, of the same kind, but displaying a higher degree of arrangement and constructive skill." In 1565 M. sustained a dreadful siege of 4 months by the Turks, but was bravely and successfully defended by the knights of St. John; and in the hands of that order it remained till 1798, when it was captured by Bonaparte, in the outset of his expedition to Egypt. The sudden surrender of an island and fortress hitherto deemed impregnable, astonished Europe. It was retaken in 1800 by the British, after a blockade of two years; but it was stipulated at the peace of Amiens that M. should be restored to the knights. The fresh aggressions of Bonaparte, however, and the earnest solicitations of the native Maltese against the restoration of their island to the knights, combined with a knowledge of the fact that the French emperor was buying up all the commanderies belonging to the order, with the design of retaining M. in his own hands, induced Britain to keep possession of this place, which gave rise to a renewal of the war. By the treaty of Paris, M. and its dependencies were solemnly ceded to Great Britain in 1814, and it now constitutes an integral part of the British dominions.

Authorities. *Abela, Malta illustrata.* Malta, 1772-80, 2 vols. fol.—*Bres, Malta antica illustrata.* Rome, 1816, 4to.—*Boissguet's Ancient and Modern M.* London, 1804, 3 vols. 4to.—*Sir R. C. Hoare's Classical Tour.* London, 1819, 2 vols. 8vo.—*Verdot, Histoire des Chevaliers Hosp. de St. Jean.* Nouv. edn. Paris, 1819, 7 vols. 8vo.—*Davey's Ionian Islands and M.* London, 1842, 2 vols. 8vo.—*Badger's Description of M. and Gozo.*—*The Valetta Journal.*—*Parliamentary Papers.*

MALTA, a township of Saratoga co., in the state of New York, U. S., 6 m. SE of Balston Spa, and 29 m. N of Albany. It contains Saratoga and Round lakes, and is drained by Anthony's kill, the outlet of the latter lake. The surface is undulating, and the soil consists chiefly of clay, loam, and sand. Pop. in 1840, 1,457. It has a village named Dunning-street, containing about 15 dwellings.—Also a township of Morgan co., in the state of Ohio, 72 m. E by S of Columbus, on the W side of Muskingum river. Pop. 1,405. It has a village of the same name, containing about 200 inhabitants.

MALTAVILLE, a village of Malta township, Saratoga co., in the state of New York, U. S., 30 m. N of Albany, near Round lake. It consisted in 1840 of about 20 dwellings.

MALTBY, a township in the p. of Stainton, N. R. of Yorkshire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. ENE of Yarm. Area 1,180 acres. Pop. in 1831, 168; in 1841, 171.—Also a parish in the W. R. of Yorkshire, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. W by S of Tickhill, at the source of the Ryton. Area 4,280 acres. Pop. in 1831, 844; in 1841, 839.

MALTBY-LE-MARSH, a parish in Lincolnshire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N by E of Alford. Area 1,160 acres. Pop. 229.

MAL-TEPEH, a mountain of Turkey in Asia, in Anatolia, in the sanj. of Kodja-Ili, 9 m. ENE of Scutari. It forms the central nucleus of the mountains of Boulgourlon, Kardachlertepéh, and Alem-dagh.

MALTERDINGEN, a town of the grand-duchy

of Baden, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, bail, and 4 m. NW of Emmendingen, and 12 m. NNW of Friburg. Pop. 1,406.

MALTERS, a parish of Switzerland, in the cant. and 6 m. W of Lucerne. Pop. 3,695. It has sulphureous baths.

MALTIGNANO, a village of the Pontifical states, in the deleg. and 7 m. E of Ascoli.

MALTOCH, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Silesia, reg. and circle and 5 m. S of Liegnitz. It has an active entrepot trade in coal.

MALTON (New), a borough and market-town in the N. R. of Yorkshire, 18 m. NE by N of York, on the river Derwent, over which there is here a handsome stone-bridge, connecting this place with Norton. The borough comprises the ps. of St. Leonard and St. Michael, and is co-extensive with them. Area 110 acres. Pop. in 1801, 3,047; in 1831, 4,173. New M. is pleasantly situated on an eminence overlooking the Derwent. It is of considerable extent, clean, and well-built. The chief trade carried on here consists in coals, corn, bacon, butter, &c., large quantities of which are conveyed to Hull, Leeds, and other places, by means of the Derwent, which was rendered navigable from Malton to the Ouse in the reign of Queen Anne. New M., in conjunction with the ps. of St. Leonard, St. Michael, Old M., and Norton, sends 2 members to parliament. Pop. of parl. borough in 1841, 6,875; in 1851, 7,661. Electors registered in 1837, 603; in 1848, 557.

MALTON (Old), a parish in Yorkshire, 1 m. NE of New Malton, on the W bank of the Derwent. Area 4,020 acres. Pop. in 1841, 1,296.

MALTOWN, a town and fortress of Hindostan, in the prov. of Allahabad, 66 m. ENE of Serondje. It stands near the hills, on the SW frontier of Bundelcund, and commands the pass of the Maltown ghaut.

MALUCA, a village of Syria, 20 m. NNE of Damascus.

MALUCERA, a strong mud fort of Hindostan, in the prov. of Agra, belonging to the Macherry rajah. It has a citadel, built of stone, and is surrounded by a ditch.

MALUENDA, a town of Spain, in Aragon, in the prov. of Saragossa, partido and 6 m. SE of Calatayud, on the r. bank of the Jiloca, and in the midst of calcareous hills. Pop. 1,003. It has 3 parish-churches, an hospital, a convent, and a custom-house; and possesses several dye-works, several oil and fulling-mills, and a manufactory of blotting-paper.

MALUNG, a parish of Sweden, in the prefecture of Stora-Kopparberg, and haerd of Wester-Delarne, 66 m. W of Falun, on the l. bank of the Wester-Dal. It has extensive quarries of mill-stone.

MALUNGER-FIORD, a bay of the Arctic ocean, on the NW coast of Norway, in the dio. of Nordland, and bail. of Finmark, in N lat. $62^{\circ} 25'$, E long. $18^{\circ} 30'$. It is about 18 m. in breadth from N to S, and is lined on its E shore with gigantic masses of rock. It receives the Mals-elf.

MALUR, a town of India, in the prov. of Mysore, in N lat. 13° , E long. $78^{\circ} 9'$.

MALVA. See MOHALOU.

MALVAGLIA, a circle and village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Tessino, and district of Blegno, 14 m. NNE of Bellinzona, near the l. bank of the Blegno. Pop. of circle 1,233.

MALVASIA. See MONEMBASIA.

MALVERN, a parish of Tasmania, in the co. of Cornwall; bounded on the E by the p. of Castlcarey; on the S by the S. Esk river; and on the W by Buifalo brook.

MALVERN (Great), a parish and village in the hund. of Pershore, Worcestershire, $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. SW by S

of Worcester. Area of p. 5,020 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,140; in 1841, 2,911. The church is in antiquity, magnificence, and beauty little inferior, as a specimen of Gothic architecture, to any in the kingdom. The nave is Norman, but the choir, tower, and ornaments of the church are in the most florid style of the pointed order. It is 173 ft. in length, and 63 ft. broad: the height of the nave is 63 ft.; and an embattled square tower rises from the centre to the height of 124 ft.—The village of M. is beautifully situated on the E declivity of one of the Malvern hills. It is much resorted to on account of its medicinal springs, and the purity and salubrity of its air. Baths, hot and cold, have been erected, hotels fitted up, gardens planted, and romantic walks formed in every direction, for the benefit of visitors.

MALVERN (LITTLE), a parish in the co. of Worcester, 5 m. ENE of Ledbury. Area 550 acres. Pop. in 1831, 88; in 1841, 103.

MALVERN HILLS, a chain of hills extending from N to S nearly 9 m., and in breadth from 1 to 2 m., between Worcestershire and the cos. of Hereford and Monmouth. The three principal eminences are, the North-hill, the Worcestershire beacon, and the Herefordshire beacon. The ordnance survey states the Herefordshire beacon to be 1,444 ft. above the level of the sea; the Worcestershire beacon, according to Nash, is 33 ft. higher.

MALVITO, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Calabria-Citra, district and 13 m. SSW of Castrovillari, cant. and 6 m. SSE of S. Sosti, on the Esaro. Pop. 2,200.

MALVOISIN, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Namur. Pop. 194.

MALWA, **MALWAH**, or **MALAYA**, a province of Hindostan, lying between the parallels of 21° and 24° N, and stretching from 74° to 77° E long. On the N it is separated by the Makandrah hills from Ajmir; the Nerbudda forms its S boundary. The mass of the surface is an elevated table-land on the N side of the Vindya mountains. The country is well-watered, chiefly by affluents of the Ganges. The land is extremely fertile, the soil being in general a fine black mould which produces cotton, opium, sugar, indigo, tobacco, and all the various grains of India, besides furnishing pasture for numerous herds of cattle, flocks of sheep, &c. Opium is a fiscal monopoly, and in 1824 its produce amounted to 7,200 mans = 4,500 cwt. It is said to be the finest produced in India. Like Bengal and some other provs., M. has two harvests,—the first or superior ending in April,—the second or inferior in October. The tobacco, particularly that of the district of Bilsah, is highly esteemed, and carried to all parts of the country. The other articles of its produce are sent to Gujerat and Broach, or into the eastern provinces, by the rivers which communicate with the Jumna.—The inhabitants are for the most part Hindus. The pop. was estimated in 1820 at 90,000. The territories to the W, and several of those to the E of the Chambal, are under the superintendence of the British resident at Indore. The more eastern states are under the Bhopal resident.—The principal towns are Mheysar or Maheswara, in N lat. 22° 8', E long. 75° 32'; Mandu, in N lat. 22° 23', E long. 75° 20'; Indore, the cap. of Holkar's dominions; Bilsah, in N lat. 23° 33', and E long. 77° 55'; or Onjein or Ujjain, till lately the cap. of the Mahratta chief Sindhia.—Bickermajit, one of the most celebrated rajahs of Hindostan of whom there is any authentic history, reigned over M. 57 years before the birth of Christ. His cap. was situated about a mile to the N of Onjein, and bore the same name. The prov. was conquered by the Mahomedans in the middle of the 13th cent.; but on the death of

the emperor Balin in 1286, the governor, Dilavur Khan, rebelled, and laid the foundation of an independent kingdom, which lasted upwards of 170 years. Its cap. was Mandu, an extensive city, situated in the hills, 20 m. S of Onjein. M. was subdued, and its cap. taken by the Mogul emperor Homayon, in 1534; and it remained annexed to the empire of Delhi till the death of Aurungzebe in 1707, when it was invaded, and by degrees taken possession of by the Mahrattas, by whom it was divided into several chieftainships. The ancient landholders, called Grasiahs, still retain possession of some of the hill forts, and exact contributions from the adjoining districts; and a portion of the S part of the prov. was held by the Pindari chiefs, whose incursions into the British dominions brought on the Mahratta war.

MALWAN, a town of Hindostan, in the presidency and 225 m. SSE of Bombay, and prov. of Bejapore, on the sea of Oman and coast of Concan, 9 m. S of the embouchure of the Acheria. The surrounding territory is very fertile, producing cocoa and betel-nuts, rice, sugar, saffron, ginger, and hemp. Iron is found in considerable quantities, and smelted by the inhabitants. A little to the W of the town is the small island and fortress of Sindidrug or Sunderdrug. This locality was formerly much infested by pirates.

MALYCHEVA, a town of Siberia, in the gov. of Tomsk, district and 75 m. NW of Barnaoul.

MALYI, an island of Russia in Asia, in the Arctic ocean, 45 m. SSE of the island of Kotelnoi. Fossil ivory is found here.

MALZEVILLE, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Meurthe, cant. and 1½ m. E of Nancy, on the Meurthe, which is here crossed by a bridge of 39 arches. Pop. 1,640. It has a cotton-spinning-mill, manufactories of brocade, of Prussian blue, and ivory-black, a brewery, and several quarries of free-stone of different kinds, and of mill-stone.

MALZIEU (Le), a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Lozère, and arrond. of Marvejols. The cant. comprises 9 com. Pop. in 1831, 5,054; in 1841, 4,870. The town, which is also called Malzien-Ville, is 24 m. N of Marvejols, on the r. bank of the Truyère. Pop. 1,167. It has manufactories of woollen coverlets, and tanneries.

MALZOUNY, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and district, and 39 m. NNE of Vilna.

MAMA, two rivers of Russia in Asia, in the gov. of Irkutsk, and SE of the district of Kirensk. They are distinguished by the epithets Verkhnaia and Nijnnaia, and both flow into the Vitim. The Verkhnaia-Mama is the larger, and has a course of about 120 m. Their banks abound with tale.

MAMADYCH, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 93 m. ENE of Kazan, and 27 m. WSW of Yelabuga, on the r. bank of the Viatka. Pop. 2,000. It has a large manufactory of calico, and a considerable trade in madder.

MAMAI, a town and port of Russia in Asia, in Great Abasia, on the Black sea, 22 m. SE of Soubash, and 105 m. NW of Iskouria, at the mouth of a small river which descends from the Caucasus. Its inhabitants are chiefly Greeks and Armenians.—Also a steppe in the NW part of Independent Tartary, in the Kirghiz territory. It stretches along the l. bank of the Emba, and is sometimes distinguished by the name of that river.

MAMAKATING, a township of Sullivan co., in the state of New York, U. S., 12 m. E of Monticello. It has a hilly surface, and is intersected by Bashe's kill, and by the Delaware and Hudson canal. Pop. in 1840, 3,418.

MAMAMANDY, a fortress of Hindostan, in the presidency of Madras, in the prov. of the Carnatic

and district of Tinnevely, near the r. bank of the Kandarú, and 66 m. SE of Madura.

MAMANCHOTA, or **ORGANOS-DE-ACTOPAN**, a mass of porphyritic rocks, in the state and 75 m. NE of the city of Mexico, near the village of Actopan. They have an alt. of 1,385 toises = 2,952 yds. above sea-level.

MAMANGUA, a parish of Brazil, in the prov. of Rio-de-Janeiro, and district of Parati, pleasantly situated on a bay of the same name, between Parati and Point Joatinga. It comprises the island of Algodão, and several other islands along the coast.

MAMANGUAPE, a district, town, and river of Brazil, in the prov. of Parahiba. The district lies to the N of that of Parahiba, and is enclosed on the E by a lofty wall of rock. Pop. 4,000. It is watered by a river of the same name, the banks of which are extremely fertile. The higher lands and mountains afford varieties of excellent wood. Cotton forms the chief article of local culture. The town, which is one of considerable antiquity, is 30 m. NNW of Parahiba, on the l. bank of a river of the same name, and about 18 m. from the sea. It has a church and a school, and is extremely flourishing.—The river has its source in the mountains, in the district of Pilar, runs in a generally E direction, and, after a course of about 150 m., falls into the Atlantic, 12 m. N of the mouth of the Parahiba. It is navigable for small vessels.

MAMARONECK, a township of Westchester co., in the state of New York, U. S., 23 m. NE of New York. It has a hilly surface, and is drained by a creek of the same name, an affluent of Long Island sound. The soil, consisting of loam and clay, is generally well-cultivated. Pop. in 1840, 1,416. It has a village containing about 250 inhabitants.

MAMBABA, a village of Brazil, in the prov. of Ceara, and district of Bom-Jardim, in the Serra Grande.

MAMBARE, a tribe of Indians in Brazil, who inhabit the banks of the Taburuhina, in the prov. of Matto-Grosso. They are nomadic in their habits, and live by plunder.

MAMBEAP, a mountain of Western Australia, in the co. of Murray.

MAMBLE, a parish of Worcestershire, 15 m. NW of Worcester. Area 2,130 acres. Pop. in 1831, 355; in 1841, 277.

MAMBONE, a town of Mozambique, in the gov. of Inhambane, 45 m. SSE of Sofala, on the bay of Osuca.

MAMBOUQUIS, or **HAMBOUNAS**, a people of Southern Africa, who inhabit the N part of Caffraria proper.

MAMBRILLA, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. of Burgos and partido of Roa, on the r. bank of the Duero. Pop. 500.

MAMBUCABA, a parish and town of Brazil, in the prov. of Rio-de-Janeiro. The p. is intersected by a river of the same name, and lies partly in the district of Angra-dos-Reis. It is bounded on the N by the Cordilheira-dos-Órgãos, on the W by the river Tacoari, and on the S by the bay of Angra-dos-Reis. It is extremely fertile, and produces in large quantities cocoa-nuts, coffee, mandioc, millet, pulse, and rice. It affords also excellent timber. It contains several mills, several small distilleries of brandy, and docks for building canoes. The pop. consists of Portuguese, Indians, Creoles, and French, and is estimated at about 4,000. The town is 26 leagues W of the capital, near the river of the same name, which has its source in the Serra-da-Bocaina, runs along a rocky and circuitous bed, and receives many small streams, some of which are navigable to canoes. The M. is obstructed at its mouth by a sandbank, but possesses a volume of water sufficient to bear vessels of large size.

MAMED (Sao), a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Trás-os-Montes, comarca and 24 m. SE of Villa-Real, and 27 m. WNW of Torre-de-Monte-Corvo, on the r. bank of the Douro, at the confluence of the Tua. Pop. 1,180. It is noted for its wines.

MAMED, or **MAMES** (SERRA-DE-SAO), a range of mountains, on the confines of Spain and Portugal, forming part of the chain which separates the basin of the Tagus from that of the Guadiana. It reaches an alt. of 1,202 yds. above sea-level.

MAMELIF, a mountain of Barbary, in the kingdom of Tunis, to the SW of the city of Tunis.

MAMELLE, a township of Poinsett co., in the state of Arkansas, U. S. Pop. in 1840, 124.

MAMELUCO, a name by which the descendants of the Portuguese were long distinguished in the prov. of Sao-Paulo, Brazil.

MAMELUKES. See article EGYPT.

MAMERS, an arrondissement, canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Sarthe.—The arrondissement comprises an area of 160,524 hect., and contains 10 cant. Pop. in 1831, 131,867; in 1841, 131,804.—The cant. comprises 21 com. Pop. in 1831, 18,618; in 1841, 18,966.—The town, which is the capital of the dep., is 27 m. NNE of Le Mans, and near the source of the Dive. Pop. in 1789, 5,538; in 1821, 5,683; in 1831, 5,822; and in 1846, 5,789. It consists of 2 large squares, in which the streets—which are few in number, and unpaved—terminate. Some of the houses are well-built; but with the exception of the government-offices, the college, a theatre, and the prison, it contains no public buildings worthy of notice. It possesses a fine bathing establishment; and has manufactories of coarse linen, calico, serge, dimity, hosiery, and leather, and several breweries. The trade, which is considerable, consists chiefly in grain, wine, brandy, wax, cattle, and sheep. M. is an ancient town. It is supposed to derive its name from a temple erected in the locality by the Romans, and dedicated to Mars. It was formerly strongly fortified. In the 11th cent. it was taken by Roger-de-Montgomery, count of Bellême; and was afterwards taken and fortified anew by the Normans. The remains of the line of forts erected by the latter are still to be traced. About 5 m. N of the town is an ancient camp, in a good state of preservation.

MAMERT (SAINT), a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Gard, and arrond. of Nîmes. The cant. comprises 13 com. Pop. in 1831, 7,001; in 1841, 7,208. The town is 11 m. NW of Nîmes. Pop. 602. It has manufactories of serge and of caddis, and distilleries of brandy.

MAMET, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of Cantal, and arrond. of Aurillac. The cant. comprises 11 com. Pop. in 1831, 9,671; in 1841, 9,499. The town is 9 m. WSW of Aurillac.—Also a village in the dep. of the Haute-Garonne, cant. and about a mile SE of Bagnieres-de-Luchon, near the Peak. Pop. 317. In the vicinity are mines of copper, lead, and silver.

MAMHEAD, a parish in Devonshire, 4½ m. E by N of Chulleigh, and W of the Exe. Area 1,220 acres. Pop. in 1831, 330; in 1841, 246.

MAMHILAD, a parish in Monmouthshire, 5 m. NW by W of Usk, and crossed by the Brecon canal. Area 1,670 acres. Pop. in 1841, 303.

MAMHOLE, a hamlet in the p. of Bedwetty, Monmouthshire, 7 m. W of Pont-y-pool. Area 6,210 acres. Pop. in 1831, 3,208; in 1841, 6,789.

MAMIAN, a village of Persia, in the prov. of Azerbidjan, 36 m. SW of Maragha. It is commanded by a castle, and is surrounded by clay-walls.

MAMMOLA, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Calabria-Ultra, district and 8 m. N of Gerace, on the Locarno. Pop. 6,000.

MAMO, a river of Venezuela, which descends from the mountains 30 m. E of Chamariapa; runs SE; and throws itself into the Orinoco, in N lat. 8° 15', W long. 62° 46'. It has a total course of about 120 m., and is navigable.

MAMOIADA, a village of Sardinia, in the dio. of Capo-Sassari, prov. and 5 m. SSE of Nuoro. Pop. 1,456.

MAMORE. See **MAHMORE**.

MAMORE, **MARMORE**, or **MAVORE**, a river of Bolivia, which has its source in the prov. of Cochabamba, on the N side of the Sierras-Altissimas, and about 70 m. SE of Oropesa; runs in a generally N direction, through the dep. of Moxos, to the confines of Brazil, where it is joined by the Itenez or Guapore; thence proceeds N till it reaches the Madeira, an offset of the Beni, when it takes the name of the former river, and forms the principal tributary of the Amazon. Its principal affluents are the Guapey or Rio-Grande-de-la-Plata, and the Itenez or Guapore, on the r.; and on the l. the Chapari, Mamore-Chico or Sipiri, Tiamuchy, Aperi, Cobilu, Jacuma, and Iruame.

MAMORONI, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Para, which after a SE course of about 90 m. falls into the l. bank of the Madeira.

MAMOUJOU, a town of the W coast of the island of Celebes, in the Mandhar territory, 225 m. N of Macassar, in S lat. 2° 19'.

MAMOUN, a town of Nigritia, in the kingdom and 60 m. NNE of Timbuctu, on the road to Agably.

MAMPAVA, a town of Borneo, in the district of Sambas, on the W coast, at the mouth of a river of the same name, 45 m. NW of Pontianak. It forms one of the principal opium markets in the Indian seas.

MAMPITUBA, a river of Brazil, which descends from the Sierra-de-Tapollama; runs ESE, separating in its course the prov. of São-Pedro-do-Rio-Grande from that of Santa-Catharina; and falls into the Atlantic in S lat. 29° 20'. It has a rapid course of about 75 m.

MAMPO, a flat-topped wooded hill, about 400 ft. high, on the W coast of Celebes, near Tanjong-Palette. The village of Alupang, consisting of about 70 houses, is built upon it; and near this v. is the entrance to a remarkable stalactite cave, whose "various halls and passages exhibit the multitude of beautiful forms with which Nature adorns her works; pillars, and shafts, and fretwork, many of the most dazzling white, adorn the roofs or support them, and the ceaseless progress of the work is still going forward, and presenting all figures in gradual formation. The top of the cave, here and there fallen in, gives gleams of the most picturesque light, while trees and creepers, growing from the fallen masses, shoot up to the level above, and add a charm to the scene." The hill is entirely composed of coral rock, and the stalactites are formed of the carbonate of lime, with minute particles of crystals intermixed. There is every reason to suppose that the excavations were in times past formed by the sea, and that M. hill, now surrounded by the alluvial plain, was once what Palette now is, both having antecedently been islands, and then points.—*Brooke*.

MAMPRE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, dep. of Corroy-le-Grand. Pop. 102.

MAM-TOR (THE). See **CASTLETON**.

MAMU-KHAIL, a fortress of Afghanistan, 60 m. E of Cabul, and on the road thence to Jelalabad. The Afghans were here defeated in 1842 by the British under General Pollock.

MAMUNA, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Maranhão, which flows into the bay of São-José, by two mouths, the W of which is named Anajatuba.

MAMUQUENDU, a river of Central Africa, in the Cazembes territory. It runs in a SW direction, and is crossed by the road from the capital of the territory to the Portuguese establishment at Tête.

MAMYK, a sandy steppe of Independent Tartary, near the W shore of Lake Aral.

MAMYT-TAOU, a range of mountains in the N part of Independent Tartary, in the Kirghiz country.

MAN (ISLE OF), in *Manx*, **MANNIN**, or **ELLAN VANNIN**, an island occupying a central position in the Irish channel, between England, Scotland, and Ireland, and nearly equidistant from their respective sea-ports of Liverpool, Glasgow, and Belfast. Its nearest point of approach from England is St. Bees' head, Cumberland, about 30 m. E; from Scotland, Burrow-head, 16 m. N; and from Ireland, Strangford, 27 m. W. The centre of the isle is in 54° 15' N lat., and about 4° 30' W long. Its extreme length from NE to SW is about 33½ m.; its extreme breadth from SE to NW, 12½ m.; its circumf., 80 m.; its sq. area, about 130,000 acres. Pop. in 1831, 41,000; in 1841, 47,986.

General description.] A chain of hills running through the island from SW to NE, a distance of 20 m., forms the chief characteristic of its physical aspect. Considering the small extent of country, the mountains are high, and the perspective outline of the whole is bold and fine. North Barrule, the NE extremity of this chain, is 120 ft. lower than Snafell, the highest, which, according to trigonometrical measurement, is 2,000 ft. above sea-level. Bein-y-Phot has an alt. of 1,560 ft.; South Barrule of 1,545 ft.; Slieau-Hearn of 1,533 ft.; and Ganahan of 1,520 ft. Brada-head terminates it on the SW, with tremendous precipices overhanging the sea.—Numerous streams fall from these mountains, but none of them have length of course to attain the magnitude of rivers. The principal of them are the Douglas, the Ramsey, Laxey, Castletown, and Peel, all forming havens, to which they give or perhaps from which they take their names, where they fall into the sea. The first four run to the E; and the last, to the W side of the island.—The bays on the coast are numerous, and some of them afford good shelter and anchorage. The chief are those of Douglas, Derby-haven, Castletown, Poolvash, Erin, Peel, and Ramsey. There are also numerous creeks, but they are rocky and dangerous.—Some of the headlands are very marked. Douglas-head is precipitous and bold: a tower on its summit distinguishes it from others. Langness-head lies low, and stretches out into the sea, proving dangerous to shipping in thick weather. Brada and Spanish heads are bold and precipitous: vessels are protected against these by revolving lights on 'the Calf-of-Man,' a small rugged island, at the SW extremity, precipitous and full of caverns. About 4 m. from Brada, is Contrary-head, with Peel-hill, 500 ft. in height. The Point of Ayre, at the NE extremity, juts out into the sea; and, in spring-tides, is only a few feet above its level. Here is an elegant light-house, standing about 650 ft. from the sea. Maughhold-head, on the SE side of Ramsey bay, is about 400 ft. in height, and is separated from the mountain-chain by a fertile valley. The surface of the island presents generally rather a barren and naked appearance, not being ornamented and sheltered by trees or plantations, to the growth of which the sea-breezes are unfavourable. In some parts, however, the landscape begins to be improved by thriving young plantations.

Soil, minerals, &c.] The peculiar geological characteristic of the island Dr. Cumming describes as resembling "a book with its middle portion torn out, and its preface a good deal injured;" in other words, the termination of the palæozoic period, the whole of

the secondary series, and a portion of the tertiary are altogether wanting. There are ample evidences of climatic changes, of sinkings and risings of the land, of drift and diluvial action; in short, of those various natural operations in which we read the world's history; the result of which is a picturesque island, comprehending some 130,000 acres in extent, broken up into valleys, and hill-ranges in some instances 2,000 ft. high. From certain appearances, it is concluded that the sea-level of the region was at one time 400 ft. higher than at present. All the northern district, from Kirk-Michael, it is sandy, resting on clay or marl, generally not more than 2 or 3 ft. from the surface. In some parts of this tract is a remarkable layer of peat on gravel, clay, or earth, and interspersed with immense trunks of oak and fir trees all lying in a NE direction. The soil at the south end of the island is chiefly loam, though stiff clays prevail in some parts, and in others a light sand. Around Castletown the soil rests on a bed of limestone, which supplies excellent manure. The mountains are chiefly composed of greywacke, clay, slate, and schistose.—There are copper mines at Brada-head; and lead ore is found at Foxdale, Laxey, and Glen-moif. At the Foxdale mines, about 250 tons of lead ore, containing from 20 to 60 oz. silver per ton, are raised per month. The lead ore, in Laxley glen, yields 80 to 120 oz. silver per ton of ore. Iron stone is found at Maughold-head; and yellow ochre at Ballasalla. In 1838, too, a company was formed to work coal on the island.

Climate and produce.] From the journals kept at the Port of Ayre lighthouse, in N lat. $57^{\circ} 27'$; W long. $4^{\circ} 20'$, at an alt. of 106 ft. above medium sea-level, the average temp. for 20 years, from 1825 to 1844, at 9 A. M., appears to have been $49^{\circ} 860$; at 9 P. M., $48^{\circ} 965$. The average height of the barom. at 9 A. M., 29.789; at 9 P. M., 29.798. At the Calf-of-Man lower lighthouse, in N lat. $54^{\circ} 5'$; W long. $4^{\circ} 46'$, alt. 275 ft. above sea-level, the mean temp., at 9 A. M., was $48^{\circ} 691$; at 9 P. M., $48^{\circ} 463$. The mean annual fall of rain was 25.17 inches. The number of clear days, 113; of wet and cloudy, 252. In winter the climate is milder than on any of the neighbouring coasts; frost and snow are slight, and of short continuance; rain and gales of wind are frequent; and the crops are sometimes checked in growth by a want of sufficient heat in summer.—About 90,000 acres are under cultivation. Barley, oats, and wheat, form the principal crops, and are produced of good quality all over the island. The annual produce of wheat is estimated at 30,000 quarters; of barley, 30,000 q.; of oats, 50,000 q. Potatoes are extensively cultivated, and turnips, for which the soil seems to be peculiarly adapted: flax is grown. Most of the artificial grasses thrive well. The light plough is generally preferred.—Sheep are turned to graze upon the commons or uncultivated lands, which form a third part of the island. The native breed of horses is small but hardy, and easily fed. Horned cattle are numerous. The native breed of sheep is small and hardy; their wool is neither very long nor very fine, but their mutton is excellent. Pigs are bred in great numbers; and poultry of all kinds is abundant and cheap. Immense numbers of sea-fowl frequent the rocks on the coast, especially in the breeding season. Rabbits and hares abound. In the days of falconry, the hawks procured from this island were considered of a very superior kind. Repetiles of a noxious kind are said to be unknown.—Farms are of various dimensions, from the cottage with a small field for a cow's grass up to 800 acres. Enclosures are made with earth, raised to the height of 4 or 5 ft., and planted on the top with furze. Dry or uncemented stone-fences are also common. Rents

vary from 5s. to £3 per statute acre. The gross rental is calculated at between £75,000 and £80,000 sterling; the price of agricultural produce being chiefly regulated by the Liverpool markets.

Fisheries.] Fish are plentiful on the coast. Herrings especially used to frequent the channel in this vicinity in great abundance; and the catching and curing of them still forms an important part of the industry of the inhabitants. In this business, which commences in July and continues till the end of October, about 500 small boats of 8 tons burden were formerly employed: the number is now considerably reduced, but the size is increased from two to four-fold. The whole fisheries, besides 400 stranger-boats and 90 smacks, employ 600 boats belonging to the island, and manned by 3,800 men and boys; and their produce is estimated at £80,000 a-year.

Manufactures, trade, &c.] There are several manufactures of soft goods in the island, especially of linen, which has long been celebrated for its texture and durability: manufactures, however, cannot be said to have flourished here, and the difficulties presented to their extensive increase have been thought almost unsurmountable. The exports are herrings, corn, and cattle, butter, poultry, eggs, strong linens, paper, and lead ore; the imports are timber, iron and coal, wines and spirits, teas and sugars, cottons, hemp, and woollen cloths. In 1835 an act of parliament was passed, subjecting the import of all foreign corn, meal, flour, &c., into the Isle of Man, to the same duties as those exigible in the United Kingdom.—Steamers ply regularly between Douglas and Liverpool. The steamers between Liverpool and Glasgow call at Ramsey daily in summer, and when the weather will permit, in winter; and those between Whitehaven and Dublin also touch at the island twice a-week. A line of trading packets has been established between Liverpool and Douglas, sailing weekly; and there is a regular communication between Douglas and Whitehaven, by traders and coal-boats.—A line of railway has been proposed to run from Douglas to Peel, with branches to Ramsey and Castletown.—The gross receipts of the post-office in this island in 1843 was £1,196; in 1847, £1,807; in 1851–2, £2,571.

Revenues.] The king of England having conquered this island, granted it to Sir John Stanley as a reward for his services, and the revenue was thenceforth claimed by the Stanleys. The revenue arising to the lord-proprietor, from the duties on exports and imports, the rental of lands, and manorial rights, amounted to £1,400 Manx currency. The revenue for ten years, previous to the sale of the island, averaged £7,293 per annum. In 1840–1, the receipts from import duties amounted to £21,869; in 1845–6, to £22,516; and in 1851–2, to £26,286. The surplus revenue is paid into the exchequer under the act 3^d and 4th Will. IV. c. 60. Besides the revenue arising from these sources, there are certain revenues arising from quit-rents, baronies, royalties on mines and quarries, and abbey spiritualities and temporalities, which amounted, in 1840–1, to £6,833; in 1845, to £5,869; and in 1851, to £5,158. There are some other branches of revenue arising from harbour-dues from trading vessels, or from those taking refuge in stormy weather; from internal taxes called 'the Road fund,' levied by authority of the Manx legislature, and from the tithes for the support of the clergy.

Ecclesiastical affairs.] In ecclesiastical affairs the island constitutes a diocese under the jurisdiction of a bishop, an archdeacon, two vicars-general, and an episcopal registrar. The origin of the name of the diocese—Sodor and Man—is rather obscure. According to Camden, the see was founded by Pope

Gregory IV., in the 9th cent., at Sodor, supposed to have been situated in the celebrated isle of Iona, one of the Hebrides of Scotland. In 1098, the isle of M. being seized by Magnus, king of Norway, along with the Scottish isles, was by him added to the dio., in which it continued till M. fell into the hands of the English, in 1333, after which the bishop retained only the title of Sodor. Buchanan, however, places this Sodor in the isle of M. itself. Others, with perhaps more probability, state that the title Sodor is derived from a division of the Western isles into two clusters—northern and southern—or, in the Norwegian language, Nordor and Sudor,—M. being included in the Sudor, and the term being retained after the isle was taken by the English. The bishop of Sodor and M., a suffragan of the archb. of York, exercises the same spiritual powers, and possesses the same privileges, with other English prelates, except that of voting in the upper house of parliament, where he is allowed a seat, but does not vote.—The island is divided into 17 parishes and 9 chapelries, the services being performed in most of them alternately in the Manx and English languages.—There were in 1848, 52 elementary schools in the island attended by 2,750 children.

Government.] The isle of Man has always been governed by its own laws, made and enacted by the three estates of the isle, namely the sovereign and his representative, the governor; the council; and the keys. These estates, when assembled, anciently obtained the name of the Tynwald court. The governor, appointed, as all other civil and military officers are, by the Crown, is chancellor *ex officio*; and his consent, or, in his absence, that of his lieutenant, is necessary to the passing of every law. The council consists of the bishop of the diocese, the attorney-general, the receiver-general, the 2-deemsters, or chief justices of the island, the clerk of the rolls, the water-bailiff, or judge-admiral, the archdeacon, and the two vicars-general, who are members *ex officio*. Without the sanction of a majority of this council, no law can be presented for the royal approbation. The house-of-keys, consisting of 24 principal landed proprietors, who are reckoned representatives of the people, possesses powers legislative and judicial. To them lies an appeal from the inferior law, and from their decision there lies no appeal but to the sovereign in council. When acting separately, 13 members must be present to give validity to their procedure. When a vacancy takes place—which can happen only in consequence of the death or resignation of a member, or his promotion to an office which entitles him to a seat in the council—it is filled up by the body themselves, who nominate two persons of suitable years and possessed of the necessary adjunct of property, whom they present to the governor, who selects one. The governor may assemble the house when he pleases, and he may accept or reject offers of resignation as he sees meet. The inhabitants of M. are far from satisfied with the constitution of their government, and in a recent petition to parliament complain that the house-of-keys "consists of 24 members, two-thirds of whom are landed proprietors residing in the country, and the other third, for the most part, Manx advocates or attorneys, including in the number the 2 high-bailiffs of Castletown and Peel. The total pop. of the island is above 50,000, whereof the town pop., or inhabitants of Douglas, Castletown, Ramsey and Peel, number nearly a half. The pop. of Douglas alone is considerably above 11,000. The interests of the town pop. have never been fairly represented or attended to in the insular legislature: on the contrary, the tendency of the legislation of the house-of-keys has been to throw the greater share of the burden of taxation on the inhabitants of the towns, coupled with the smallest share, or rather with a total denial of the smallest share, in the management or control of the funds thus levied, or in the management of the general affairs of the island. Against this partial and unjust exercise of legislative power, the inhabitants of the towns have long remonstrated, but hitherto in vain, because the house-of-keys is self-elected, and, therefore, irresponsible—a constitutional anomaly within the dominions of the Queen of Great Britain, the continued existence of which, in the present day, is not a little singular and remarkable." Besides the deemster courts and those of the high bailiffs, the former for matters of the highest importance, the latter embracing actions for the smallest sums, there are a court of chancery, a court-of-exchequer, a court of common-law, and a manorial or sheading court, a court of general gaol-delivery twice in the year, a court of admiralty, and ecclesiastical courts. The high bailiffs hold courts in each of the four market-towns for the determination of all causes under 40s. The expenses of the government and administration of justice in the island, in 1851, were £7,494.

Towns.] There are four seaport and market-towns on the island.—Castletown, Douglas, Peel, and Ramsey. Being the seat of government, Castletown is considered the metropolis of the isle, although

Douglas has a decided superiority over it in all other respects. It is situated near the S extremity of the island. In 1830, King William's college was founded at Hange-hill, in this vicinity. It was destroyed by fire in 1844; but has since been rebuilt.—Douglas, the principal town in M., is situated on the S side of a large semicircular bay, on the SE coast, 11 m. NE of Castletown. In the vicinity is Castle-Mona, erected by the late duke of Athol as his island residence, but now converted into a hotel, one of the most complete of the kind in Europe.—Peel, anciently called Holmtown, is situated on the W coast, 12 m. NW of Douglas, and 8 m. N of Castletown. It is considered the third town in rank and importance on the island. It is chiefly noticeable for the consequence it must have derived in feudal times from its vicinity to Peel castle, which stands on a small rocky island about 100 yds. W of the town.—Ramsey is situated near the NE corner of the island, on the Sulby or Ramsey river, the largest in the island.

History.] The traditionary history of this island has been traced back into the 4th cent. In its earlier era it appears to have been a grand theatre of the mystic and obscure rites of Druidism, as numerous Druidical relics yet in existence clearly show. The lordship of this little island seems to have been subject to many changes. At a pretty early period it formed part of the kingdom of North Wales. Early in the 10th cent. it became the property of the Viking Gorres, from the hands of whose descendants it passed, in 1077, into those of Goddard Crovan, son of the king of Iceland. His descendants reigned there, until Magnus dying, childless, in 1264, closed the line of Norwegian kings. The island next became the property of Scotland, Man and Hebrides being ceded by the king of Norway to King Alexander for 5,000 marks sterling of the Roman standard, in 1266. It was soon afterwards taken by the English; and eventually became the property of the earl of Salisbury, who in 1344 was solemnly crowned king of Man and the Isles. Forty years later, the isle passed by sale to Sir William-le-Scrope, "who bought of William Montacute, earl of Salisbury, the isle of Man, with title of King, and the right of being crowned with a golden crown." Six years after, Sir William-le-Scrope having been executed for treason, Henry IV. granted the isle to Henry Percy, earl of Northumberland. From him it was soon taken, and granted to Sir John de Stanley, in whose family it continued from 1406 till 1705, when James, earl of Derby, dying without issue, it descended to James Murray, 2d duke of Athol, descended from Amelia Sophia, youngest daughter of James, 17th earl of Derby. Being beyond the operation of the excise and custom-house, affecting the rest of the kingdom, this island became a great depot for all kinds of taxed merchandise, whence goods were smuggled into the three kingdoms in such quantities as materially to affect the revenue. In consequence of this state of things, the island, by renewed and redoubled revenue acts, was placed almost in a state of blockade, until the duke of Athol, in 1765, agreed to alienate the sovereignty of the island for £72,000, which sum was accordingly paid. The manorial rights, the patronage of the see, with sundry emoluments and perquisites being reserved, a misunderstanding arose in the settlement, and the late John, duke of Athol, continued to press parliament with petitions, on the ground of inadequate compensation, till in 1805 an act was passed, assigning to him and his heirs one-fourth of the gross revenues of the island. This being found troublesome and vexatious, an act was passed in 1825, authorizing the lords of the treasury to purchase from the duke his whole remaining interest in the royalty of the island, including revenues, manorial rights, patronage of the see, &c. The valuation was left to arbiters, who awarded the sum of £416,000 as the value of the duke's reserved right; and the isle with all its privileges and immunities was for ever ceded to the British government.

MAN, an island in the Pacific, in the strait of St. George, in S lat. 4° 5', E. long. 152°.

MAN, or MANN, a river of Hindostan, in the prov. of Bejapur, which joins the Bimah, after a course of about 100 m.

MAN-OF-WAR KEY, a small island among the Bahamas, in N lat. 22° 47', W long. 75° 54'.

MAN-OF-WAR KEYS, small islands and rocks in the Spanish main, near the Mosquito shore, in N lat. 31° 1', W long. 82° 58'.—Also small islands at the entrance of West harbour, on the S coast of the island of Jamaica.

MANA, a river of French Guayana, which enters the Atlantic 120 m. NW of Cayenne, after a course of 140 m.—Also a settlement of Peru, on a river of the same name, 15 m. S of Potosi.

MANABACCA, a small island in the Eastern seas, in S lat. $3^{\circ} 59'$, E long. $131^{\circ} 45'$.

MANACAN, a parish of Cornwall, $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. SSW of Falmouth. Area 1,730 acres. Pop. 569.

MANACHARA, a small river of Madagascar, which falls into the Indian sea, in S lat. $22^{\circ} 25'$.

MANACOR, a town of the island of Majorca, 30 m. E of Palma. Pop. 9,642.

MANADO, or MENADO, with Fort Amsterdam, the northernmost of the Dutch settlements on the island of Celebes, whence they procured gold in exchange for opium and Hindostan piece-goods, chiefly blue cloth, fine Bengal stuffs, iron, and steel. The bay and town are situated in N lat. $1^{\circ} 28'$, E long. $124^{\circ} 40'$.

MANAFON, a parish of Montgomeryshire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. SSE of Llanfair. Pop. 975.

MANAFORNO, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo-Ultra 2da, 13 m. SE of Avizzano, on the SE side of Lake Fucino, a sheet of water covering an area of 36,315 acres.

MANAGUA, or SANTIAGO-DE-MANAGUA, a town of the state of Nicaragua, on the S shore of the lake of the same name, 25 m. WNW of Granada, on Lake Nicaragua, and 50 m. ESE of Leon. It contains about 10,000 or 12,000 inhabitants. The region around is very fertile; but the inhabitants carry on little trade, and manufacture barely enough to supply their own immediate wants. It is about 20 or 25 m. by water from the outlet of the Rio Tipitapa.

MANAGUA (LAKE OF), a fine sheet of water in Central America, in the state of Nicaragua, lying between the parallels of $12^{\circ} 16'$ and $12^{\circ} 40'$ N, and the meridians of $85^{\circ} 50'$ and $86^{\circ} 40'$ W, at an alt. of 156 ft. 11 in. above the Pacific, and 176 ft. 5 in. above the level of the Atlantic. It is between 50 and 60 m. in length from E to W, and 35 m. in greatest breadth, but of very irregular outline. Its depth ranges from 2 to 40 fath. On its N and E shores are the mountains of Matagalpa; on its S and W stretch broad and fertile slopes, and level plains covered with luxuriant verdure. On its W side the ever-smoking volcano of Momobombo stands out boldly into the lake; within the lake itself, and at a little distance to the SE of Momobombo, rises the regular cone of Momobomba, covered with a dense forest. On its SW shore is the town of Santiago-de-Managua, which gives its name to the lake. Its E extremity approaches within 4 m. of the head of Panaloya-Estero, a broad shallow arm of Lake Nicaragua, which appears at one time to have received a stream issuing from the upper lake, at a point 20 m. NE of the town of Managua. At a point about 28 m. WNW of that town, it approaches within 20 m. of the Pacific, and across the intervening land it has been proposed to draw a canal, having its S extremity in the port of Tamarinda. Another projected canal line runs from the W extremity of the lake, passing a little to the S of the city of Leon, to the port of Realejo. This line is about 45 m. in length. A third projected line leaves the W side of the lake at a point N of Momobombo, and running WNW, joins the head of the Estero Real, a SE arm of the gulf of Fonseca. A few small streams flow into the lake from the Pacific side. On the N side it receives the Rio Grande, and a few other large streams. "It is probable," says Mr. Squier, "all of these lines are feasible, but a minute survey can only determine which is best. The first line suggested, that to the foot of the Tamarinda, is considerably shorter than either of the others, not exceeding 15 or 18 m. in length; but the water of the lake upon its NW shore is shallow. In July 1849 it was found to deepen regularly from the shore to the distance of 1 m., when it attained 5 fath.; after that it deepened

rapidly to 10 and 15 fath. The country between the lake and the Tamarinda, so far as can be ascertained, is covered with forests, but level, and offers no insuperable obstacle to a canal. There is no town or village near it, as it seems to have escaped general notice; nor is it known that it has ever been entered by vessels, except in one or two instances for the purpose of loading Brazil-wood. It is small, though tolerably well-protected. It is not, however, a proper termination for a work like the proposed canal. The second line is to the port of Realejo, which is properly an inlet formed by the junction of the Dona-Paula and Realejo rivers, and protected on the side of the sea by the islands of Carden and Assas-sadens, and a bluff of the mainland. It is safe and commodious; the water good, ranging from 3 to 8 and 9 fath. The volcano of the Viejo, lifting its cone nearly 7,000 ft. above the sea, to the NE of the port, forms an unmistakable landmark to the mariner when no other part of the coast is visible. This line, starting from the nearest practicable point of Lake M., cannot fall short of 45 m. in length. It has been said that the Dona-Paula might be made use of for a considerable distance, but such is not the fact. There is no stream upon this line which, as has been supposed by various writers on the subject, can be made available for the uses of the canal. The Rio Tostal of which they speak, by which, from its described position, the Rio Telica is supposed to be meant—for no Rio Tostal exists,—is a small stream, insufficient for any important purpose. I can discover no reason why this line cannot be advantageously pursued. It has the present advantage of passing through the most populated and best-cultivated part of the country, and terminating at a point already well known. To the third line, viz., that from Lake M. to the gulf of Fonseca, public attention has never been generally directed. It nevertheless seems to offer greater advantages than either of the others." See articles FONSECA and NICARAGUA.

MANAH, a town of Hindostan, in the district of Sirinagar, in N lat. $32^{\circ} 20'$, E long. $79^{\circ} 40'$. It consists of 200 houses, built of stone and covered with shingles. It contains about 1,500 inhabitants, who seem to be of a race between those of Tartary and Hindostan, but profess the Brahminical religion. As the winters are severe, they emigrate southwards during the four inclement months. A considerable trade is carried on between this place and Ladak, by means of sheep or goats, who clamber over the mountains with a burden of 20 or 30 lbs. weight.

MANAHARRE, a small town of Madagascar, on the SW coast of the bay of Antongil.

MANAHOCKING, a village in Monmouth co., in the state of New Jersey, U. S., 61 m. E of Trenton. Pop. 200.

MANAIA, or MANGAIA, an island of the Pacific, in the Harvey group, in S lat. $21^{\circ} 57'$, W long. $158^{\circ} 7'$. It is about 15 m. in circuit, and very elevated.

MANAKU, a harbour of New Zealand, on the E coast of the North Island, 7 m. S of Auckland.

MANAMA, the capital of the island of Bahrein, and the principal town in the Persian gulf. It is situated at the NE extremity of the island, and has a good harbour a little to the N. The pop. has been estimated at 40,000. Besides from 2,500 to 3,000 small craft employed in the pearl-fishery, there are upwards of 140 vessels of various sizes belonging to the port.

MANAMAG, a small island in the sea of Mindoro, in N lat. $11^{\circ} 27'$.

MANAMBE, a small seaport of Madagascar, in the country of the Antavarts, at the head of the bay of Antongil.

MANAN. See GRAND MANAN.

MANANGARA, or MANANGHARE, a pretty large river of Madagascar, which rises among the central mountains in the country of the Southern Hovas, and flows by several mouths into the Indian ocean in S lat. $23^{\circ} 10'$, after a SSE and SE course of 220 m.

MANANZARI, a river of Madagascar, which flows into the Indian ocean in S lat. $21^{\circ} 15'$, after a SE course of 90 m.

MANAOS, a town of Brazil, in the prov. of Para, on the l. bank of the Rio-Negro, in S lat. $3^{\circ} 9'$.

MANAPAR, a town of Hindostan, situated on a promontory in the district of Tinnevely, projecting into the gulf of Manaar, and opposite the island of Ceylon.—Also a town of India, in the prov. of Tanjore, 40 m. NE of Dindigul. It was formerly the residence of a refractory zemindar, but is now included in the collectorship of Dindigul.

MANAPIARI, a large river of Guayana, in the Sierra-Parima, which descending from the Sierra Maygualda, runs SSW, and joins the Venituari, on the r. bank, in N lat. 5° , W long. $66^{\circ} 35'$.

MANAPIRA, a river of Venezuela, which rises near the Chagnarama; runs S; and collecting the waters of several other rivers, enters the Orinoco, on the l. bank, near the confluence of the Apure, after a course of 150 m.

MANARE, a settlement of New Granada, on the river Anipore, on a lofty and pleasant table-land, 138 m. NE of Santa Fe.

MANAR, or MANAAR, an island situated off the NW coast of Ceylon, between $8^{\circ} 56'$ and $9^{\circ} 0'$ N lat., and $79^{\circ} 50'$ and $80^{\circ} 8'$ E long. It is 18 m. in length, and from 2 to 4 m. broad; and is separated from Ceylon by an arm of the sea about 2 m. broad, which at low water is nearly dry. It is chiefly planted with cocoa-nut and palmyra trees. The soil is little adapted for agriculture. It is famous for its large breed of black cattle, and its goats and sheep. From the W point of this island to that of Ramisseram, a distance of 30 m., there runs a bank of sand, called Adam's Bridge, which the Hindus regard as the remains of a bridge constructed by their demigod Ram when he invaded Ceylon. The bank is about a $\frac{1}{2}$ m. in breadth, and has three principal openings or channels across it. See ADAM'S BRIDGE. M. was first occupied by the Portuguese in the year 1560, and taken from them by the Dutch in 1658, who made it a place of exile for their refractory subjects.—The town of M., at the SE extremity of the island, is 142 m. NNW of Colombo. It has a small but well-sheltered harbour; and exports chanks, chaya root, palmyra rafters, areca nuts, gingilie, ironwood, and salt fish, to the Coromandel coast.—About 12 m. to the NW of it is the village of Pesale or Peixale; and 5 m. NW is San Pedro. See RAMISSERAM.

MANARGUDI, a town of Hindostan, in the Carnatic, in the district and 20 m. SE of Tanjore, on an arm of the Caveri.

MANARIA, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 21 m. SE of Bilbao. Pop. 614.

MANAS, a small river of Georgia, in the khanate of Tarki, which falls into the Caspian, 15 m. N of Derbend, after a NE course of 60 m.

MANAS-HOTUN, a town of Central Asia, supposed to be about 120 m. NW of Turfan.

MANASA-BUL, a small lake of Cashmere, in N lat. $34^{\circ} 13'$, E long. $74^{\circ} 35'$, which discharges its waters into the Jelum.

MANASAROWAR, or Tso-MAPHAM, a lake on the S frontiers of Chinese Tartary, between the parallels of $30^{\circ} 12'$ and $30^{\circ} 23'$ N, and the meridians of $81^{\circ} 10'$ and $81^{\circ} 25'$ E, according to Moorcroft's map; but fixed by Captain Strachey in N lat. $30^{\circ} 40'$, and E long. 81°

$27'$; and at an alt., according to the latter observer, of 15,200 ft. above sea-level. On the N and E it has a mass of mountains, ravines, and table-lands, all declining towards it from the Kailas range; on the S it has a branch of the Himalaya range separating its basin from that of the sources of the Karnali river. Though both in the Lamas' map, and by the universal consent of the Hindus, the Sutledge—the S branch of the Ganges in the Lamas' map—issues out of this lake, yet Moorcroft could find no outlet from it either on the NW or S sides. The Chinese governor of Takklacote assured Webb that the M. lake had but one outlet, and that into the Rhawanhrad lake. This outlet, however, is frequently dry it would appear; and it is probable, as Webb thinks, that the difference of level between the two lakes is considerable, and that a subterranean communication must exist between them, as one periodical channel could not possibly carry off the redundant waters of the streams which fall into this oval basin. Captain Strachey found a stream flowing from the NW corner of Lake M. into the Tso-Lanak or Bakas-Tal, as he denominates the Rhawanhrad lake; and he adds that the latter lake occasionally when high sends off a feeder into the Sutledge. A number of Lama monasteries and temples front this lake in elevated situations, with the usual insignia of the worshippers of Budha. This lake is held in the greatest veneration both by Hindus and Tartars, and all the nomade shepherds. The Tartars and shepherds carry the ashes of their deceased relatives and scatter them on its waters. Moorcroft notices some terraces of stone here covered with inscriptions. The changes of temp. in this region are frequent and sudden; and the surface of the lake is almost constantly agitated by very high winds sweeping down the slopes of the surrounding mountains. It is frequented by large flocks of grey geese (the swans of Hindu poets) which breed in the surrounding rocks, and aquatic eagles whose nests are perched on the tops of lofty and inaccessible crags. It is altogether a wild and romantic place. "The varied outline of the lake, with its islands and innumerable headlands,—the intensely lovely blue of its waters glittering in the sun under a cloudless sky, with ten thousand snow-white breakers that covered its surface, and dashed against its rocky coasts,—whilst Kailas reared its glorious dome of snow in the background,—form a picture of uncommon beauty." [Strachey.]

MANASQUAN, a river of the state of New York, U. S., which enters the Atlantic, after a SE course of 18 m., in N lat. $40^{\circ} 8'$.

MANASWARY, a small island in the Pacific, at the entrance of Dory harbour, near the N coast of New Guinea, in S lat. $0^{\circ} 48'$. It is about 5 m. in compass, and clothed with trees, but free of underwood.

MANATE, a river of Central America which runs into the bay of Amatique, in N lat. 16° .

MANATENGHA, a river in the SE of Madagascar, which rises in the valley of Amboule; and falls into the sea, in S lat. $23^{\circ} 45'$, after a course of 200 m.

MANATI BAY, a bay on the S coast of Jamaica, in N lat. $17^{\circ} 51'$, W long. $76^{\circ} 45'$.

MANATI (POINT), the S point of the gulf of Samana, on the N coast of Hayti.—A river of the same name discharges itself near it.

MANATI (PUERTO-DE), a harbour of the island of Cuba, in a bay on the N coast, 3 m. SSE of Point Brava, in N lat. $21^{\circ} 23'$, W long. $76^{\circ} 43'$. The harbour is formed by a kind of lagoon.

MANATIRSKA, a village of Asiatic Russia, in the gov. of Irkutsk, on the Itchora, 84 m. NNE of Kirensk.

MANATON, a parish of Devonshire, 4 m. S of Moreton-Hampstead. Area 6,170 acres. Pop. 429.

MANATOULIN. See **MANITOULIN**.

MANAWATU, a river of New Zealand, which rises in the Ruapahu mountains, and flows into Cook's straits, on the N shore, in S lat. $40^{\circ} 27' 23''$, E long. $175^{\circ} 8' 11''$. Its mouth is barred with only 6 ft. water at low tide; and is about 300 yds. wide at half-tide. Inside the bar, it has depth sufficient for small vessels to a distance of 52 m. Its course is so exceedingly tortuous that one point on its banks 36 m. by the winding of the river, is only 8 m. in a straight line from the sea. About 30 m. above the end of the clear navigation, or 82 m. from the sea by the tortuous course of the river, the M. rushes through a deep mountain-gorge. The native villages on its banks are numerous.

MANAY, a village of France, in the dep. of Nièvre, cant. and 6 m. ESE of Pouilly. Pop. 500. There are iron works here.

MANAYUNK, a town in Philadelphia co., in Pennsylvania, 7 m. NNW of Philadelphia, on the E bank of the Schuylkill. Pop. 2,000.

MANBED, a village of Irak, in Persia, 174 m. ESE of Ispahan.

MANBONA, a sea-port of Sofala, in Eastern Africa, at the entrance of the channel of Mozambique.

MANBY, a parish of Lincolnshire, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. SE of Louth. Area 1,460 acres. Pop. 211.

MANBY (POINT), a cape on the W coast of North America, forming the W point of land entering Behring's bay, in N lat. $59^{\circ} 45'$.

MANCAPRA, a river of Venezuela, which enters the Guarico, about 28 m. before the latter river joins the Orinoco.

MANCAZANA, a river of S. Africa, descending from the S side of Hindhope-fells, and flowing S through Glen-Pringle to the Kunap river, which it joins, on the r. bank, in N lat. $33^{\circ} 24'$, E long. $26^{\circ} 22'$, after a course of 30 m.

MANCENILLA, a large bay on the N coast of the island of Hayti, in N lat. $19^{\circ} 45'$. It is about 4,000 fath. from W to E, and 2,800 from N to S. The river Massacre, which was the point of separation between the Spanish and French colonies on the N of the island, enters the E part of this bay.

MANCENILLIER (LE), a town of Guadaloupe, on the NW coast of the district of Grande-Terre. Pop. 8,000.

MANCETTER, a parish of Warwickshire, 11 m. N of Coventry. Area 4,120 acres. Pop. 5,182.

MANCHA (LA), a province in the central part of Spain, now administratively named from its capital **CIUDAD-REAL**: which see.

MANCHE, a département in the N part of France, extending between $48^{\circ} 35'$ and $49^{\circ} 40'$ N lat.; and between $0^{\circ} 43'$ and $1^{\circ} 50'$ W long.; and bounded on the SW, W, N, and NE, by the Manche, or English channel; on the E by the dep. of Calvados; on the SE by that of the Orne; and on the S by the départements of the Ille-et-Vilaine and Mayenne. It comprises an area of 589,687 hect.; and is divided into the 6 arrondissements of Avranches, Cherbourg, Contances, Saint-Lô, Mortain, and Valognes; which in 1851 were subdivided into 48 cants. and 643 coms. Pop. in 1801, 530,631; in 1821, 594,196; in 1831, 591,284; in 1841, 597,334; in 1851, 600,882. This dep. is intersected by a chain of hills, of no great elevation, which divide it into two nearly equal parts, and terminate in the N in Cape-de-la-Hogue. The coasts, which have an extent of 165 m., are generally of a bold rocky character, and, with the exception of Cherbourg on the N, possess no good harbour. Their salient points are, Cape-de-la-Hogue at the

NW extremity, Cape Lein on the N, and, on the NE Capes Gatteville and De-la-Hogue. The principal bays are those of Vauville, St. Germain, Fermanville, and Gatteville. Numerous islands, or island groups, run along the coast; of these, the chief are Chausey, Saint-Marcouf, and Mont-Saint-Michel.—The rivers—all of which flow into the channel—are of small extent. The principal, which run E, are the Vire, Terette, Tante, Scie, Douve, and Merderet; those which flow W, are the Couesnon, Selune, Sée, Sienne, and Ay. They are all navigable.—The soil is generally fertile, and is better cultivated than in many other departments. In 1839, the dep. was estimated to contain 363,930 hectares of arable land; 134,958 hect. in meadows; 24,295 hect. in wood; 26,854 hect. in fallow-land; and 45,725 hect. in pasture, heath, &c. The produce in corn at the same period amounted to 126,820 hectol. Large herds of cattle are pastured in the prairies. The breed of horses is considered one of the finest in France. Fowls and bees are also extensively reared in some of the arrond. The live stock in the dep. in 1839 was estimated at 91,811 horses, 1,544 mules, 1,676 asses, 212,919 cattle, 318,522 sheep, 81,191 pigs, and 870 goats. The oyster and other fisheries on the coasts are still important, although fish is said to be less plentiful than formerly. The principal mineral productions are iron, coal, lead, alumina, salt, slate, marble, and granite. The last is found of excellent quality near Cherbourg, and in the Chausey islands. Mill-stone, sharpening-stone, free-stone, kaolin, and potters'-clay are also abundant. The manufacturing industry of the dep. consists chiefly in the production of fine cloth, serge, dimity, calico, druggets, ticking, linen, hair-cloth, lace, tape, porcelain, brandy, oil, soda, wax-candles, paper, parchment, leather, glass, iron-ware and common cutlery. Boat-building and fishing form important branches of industry all along the coast; and an animated commerce is conducted with the English channel islands.—The dep. forms the diocese of the bishop of Contances.

MANCHESTER, a parish, township, borough, port, and city,—the manufacturing metropolis of England,—situated in the hund. of Salford, co-palatine of Lancaster, on the river Irwell, at the respective termini of various canals and railways already described under article **LANCASHIRE**; and distant, by railway, from London, by the Crewe branch of the Great North-Western, $197\frac{1}{2}$ m.; from Birmingham, 85 m.; from Liverpool, 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.; from Leeds, $42\frac{1}{2}$ m.; from Sheffield, $41\frac{1}{2}$ m.; and from Great Grimsby 110 m., by the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire line; from Halifax, 33 m.; from Newcastle, 159 m.; and from Glasgow, 222 m.

Extent, divisions, &c. The parish of M. is 11 m. in length from N to S, and 10 m. in breadth from E to W. Its superficial extent is 34,260 acres. The parish includes the townships of Beswick, Bradford, Broughton, Burnage, Chorlton-row, Crimpsall, Droylsden, Failsworth, Harpurhey, Houghton, Hulme, Levenshulme, Manchester, Moss-side, Moston, Openshaw, Reddish, Rushulme, Salford, and Whittington, and the chapelrys of Ardwick, Blackley, Cheetham, Chorlton-with-Hardy, Denton, Didsbury, Gorton, Heaton-Norris, Newton, and Stretford.—The township of M. occupies the NW side of the parish. Here the town of M. proper, on the E bank of the Irwell, and the town of Salford, on its W bank, are united by several bridges; and these two townships, with numerous houses in the surrounding and subordinate townships of Ardwick, Bradford, Beswick, Broughton, Cheetham, Chorlton-upon-Medlock, Harpurhey, Hulme, Newton, and Pendleton, constitute the great and populous town of M. No

thing can show more strikingly the progress made by M. during the last half-century than the following facts: In 1798 the annual value of property in the township of M. assessed to the poor-rate was £102,000; in 1850 it had increased to £803,000. During the same period the pop. of the township of M. had only increased about $2\frac{1}{2}$ times: being 70,400 by the census of 1801, and 186,987 by that of 1851. The area of the township is 1,480 acres; and from these data it will be readily understood how much more rapidly pop. finds its limit than the value of real property. In the one case, pop. is driven out by the demand for places of business, and the conversion of dwellings into warehouses, &c.; in the other, old and inferior property gives place to new and much more valuable buildings; for the cottages of one floor, or the dwellings of two, have been substituted warehouses of 6 or 8 storeys, and, in some cases, mills stored with costly machinery. There are few areas in the kingdom of 1,500 acres, covered by property having an annual value in Nov. 1852 of £856,267.—The parliamentary borough of M. extends to and includes the several townships of Manchester, Chorlton-row, or Chorlton-upon-Medlock, Ardwick, Beswick, Hulme, Cheetham, Bradford, Newton, and Harpurhey. Pop. in 1841, 240,367; in 1851, 316,213. Inhabited houses in 1851, 53,204.—Under the new charter of incorporation, granted in 1838, the municipal borough, besides the township of M. itself, has been made to include the district comprehended within the boundaries of the townships of Ardwick, Beswick, Cheetham, Chorlton-upon-Medlock, and Hulme. Pop. in 1841, 242,983; in 1851, 303,382. Area of municipal borough, 4,260 acres.

General description.] M. is situated on a plain of great extent. The view from any of the hills in the range adjacent to the Great North road is striking, not so much perhaps from the expanse of level which it presents, and the completeness of the hilly barrier encompassing it, as from the display of flourishing towns and villages with which it is studded. Here, within a few minutes' ride, and almost at one time and point of view, may be seen M. and Salford, Stockport, Ashton, Oldham, Bolton, Bury, and Middleton, with small villages innumerable. The Irwell takes a winding course in the vicinity of the town, rendering the site of Salford in a manner peninsular; while the Irk and the Medlock, flowing westward into the Irwell, on the Manchester side, embrace the town on the N and S. These rivers are all of great manufacturing importance. The character of the environs of M., and of the city itself, is thus impressively sketched by an anonymous writer of the day: "You shoot by town after town—the outlying satellites of the great cotton metropolis. They have all similar features,—they are all little Manchesters: huge, shapeless, unsightly mills, with their countless rows of windows, their towering shafts, their jets of waste steam, continually puffing in panting gushes from the brown grimy wall. Between these vast establishments, a network of mean but regular streets, unpicturesque and unadorned—just the sort of private houses you would expect in the vicinity of such public edifices; and around all this, and here and there scattered amongst all this, great irregular, muddy spaces of waste ground, studded with black pools, and swarming with dirty children. Some dozen or so of miles so characterised, the distance of course more or less according to the point at which you enter the queen of the cotton cities; and then, amid smoke and noise, and the hum of never-ceasing toil, you are borne over the roofs to the terminus platform. You stand in Manchester! There is a smoky brown sky over head,—smoky brown streets all around, long piles of warehouses, many of them

with pillared and stately fronts,—great grimy mills, the leviathans of ugly architecture, with their smoke-pouring shafts. There are streets of all kinds: some with glittering shops and vast hotels, others grim and little frequented,—formed of rows and stacks of warehouses; many mean and distressingly monotonous vistas of uniform brick houses. There are principal thoroughfares, busy and swarming as London central avenues, crowded at once with the evidences of wealth and commerce,—gay carriages and phaetons,—clumsy low-built omnibuses, conveying loads which a horse must shudder to contemplate,—cars, carts, and waggons of every construction, high piled with bales and boxes. There are crowds of busy pedestrians of every class which business creates,—clerks, and travellers, and agents,—bustling from counting-house to counting-house, and bank to bank. There are swarms of mechanics and artisans in their distinguishing fustian—of factory operatives, in general under-sized saw-tooth-looking men—and of factory girls, somewhat stunted and pale, but smart and active-looking, with dingy dresses, and dark shawls, speckled with flakes of cotton-wool, wreathed round their heads." The city of M., though immensely enlarged within little more than the last half-century, and of late years greatly improved, still retains, in the older part of the town, a mixture of narrow streets, and old with new houses; even in those parts which have been modernised, many of the streets are very narrow. Some of them, on the other hand, possess considerable architectural beauty; such as Portland-place, Grosvenor-square, Mosley-street, Ardwick-green, Salford-crescent, &c. The streets in the outskirts generally present an entirely modern aspect. With Salford, the town extends from E to W about 2 m., by somewhat less from N to S. It now contains at least 800 streets, almost all of which are lighted with gas, and most of them well-paved. The streets are intersected by numerous branches of canals, across which there are no less than 30 small bridges. There are also numerous small bridges over the rivers Medlock and Irk, and the several brooks flowing into the Irwell, across which there are 6 larger bridges connecting Salford with M.

General statistics.] The neighbouring borough of Salford, though divided from M. by a river only about a third of the width of the Thames at London bridge, still maintains an independent character. The seven townships forming the municipal borough of M. contain, as already stated, an area of 4,260 statute acres, the proportion of this occupied by M. proper being about one-third. On 31st December, 1849, there stood on this area 56,907 buildings, of which about four-fifths were used exclusively as dwelling-houses. The practice of separating the shop from the house does not seem to find much favour in M.; for it is stated that while 5,376 shops were used also as dwelling-houses, only 751 shops were not so used.—Of cotton-mills there were 102; of silk, 6; of worsted, 8; and of small-ware, 18. As the printing of calico requires a much greater supply of water than can be conveniently procured in M., we find that of print-works there were only 7. There were, at the date mentioned, 35 dye-works, 15 hat-manufactories, 49 establishments for the construction of machinery, 38 foundries, 4 lead and 3 paper-works, 23 saw and 11 corn mills, and 752 miscellaneous workshops in various trades and manufactures, within the borough. The greater part of these establishments use steam power. The steam power employed in 251 mills, dye-works, foundries, &c., in 1848, was to the extent of 8,994 horses; and the number of work-people, 45,480; in 149 other establishments the steam-power used in the last-named

comprise one room large enough to arrange the whole collection of casts, and to accommodate the bulk of the pupils; another appropriated to the geometrical class; in another the collection of coloured examples is arranged, and the books of reference laid out for the use of the advanced pupils and designers. The school is undoubtedly gaining in the estimation of the manufacturers, by showing that good art possesses a money value.—The building of the Mechanics' institute, opened in 1825, was the first erected in England for similar purposes. The object of this institution is the instruction of the working classes, at charges little more than nominal, in the principles of the arts they practise, and in other branches of useful knowledge. Lectures are delivered, evening classes held, and there are a library containing from 8,000 to 9,000 vols., and a reading-room.—The Salford Mechanics' institute was established in 1839, in aid of the objects of the M. institution, and for the convenience of artisans and others in the borough of Salford.

Colleges.] The Manchester college, in connection with the university of London, was opened for the admission of students on 5th October 1840, in Grosvenor-square, Chorlton-upon-Medlock. The course of instruction provided in the literary and scientific department embraces the Greek and Latin languages, lectures on the grammatical structure of the English language, with exercises in English composition; pure and mixed mathematics; ancient and modern history, and the history of literature; mental and moral philosophy, and political economy; and physical science and natural history. The entire course comprises 3 sessions of 9 months each, extending from the beginning of October to the end of June. The classes of the first year are occupied in preparing for matriculation at the university of London; those of the second and third years in preparing for the degree of bachelor of arts. Students are admissible into the college on the completion of their fifteenth year. This college was originally founded at York, and chiefly upheld by Unitarians.—The Lancashire Independent college now possesses a noble edifice at Withington, near Manchester, and has a staff of able and efficient tutors, for training young men to the ministry in connection with the Congregational body of Protestant dissenters.

Schools.] The number of schools within the p. of Manchester, including the borough of Salford, at the date of the education returns of 1833, appears to have been 553, of which 395 were daily, 123 Sunday, 19 infant, 9 boarding, 8 day and evening, 2 day and Sunday, and 1 evening, schools. The schools in the township of M., including the Sunday schools, were attended by 34,325 children, 17,554 of whom were males, and 16,771 females. Of these, the Sunday schools were attended by 11,605 males and 12,804 females, the daily by 5,307 males and 3,448 females, the day and evening by 309 males and 139 females, and the infant by 333 males and 380 females. In both townships, with a pop. in 1831 of 182,812, the number of children in course of daily instruction in 1833, exclusive of those attending Sunday schools, appears to have been 12,199, or rather more than one-fourteenth part of the whole pop. If, according to the estimates of the M. Statistical society regarding Liverpool, one-fourth of the pop. consists of children between the ages of 5 and 15, who ought to be all under daily instruction, the number here ought to have been 45,703, so that if the education returns are to be taken as any criterion of the state of education in the townships of M. and Salford in 1831-3, the enormous number of 33,504 children were then without daily instruction! As, however, there were no less than 30,982 children in attendance at the Sunday schools, if we estimate the number of those under daily instruction also attending the Sunday schools at two-thirds, it will follow that 23,350 out of the 33,504 children without daily instruction attended the Sunday schools alone.—The principal schools are the following: Chetham college, or the Blue-coat school, founded in 1651, by Humphrey Chetham, a merchant residing near Bolton. The hospital provides for the education, maintenance, and apprenticeship of 80 poor boys. The income of this charity at the period of the inquiry in 1826, was £3,150.—The Free grammar-school is even more richly endowed than Chetham hospital, near the gate of which edifice the new school is situated. It was founded by Hugh Oldham, bishop of Exeter, in 1515-25. The course of education here comprehends the classics, languages, mathematics, arithmetic, writing, and the modern arts and sciences.—In the Royal Lancasterian school, the British and foreign school society's establishment here, about 1,500 scholars are taught. There are also 4 National schools, all gratuitously, or almost gratuitously, educated.—The buildings devoted to the deaf and dumb school, and blind asylum, form a splendid and ornamental pile.—The Royal school of medicine and surgery, and school of anatomy, may also be here noticed. Lectures are delivered in these highly reputable institutions in all the branches of surgery and practical medicine. To M. belongs the honour of having established the first provincial school of medicine and surgery; and the example thus set has been followed by Birmingham, Sheffield, Bristol, Hull, Nottingham, and other towns.

Government and franchise.] Until 23d October 1838, when it received a special charter of incorporation, M. had no corporation, and no separate jurisdiction: the town was governed by a boroughreeve, and 2 constables. The government is now vested in a mayor, 16 aldermen, and 48 councillors. Salford received no charter of incorporation, neither was it

included in any of the schedules of the new municipal act, but by its ancient charters it was also granted the privilege of electing a boroughreeve. The income of the municipal borough in 1849-50 was £97,038. A court of record, for the trial of causes not exceeding £20, was granted by the charter, and a commission of the peace, a court of quarter-sessions, and recorder.—A court of requests, for trials of all cases of debt not exceeding £5, with a jurisdiction extending over the whole parish, was established in 1808. An assistant barrister, appointed by the chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster, presides.—For the more effectual and prompt administration of justice, a stipendiary magistrate, a barrister of at least 5 years' standing, is appointed by the chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster, to sit daily in the New Bailey court-house at Salford.

Prisons.] The New Bailey prison, or house-of-correction, Salford, originated under Howard, who laid the first stone of the part now appropriated to females. The enclosure is an oblong, surrounded by a wall of brick, with iron chevaux-de-frise, and flanking towers at intervals loopholed for musketry, occupying a commanding site on the banks of the Irwell. The prison comprises 574 cells, 24 wards, 174 day and work rooms, 8 tread-wheel houses, and 24 airing-yards. The daily average number of prisoners during 7 years, from 1841 to 1848, was 644; and for 18 years up to 1848, 627. The staff of the prison consists of 42 superior and subordinate officers.—The Borough-gaol, built in 1847-50, occupies 5,641 sq. yds.; and its boundary wall encloses nearly 10 acres. On approaching the gaol, the visitor is struck with the commanding and beautiful façade. In the centre is an arched gateway, 21 ft. in height, surmounted by the arms of the corporation. The houses of the governor and chaplain, with ornamental areas, balustrades, and broad flights of steps, form the wings of the façade; the columns both of the gateway and of the houses are broken by heavy and massive rusticated blocks. Passing through the principal gateway, we enter to the court-yard of the gaol, an area of 120 ft. by 95 ft., from which open doors communicate with all parts of the building, the chief entrance into the prison being by a flight of steps immediately opposite the main gateway. Having traversed these steps, the visitor finds himself in a lofty corridor, out of which are doors leading to the chapel, hospital, class-rooms of the prison, magistrates' room, governor's room, together with rooms for the medical officers, secretary, chaplain, as well as other offices. The chapel is very commodious, and is capable of holding upwards of 300 prisoners at the same time. Each prisoner can distinctly see and be seen by the minister, though the prisoners themselves are divided each from the other by doors which are closed upon them after they are admitted. A high wooden partition, running along the centre of the chapel, divides the sexes, the males entering at one door and the females at the other. Passing along the corridor, the visitor emerges in the centre or inspection hall, whence is obtained a view, to their full extent, of the interior of the three wings in which are situated the cells for the male prisoners. In reality, four wings branch from this centre, though the fourth, or females' wing, is here excluded from view. Beneath, on the basement story, are the kitchens and other subordinate offices; while, on looking upwards, the interior of the tower appears to be terminated by a dome of ground glass, the space above which, to the top of the tower itself, is occupied by a ventilating shaft. The gaol is calculated to contain 500 prisoners.

Town-halls.] The town-hall in King-street is a noble edifice, erected at an expense of £40,000. The principal entry is by a colonnade with a rich entablature. Besides apartments for transacting the public business of the town, the building contains on the principal floor a splendid public room, 130 ft. long, 38 ft. wide, and 51½ ft. in height to the centre of the principal dome. Two ranges of beautiful Ionic columns divide this spacious apartment into three parts.—The town-hall of Salford, Chapel-street, is also a handsome structure of stone, with a noble portico in the Doric style, supporting a triangular pediment.—Chorlton-upon-Medlock town-hall, in Cavendish-street, is a chaste and even imposing structure.

Parliamentary franchise.] Under the reform act of 1832, M. and Salford were enfranchised,—the former borough to return 2 members, the latter 1. The boundaries of the borough of M., as already noticed, comprise the townships of M., Chorlton-row, Ardwick, Beswick, Hulme, Cheetham, Bradford, Newton, and Harpur-hey: those of Salford comprehend a district stretching over the townships of Salford, Broughton, Pendleton, and part of Pendlebury. The returning officer for Salford is the boroughreeve of Salford, that for M. was originally the boroughreeve of M., but is now the mayor. The number of elec-

tors for M., in 1838, was 11,995; for Salford, 2,227. In 1847, for M., 12,836; for Salford, 2,602.

History] According to Whitaker the parish of M., in the year 500 B. C., was a wild unfrequented woodland. A town is supposed to have been formed near the site of the present city about the year 82. In 931, Salford is described as a Saxon manor and royal possession, giving name to the hundred. In 1230, Randolph de Blundeville, earl of Chester, on behalf of the king, granted a charter, making Salford a free borough. In 1294, Thomas de Gresley, the sixth baron, took a survey of his manor of M.; and, in 1301, granted a liberal charter to his townsmen. William, the eleventh baron, having differed with the burgesses in 1579, sold the manor to John Lacye, of London, cloth-worker, for £3,000; and in 1596, the manor was re-sold, by Lacye, to Sir Nicholas Mosley, knight, of Hough-End hall, for £3,500. It has ever since this period been in the Mosley family. In 1642, M. took part in the dispute betwixt Charles and his parliament. Sir Thomas Fairfax, the parliamentary general, stationed himself here on 12th January, 1643. In 1654, M. returned a member to parliament, by order of Cromwell; and a second member was returned in 1655, but the town lost its franchise by the restoration. On 25th November, 1765, the Scottish rebels, under the command of the Pretender, entered M., and were joined by 300 men. They quitted on 3d December, but re-entered on their retreat to the north, on the 8th, and finally left the town the following day, after levying a contribution of £5,000 on the inhabitants. From this period the most interesting facts in the history of M. are connected with the rise and progress of its cotton manufactures. On 8th January, 1819, a great radical meeting took place here in St. Peter's Field. Another meeting took place in the same field on 16th Aug., 1819, which was attended by 60,000 people, who were dispersed by the yeomanry cavalry, after an unfortunate collision in which 8 persons were killed. Since this event, the most remarkable incidents in the history of M., have been the construction and opening of the Liverpool and M. railway, and others of a highly important nature, connecting this great centre of industry with all the most important districts of the empire.

MANCHESTER, a township of Hillsboro' co., in the state of New Hampshire, 21 m. SSE of Concord, bordered on the E by Merrimac river, and containing Massabesic pond. The soil, excepting on the river, is light and sandy. Pop. in 1840, 3,235.—Also a township and semi-capital of Bennington co., in the state of Vermont, 95 m. SSW of Montpelier. It has a hilly surface; but is generally fertile, and is watered by Battenkill river and its branches. The locality contains inexhaustible quantities of white marble. Pop. 1,594.—Also a township of Essex co., in the state of Massachusetts, 23 m. NE of Boston, on Massachusetts bay. The surface is rocky, and the soil diversified. It has a good harbour and extensive fisheries. Pop. 1,355. It contains a village consisting of about 90 dwellings.—Also a township of Hartford co., in the state of Connecticut, 10 m. E of Hartford, on Hockanum river. The surface is irregular, and the soil consists chiefly of sand and gravelly loam. Pop. 1,695.—Also a township of Ontario co., in the state of New York, 8 m. N of Canandaigua, and 202 m. W of Albany. It has an undulating surface, and is drained by Canandaigua outlet. The soil consists of sandy loam and clay, and is generally fertile. Pop. 2,912. The village is on the outlet of Canandaigua lake, and contains about 200 inhabitants.—Also a village of Kirtland township, Oneida co., in the state of New York, on Oriskany creek. Pop. 350.—Also a township of Wayne co., in the state of Pennsylvania. Pop. 284.—Also a village of Poughkeepsie township, Dutchess co., in the state of New York, on Wappinger's creek. Pop. 250.—Also a township of Passaic co., in the state of New Jersey, 18 m. NW of New York. It has a hilly surface, watered by Ramapo, Pompton, and Passaic rivers. Pop. 3,110. The village is on Passaic river, opposite Patterson, with which it is connected by 2 bridges.—Also a township of York co., in the state of Pennsylvania, 18 m. S of Harrisburg. Pop. 2,152.—Also a village of Sprigg township, Adams co., in the state of Ohio, 114 m. S by W of Columbus, on the Ohio. Pop. 200.—Also a township of Morgan co., in the same state. Pop. 1,267.—Also a village of Franklin township, Summit co., in the same state. See **MINISILLA**.—Also a village of Chesterfield co.,

in the state of Virginia, 2 m. S of Richmond, pleasantly situated on James river, opposite Richmond, with which it is connected by Mayo's bridge. Pop. 1,500.—Also a village of Clay co., in the state of Kentucky, 119 m. SE of Frankfort, on the W side of Goose creek, a tributary of Kentucky river.—Also a township of Washtenau co., in the state of Michigan, 55 m. W of Detroit.—Also a township of Clark co., in the state of Arkansas. Pop. 443.—Also a village of Dearborn co., in the state of Indiana, 76 m. SE of Indianapolis. Pop. of township 2,428.—Also a village of Coffee co., in the state of Tennessee, 68 m. SE of Nashville, on the head-waters of Duck river.

MANCHESTER-HOUSE, a factory of the Hudson's Bay company, British North America, 120 m. W of Hudson-house, and 90 m. SE of Fort George, on the r. bank of the N branch of the Saskatchewan.

MANCHESTER (West), a township of York co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., bounded on the NW by Conewago creek, and on the SE by Codorus creek. It has a level surface, and the soil, consisting of calcareous loam, is generally fertile. Pop. in 1840, 1,262.

MANCHIONEAL, a harbour of Jamaica, in the p. of St. Thomas in the East, at the mouth of Diver river, in N lat. 18° 3' 40", and W long. 75° 17' 40".

MANCHURIA. See **MANDSHURIA**.

MANCIANO, a town of the grand-duchy of Tuscany, in the prov. and 60 m. SSE of Sienna, and 23 m. SE of Grosseto.

MANCIET, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Gers, cant. and 5 m. ENE of Nogaro, near the Louzouze. Pop. 1,742. It has an active trade in wine, the produce of the locality, and in pigs.

MANCIOUX, a village of France, in the dep. of the Haute-Garonne, cant. and 1½ m. NE of St. Martory, at the confluence of the Noue and Garonne. Pop. 438. It has a manufactory of earthenware, a wool-spinning-mill, and a marble quarry.

MANCOTE, **MANKOTH**, or **BUNER-MANCATA**, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Lahore, 80 m. NNE of Amritsar.

MANCUDY, a river of Hindostan, in the prov. of Travancore, descending from the Ghauts, and running SSE to the Indian ocean, near Cape Comorin.

MANDAHU, a chain of mountains in Brazil, in the prov. of Ceara and district of Fortaleza. It gives rise to a river of the same name, which runs N between the districts of Fortaleza and Januaria, and falls into the ocean in S lat. 3° 10'.

MANDAILLEN, a village of France, in the dep. of the Aveyron, and cant. of Espalion, 6 m. NW of St. Genies-de-Rive-d'Olt, on the r. bank of the Lot. Pop. 750.

MANDAL, an amt or bail, and town and port of Norway, in the stift of Christiansand. The bail is situated on the North sea, near the entrance of the Skager Rack, between the bails of Stavanger and Nedena. Pop. 54,252. The town is 24 m. WSW of Christiansand, at the mouth of the Mandals-elf. Pop. 2,242. The river M. has its source in the bail of Nedenaes, near Helderren; runs S through the bail to which it gives its name; and, after a course of about 60 m., throws itself into the North sea.

MANDALIA (CAPE), a headland of the N coast of the island of Java, in the prov. of Japara, in S lat. 6° 20', and E long. 110° 50'. To the N of this cape is a group of islands of the same name.

MANDALUKA, an island of the Sunda archipelago, 1½ m. from the N coast of Java, in S lat. 6° 27', and E long. 110° 56'. It is sometimes called the Devil's Rock, from the frequency with which vessels are here detained by contrary winds. The channel

by which it is separated from Java is deep, but too narrow to be used with safety.

MANDANGO. See **MINDANAO**.

MANDANICE, a village of Sicily, in the prov. and district and 20 m. WSW of Messina. In its vicinity are mines of silver, copper, and lead.

MANDANIES, a village of Greece, in the Morea, in the nom. of Laconia, 6 m. SE of Kalamata, on the NE shore of the gulf of Koron. In its vicinity are the ruins of the ancient *Leuctra*.

MANDANS, a tribe of North American Indians, whose principal village was on the Missouri, in N lat. 47° 20', when Lewis and Clarke's expedition wintered amongst them. When Catlin visited them, a few years ago, their numbers were estimated at 2,400; but they have all been swept away by the smallpox, except about 30, who have been made slaves of by the Rickarees. The M. were altogether a peculiar race among Indians; and Catlin is of opinion that he had discovered in them the descendants of the Welsh colony which sailed under Prince Madoc, from North Wales, in the early part of the 11th cent., amalgamated with a tribe of the natives. "Since those notes were written," he says, "I have descended the Missouri river from the Mandan village to St. Louis, a distance of 1,800 m., and have taken pains to examine its shores; and, from the repeated remains of the ancient locations of the M. which I met with on the banks of that river, I am fully convinced that I have traced them down nearly to the mouth of the Ohio river; and from exactly similar appearances, which I recollect to have seen several years since in several places in the interior of the state of Ohio, I am fully convinced that they have formerly occupied that part of the country, and have, from some cause or other, been put in motion, and continued to make their repeated moves until they arrived at the place of their residence at the time of their extinction, on the Upper Missouri. I am inclined to believe that the ten ships of Madoc, or a part of them at least, entered the Mississippi river at the Balize, and made their way up the Mississippi; or that they landed somewhere on the Florida coast; and that their brave and persevering colonists made their way through the interior to a position on the Ohio river, where they cultivated their fields, and established, in one of the finest countries on earth, a flourishing colony; but were at length set upon by the savages, and in the end have all perished, except, perhaps, that portion of them who might have formed alliance by marriage with the Indians, and their offspring, who gathered themselves into a band, and, severing from their parent-tribe, moved off, and increased in numbers and strength as they advanced up the Missouri river to the place where they have been known for many years past by the name of the *Mandans*, a corruption or abbreviation, perhaps, of *Madawegys*, the name applied by the Welsh to the followers of Madawc. The Rickarees have been a very small tribe, far inferior to the M.; and by the traditions of the M., as well as from the evidence of the first explorers, Lewis and Clarke, and others, lived, until quite lately, on terms of intimacy with the M., whose villages they successively occupied as the M. moved and vacated them, as they now are doing, since disease has swept the whole of the Mandans away. Whether my derivation of the word *Mandan* from *Madawegys* be correct or not, I will pass it over to the world at present merely as presumptive proof, for want of better, which, perhaps, this inquiry may elicit; and, at the same time, I offer the Welsh word *mandon*—the woodroof, a species of madder, used as a red dye—as the name that might possibly have been applied by their Welsh neighbours to these people, on account of their very ingenious mode of giving the beautiful red and other dyes to the porcupine-quills with which they garnish their dresses. In their own language they called themselves *See-pohs-ka-numah-ka-kee*, i. e., 'the people of the pheasants,' which was probably the name of the primitive stock before they were mixed with any other people."

MANDAN TERRITORY, a name given by some American writers to that region of N. America lying between the British possessions on the N; Wisconsin on the E; the N fork of Platte river, separating it from the Indian territory on the S; and the Rocky mountains on the W. This extensive region, measuring 600 m. from E to W, and 520 m. from N to S, has been as yet but imperfectly explored. It contains the sources of the Missouri, and of the N fork of the Columbia.

MANDAWIS, or **BATU MANDAWIS**, a group of small islands, in the Java sea, near the S coast of the island of Borneo, in S lat. 3° 20', and E long. 113° 35'.

MANDAR. See **MANDHAR**.

MANDARA, a state of Sudan, to the S of Bornu. It is generally mountainous, and is intersected in the S and E by the Mendify chain, some of the summits of which rise to the height of 3,000 ft. These

mountains are chiefly granitic, and contain large quantities of iron. The soil is fertile, and abounds with varieties of fruit and forest trees. Amongst the former are the gobberah, a species of fig-tree, remarkable for its size, the ordinary circumference of its trunk being 36 ft. The tamarind and the mango trees are also common. Leopards and panthers are common in the woods. The interior of the country is infested by scorpions, and by a peculiar species of venomous serpent named *lifia*. The Mandarins are superior as a people to the Bornuense. The men have well-formed features, and are lively and intelligent-looking, and the women are proverbially handsome. They exhibit considerable skill in the manufacture of iron, and cultivate cotton, for export to Bornu. The M. generally profess Mahomedanism, but bodies of Kerdis, or infidels, are found in small villages on the sides and summits of the mountains surrounding the capital. The mountains in the S are inhabited by a savage tribe who stain their bodies with different colours. The towns of Mosfeia and Dorkollah, in the SE, are subject to the Fellatahs. Its cap. is Mora. This state was visited in 1823 by Major Denham.

MANDAU, a lake of Brazil, in the prov. of Alagoas. It formerly gave its name to the town of Alagoas or Magdalena, situated on its S bank. It is connected with another lake named Manguaba, and the united waters of these lakes form the Rio-das-Alagoas.

MANDAVIE, or **MUDDI**, a town and sea-port of Hindostan, in the prov. of Kutch and district of Kanta, on the N coast of the gulf of Kutch, and 35 m. SSW of Bhooh, in N lat. 22° 50', and E long. 69° 30'. Pop. consisting chiefly of Bhattias, Banyans, and Brahmins, 50,000. It is situated within a short distance of the shore and is fortified. It has a good harbour, and carries on an active trade, consisting principally in cotton and silk goods, bullion, ivory, hides, timber, grain, cocoa-nuts, dates, and butter, with Sindh, Malabar, Arabia, and the W coast of Africa. The town suffered extensively from an earthquake in 1819. The chief of M. was taken under British protection in 1809.

MANDAVIO, a town of the Pontifical states, in the delegation of Urbino and Pesaro, 20 m. S of Pesaro, and 18 m. ESE of Urbino.

MANDAYONA, a town of Spain, in New Castile, in the prov. and 32 m. NE of Guadalajara, and partido of Sigüenza, in a fine valley on an affluent of the Henarez. Pop. 423. It has a fine palace built by Cardinal Delgado.

MANDE (SAINT), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Seine, cant. and 1 m. ENE of Vincennes, and 4 m. ESE of Paris, at one of the gates of the Bois-de-Vincennes. Pop. in 1841, 2,474. It contains a great many fine villas, an hospital for aged men, and has manufactories of pasteboard, paper-hangings, flint-glass, colours, and enamel.

MANDEL, an island in the strait of Malacca, near the E coast of the island of Sumatra, and 21 m. SE of the island of Pantjour, in N lat. 0° 24', and E long. 105° 35'. It is 18 m. in length from E to W, and 12 m. in breadth.

MANDELHOLZ, a village of Hanover, in the gov. of Hildesheim, and principality of Grubenhagen, on the Kalte-Bode, in the Harz mountains. Pop. 40.

MANDELLO, a town of Austrian Lombardy, in the deleg. and 15 m. ENE of Como, district and 6 m. NNW of Lecco, on the E bank of the lake of that name. Pop. 2,000. It contains a fine palace.

MANDEO, a river of Spain, in Galicia, in the prov. of Corunna, which has its source near the village of Grijalva; runs NNW; receives the Mende, on the L, at Betanzos; and after a course of about

36 m., throws itself by a wide mouth into the Atlantic, 5 m. E of La Corunna.

MANDERA, or **MANDEYR**, a hill and village of Nubia, in the district of Albara or island of Meroe, 140 m. ESE of the confluence of the Bahr-el-Abiad or Bahr-el-Azrek. The hill consists of granite, and is covered with verdure and studded with bushes. Around the hill are several reservoirs cut in the ground; and the ruins of several edifices of vast size, built of large masses of stone, and covered with hieroglyphical sculptures.

MANDERSCHIED, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of the Rhine, 21 m. NNE of Treves, on the r. bank of the Lieser. Pop. 500.

MANDEURE, a village of France, in the dep. of Doubs, cant. and 6 m. NNW of Blamont, near the r. bank of the Doubs. Pop. 800. It is supposed to occupy the site of the *Epanandudurum* of Cæsar.

MANDHAR, a district on the W coast of the island of Celebes, stretching between 1° and 3° S lat., and bounded on the E by a range of steep mountains. This state is governed by chiefs, under nominal subjection to Macassar.

MANDINGA, or **SAN-BLAS**, a river of New Grenada, in the dep. of Ystmo, which runs E, and enters the bay of Mandinga, or gulf of San-Blas, near Point San-Blas.

MANDINGO, or **MANDING**, a mountainous territory in the E part of Senegambia, bounded on the N by Fulaadu; on the E by Bambarra; on the S by Jallonkadu; and on the W by Gadu. The Ba-Wulima and the Ba-Li or Kokona, head streams of the Senegal, rise on the E frontiers of this territory. The country is rocky and barren, and contains no town of any consequence except Kamalia. A considerable quantity of gold dust is found in the sands of the rivers, which the women extract by an easy process of washing. It is divided into a number of small aristocratic republics; each village, with the territory around it, being nearly independent of the one adjoining.

MANDINGOES, a people of Africa, whose name and original abode belongs to the region of Manding, but who have spread themselves through all the countries on the banks of the Niger, the Senegal, and above all of the Gambia, and have become the most numerous of all the races in W. Africa. They are a tall slender race, of a deep black, with remarkably small eyes. They seldom reach an extreme old age; at 40 most of them become grey, covered with wrinkles; and but few survive the period of 55 or 60. At the same time they are subject to few diseases. In Senegambia they chiefly reside between the Gambia and Rio-Grande, and are called Saussais. In Upper Guinea they are called Soussons, and are principally collected together on the Sierra-Leone coast. They profess Mahomedanism, and use the Arabic alphabet. Their language is one of the richest Negro dialects; and may be considered as the commercial language of Western Africa. Their villages have all two public buildings,—a mosque, and a market. Their cottages consist of a circular wall about 4 ft. in height, surmounted by a conical thatching of bamboos, covered with leaves. Their females are commonly employed in cultivating the fields or spinning cotton. Among the Mandingoes there are two classes of itinerant bards or minstrels, called *jilli-kees*. Unlike the *gacells* or bards of the Jolois, the Mandingo *jilli-kees* are much respected.

MANDIOLY, or **MAREGORION**, one of the Gilolo islands, in the Eastern seas, of a semicircular form, 20 m. in length, by 4 m. in average breadth. It is separated from the W coast of Gilolo by the straits of Patientia. The equinoctial line crosses the island near the centre.

MANDOE (OLD and NEW), two small islands belonging to Denmark, on the W coast of Sleswick, in N lat. 55° 10', inhabited chiefly by fishermen.

MANDOK, a town of Hungary, in the com. of Saboltz, 9 m. NE of Klein-Wardein.

MANDOLA, a village of the Papal states, in the deleg. and 15 m. ESE of Camerino.

MANDOVA, a river of Hindostan, in the Portuguese territory of Goa, descending from the W. Ghauts, and skirting the island of Goa on the N.

MANDOWI, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Lahore, on the E side of the Beyah, in N lat. 32° 54'.—Also a town of Gujerat, on the S side of the river Tapti, in N lat. 21° 13'.

MANDREREI, a river in the S part of Madagascar, which flows into the ocean, 45 m. ENE of Cape Sainte Marie, after a S and SE course of 120 m.

MANDSHURIA, an extensive region of Eastern Asia, so named from the Mandshurs, its inhabitants, called also **EASTERN TARTARY**, from its relative situation in respect of Mongolia; bounded by the Kortschin division of Mongolia on the W; by Russian Daouria, or the government of Irkutsk on the NW; by the Russian government of Yakutsk on the N; by the sea of Japan on the E; and by the kingdom of Korea, and the Yellow sea, on the S. It extends from the meridian of 118½° to the 142° of E long.; and from the parallel of 40° to 55° N lat. Its greatest extent from W to E, therefore, is about 1,100 m.; its greatest breadth 900 geog. or 1,045 British m.; but its general breadth is from 800 to 870 m. Its superficial area must exceed 800,000 sq. m.

Divisions. According to Du Halde, it is divided into the three governments of Shin-yang, Kirin-ula, and Tsitsikar. The first of these divisions, known also as Shin-king or Mukden, comprehends the extreme SW part, or the ancient Lyau-tong, and is now generally reckoned as directly belonging to China. The gov. of Kirin-ula or Girin-ula forms the SE section of M., and lies to the S of the middle part of the course of the Amur river. The gov. of Tsitsikar comprises the NW part of M.; and embraces all the upper basin of the Amur, and also the lower part of its course from about the parallel of 49°. Of these divisions, that of Shin-yang is the smallest but best peopled.

Physical features. This region is very imperfectly known, having never been visited but by the Jesuits employed by Kaung-hi to delineate a map of it. As far as can be judged from the features of the Jesuits' map, its appearance is much diversified with mountains, hills, plains, and forests; and altogether different from Mongolia, being exceedingly well watered, and free from those sandy deserts which occupy so large a space in Central Asia. In the E part of Lyau-tong, and on the frontiers of Korea, the country is represented as full of bogs and marshes; and towards the NE of the gov. of Kirin-ula it is overrun with extensive and impenetrable forests, which increase in magnitude and density as they approach the sea. On the immediate banks of the Amur, which are thickly planted with Tartar villages, the whole country seems one continuous and uninhabited forest. After passing through these forests, fine green valleys occur, watered by beautiful and transparent rivulets, whose banks are enamelled with flowers common in Europe.

Mountains. M. Proper is bounded on the S, W, and N, by great mountain-ranges, which separate it from Korea and Lyau-tong, from Mongolia, and from Russia. The chain which bounds it on the W is called the Siolk mountains. These may be regarded as forming the eastern buttress of Central Asia. This range strikes off to the S from the Yablonoi or Khing-Khan-Tugurik, near the sources of the Olekma, and runs towards China, crossing the rivers Shilka and Argun in its progress, and extending as far as the wall of China. This chain is more than 1,000 m. in length, and of great elevation. The central ridge is generally called Pecho by the Chinese, and Hamar-Tabahan by the Mandshurs. The elevation of Mount Pecho is estimated by Father Verbiest at 16,000 ft. above the sea; and by another estimate, given by Gerbillon, at 9 Chinese lys, or 17,820 ft. above the level of Pe-che-li. The ascent

cost Verbiest six days' journey, as he tells us; and its summit is covered with perpetual ice and snow. Gerbillon, who travelled along its base in October, saw ice an inch thick in three small ponds between two of the lowest eminences in its vicinity, and in the brooks that descended from the ridge. The descent is much greater on the side towards M. than on that towards Mongolia. The southern range is a SE prolongation of the Siolki mountains, and runs E along the frontiers of Lyau-tong and Korea, and thence NE towards the sea of Tartary: in other words, it forms the S border of the basin of the Amur. To the N of Mukden it is called Yung-shan by the Chinese; and its principal summit, on the N frontier of Korea, is called Amba-Shanggan-Alin, or 'the Ever-white mountain'; Guliman-Shanggan-Alin, or 'the Great white mountain,' by the Mandshurs; and Shan-pe-Shan by the Chinese. It is reported to be the highest mountain in M., and is visible to a vast distance. The lower part is covered with wood. The Chinese say that this mountain gives birth to four rivers: the Songora or Songari, an affluent of the Amur, to the N; the Tumen-ula to the E; the Se-hu-ula, or Ya-jun-an-Kiang, to the S; and the Hersu to the W. But on inspection of the map it would appear that, though the Songari does originate on its N side, the others merely issue from the range in which this mountain is situated. A lateral chain from the S range, called Fong-whan-Shang, or 'the mountains of Fong-whang,' separates Korea from Mukden. The Kanta-Alin separates the basin of the Ussuri-ula, an affluent of the Amur, on the E, from that of the Songari on the W; and may be regarded as a prolongation of the Yung-shan range, an extensive range which skirts the E coast of M.—The third range is the Yablonoi, which is just a NE prolongation of the Great Altaian chain, and which separates the basin of the Amur from that of the Baikal lake, and the great river Lena. From this range several lateral ranges are detached towards the Amur, as the Hinkan-Alin, the Jam-Alin, and others; but nothing is known of their nature, elevation, and extent.

Rivers.] A region so environed with mountains cannot fail to have many rivers. These do not flow on an elevated plain, and lose themselves in sands or inland lakes, as those of Mongolia, but flow into the sea, or by a short E course, into the Amur. The reader is referred to the article AMUR for an account of that great river. Its principal tributaries in M. are the Seja, which drains the NW part of M.; the Songari, which drains the SW; the Ussuri-ula, which drains the SE; and the Henkon, which drains the NE.—The Senkele falls into the sea of Japan, and is a considerable stream.—The Tumen-ula forms the N frontier of Korea.—The Lyau or Liao-ho is a large stream originating in the Siolki range, in 43° N lat., and 0° 45' E of Pekin, under the name of Sira-Muren. After running 7° E, it turns to the SW, and entering Lyau-tong, runs through that prov. into the Yellow sea, after a comparative course of 500 m. It is not, however, strictly speaking, a Mandshurian river.

Climate.] Though this extensive region forms the E declivity of the great inland plateau of Mongolia, and is consequently on a much lower level than the former, yet the climate is remarkably severe. The trees and plants of temperate climates, however, here begin again to appear, and to salute the eye of the weary traveller who has traversed the elevated treeless wastes of the central plateau. The high elevation of the mountains which on three sides environ M., and of the transverse range of the Hinkan to the N of the Amur, together with the influence of the solar rays. Though under the same lat. with France and Italy, yet the mountains between Korea and the river Amur have long and rigorous winters, and are covered with glaciers; and the sea which encircles the E coast is covered with perpetual fogs. The Jesuit missionaries at Toudou-Kajan, the first village of the

Ketching Tartars on the Amur, in N lat. 49° 24', on the 8th of September were compelled to put on clothes lined with sheepskins. They were afraid also that the river, though so deep and wide, would be frozen over: as indeed it was every morning to a considerable distance from the shore.

Soil and productions.] In such an extensive region there must necessarily be a great diversity of soil and produce. The government of Mukden is well-cultivated, and produces abundance of wheat, millet, and cotton. The great extent of pasture-lands in this prov. renders it of much utility to China, as a vast number of sheep, cows, and oxen are there grazed, pasture being by no means abundant in China. Wheat, we are told by the emperor Kien-long, here produces a hundred fold. Amongst the trees of this region, Kien-long mentions the pine, the cypress, the acacia, the willow, the apricot, the peach, and the mulberry. In the vicinity of Ninguta, in the gov. of Kirin-ula, oats are so abundant that they are given to horses, instead of the black beans common to all the N provs. of China. Abundance of a species of millet called *maysimi* by the Chinese, is here raised; but wheat and rice are scarce. Father Regis is astonished that in districts situated in 43° 44' and 45° lat.—the latitudes of the S of France—the productions of the soil should be so scanty and limited in kind; and he imputes its barrenness to the nitrous quality of the soil. Perouse, who examined the SE coast, and the mouth of the Amur, says that on every hand a luxuriant vegetation reminded the sailors of the country they had left. The lofty mountains were adorned with the spreading branches of the oak and the verdant pyramidal forms of the pine; in the lower grounds, the willows drank the moisture of the rivers; birches, maples, and medlar-trees, rustled in the winds; and the lily, the rose, and the convallaria, perfumed the meadow. The spring was that of Europe; the flora nearly that of France; but there was no trace of the slightest cultivation,—no proof that these shores had ever been inhabited by human beings,—no paths but those of the bear and the stag formed across the rank herbage, here nearly 4 ft. high. "It is strange, indeed," justly remarks Malte Brun, "to find a region so highly susceptible of cultivation, and at the very gates of the ancient empire of China, in which the reported redundancy of the pop. often proves the cause of famine with all its attendant horrors, existing in the condition of an absolute desert." Nothing is needed, one would suppose, to relieve the Chinese empire of its superabundant pop., but for that government to supply the means of emigrating, and enable the colonists to clear the vast forests, and cultivate a soil so well-watered.—Every stream that swells the volumes of the Amur swarms with fish of every kind, and these serve the natives both for food and raiment. The Yupi Tartars spend all the summer in fishing. One part of what they catch is laid up to make oil for their lamps; another serves them for daily food; the remainder, which they dry in the sun without salting,—for of salt they are destitute,—is reserved for winter-provision, whereof both men and cattle eat when the rivers are frozen. The sturgeon abounds in the Ussuri and the Amur. The Yupi spear the larger fish, know nothing of agriculture, and only sow a little tobacco near their villages on the banks of the river. All the rest of the land is covered with dense impenetrable woods. Beyond the Saghalien or upper course of the Amur, to the N, are nothing but forests frequented by sable-hunters. The NW portion of this region, comprehended in the gov. of Tsitsikar, is in a similar state of non-cultivation, though here and there are a few spots cultivated by the Taguris or Daourians, a tribe of Mandshurs who dwell to the NW of Tsitsikar, and by the Solons, another tribe of the same stock who are both hunters and agricul-

turists. The Taguris or Taguer-Burjaques raise barley, oats, and millet, and sell to the people of Tsitsikar their surplus produce. They also breed horses, dromedaries, bulls, cows, and sheep. These last are large animals; their tails being above a span thick, and two long, and very heavy. The soil in the vicinity of Tsitsikar and Mergen-Koten is sandy and poor; but that in the neighbourhood of Saghalien-ula-Hotun yields fine crops of wheat; and at Tsitsikar the Solons have rich manured lands, and rear all sorts of garden-fruits and tobacco.—M. also produces copper, iron, jasper, pearls, and furs; and the mother-of-pearl obtained on its coasts is of admirable quality. The pearls are found in the Songari, the Korsin-pira, and other streams which fall into the Amur. These pearls, which would be little valued by Europeans, from their defects in shape and colour, are fished for by divers, who form 8 companies, and are bound to furnish the Bogdo-Khan, as they call the emperor of China, with 1,104 fine pearls annually. Furs form the most valuable part of M. commerce. The Han-Halas and the Solon-Mandshurs are expert in hunting the furred animals, as sable-ermine, black foxes, and martins, in the vast forests beyond the Amur and on the banks of the Chikiri. The Russians were masters of all these forests previous to the peace of Nerchinsky in 1689, and had built a fortress named Albacen or Yaksa on the N bank of the Amur, a few days' journey above Saghalien-ula-Koten, in order to protect and engross the fur trade. But by that treaty they were compelled to demolish and abandon their fortified hunting-station, and leave the Chinese Mandshurs in full and undisturbed possession of these forests, and of the fur trade. The Mandshurs still keep a strong garrison on the frontiers in case of Russian encroachment, and likewise armed barks on the Amur. The hunters are clad in short jackets of wolves' skins, with a cap of the same, and wear long cloaks of tiger or fox skins to protect them from the cold especially of the night. They have excellent dogs trained for the service; and neither the severity of the weather, nor the fierceness of the tiger, can restrain them from the chase. The finest furs are reserved for the emperor, who pays a fixed price for them; the rest bear a great price even in M. itself, and are immediately bought up by the mandarins in these quarters, and the merchants of Tsitsikar. The ginseng, so much extolled by the Chinese, and which once sold at Peking for seven times its weight in silver, is now well-known to be a production of Canada and the United States, and the Americans are in the habit of exporting it to Canton, so that its price is much fallen. This plant was long supposed to be peculiar to M., where it grows on the declivity of wooded mountains, and on the banks of deep rivers. It does not grow beyond 47° N lat.

Population.] The terms *Tartar* and *Tartary* have been so long, though erroneously, applied to all the nomadic tribes and regions of Asia, by writers of every country in Europe, that it is now become impossible to eradicate them from our ethnographical nomenclature. In compliance with established custom, therefore, we apply the term *Eastern Tartary* to the region of the Lyan and Mandshurs; and if we are wrong in applying the name *Tartar* as a general appellation to all Asiatic hordes, it may be remarked that their very neighbours the Chinese are equally at fault, as they class them all under the general name of *Ta-tse*. The fact however is, that the Turks, Mongols, and Mandshurs, are as radically different in their features and language as the Hindu, Chinese, and Arabs. Whether the Mandshurs are the aboriginal natives, or succeeded a previous race, we cannot determine, as they have no historical records; but they are called Ny-uche by the Chinese, and are supposed to be the descendants of the Kin, who, in the 12th cent., subdued Northern China, and were, in their turn, subdued by Jenghis-Khan, in the 13th cent. We are told, that the Mandshurs are the same race who, at different periods of the Chinese monarchy, have been successively denominated Siemp, Geongen, Yen, Uki, Sushin, Mo-ko, and finally Nyu-shing, or Kin; and we know that another tribe, called the Syetan, Ki-tan, or Lyan, which came from the same region as the Kin, preceded

them in the path of conquest. But whether these names belonged to one and the same race,—or to different tribes of that race, who successively acquired domination over the other tribes,—or were appellations of different races, cannot now be determined. The pop. of this country in 1743 was given at only 235,620. By Morrison, it is estimated at 390,000. That it should have no more inhabitants than one-tenth or one-fifth of that of Scotland, a country equal in dimensions, and lying between 40° and 43° N lat., is glaringly improbable. The Mandshurs are more robust in their make, but have less expressive countenances than the Chinese. Their women have not their feet cramped and distorted like those of China; their head-dress consists of natural and artificial flowers. Their general dress is much the same with the Chinese.

Language.] The Turkish, Mongolian, and Mandshur languages, are radically distinct from one another. That of the last race is written in the character of the Mongols, who in their turn received it from the Oigurs, a Tibetan race, according to Schmidt. It was not till the reign of Kaung-hi that this character was adopted. Before that period they had attempted to express the sense and sounds of the Mandshur language by Chinese characters; but this being found impracticable, Kaung-hi, in order to preserve the language of his nation, which was going rapidly into disuse and in danger of being lost, ordered a special commission of the best grammarians at Peking, to compose a grammar and dictionary of the language expressed in the Mongolian alphabet; which was done with great care and diligence, a reward, it is stated, being offered for every old word or phrase, which had become obsolete, that it might be inserted in this dictionary. This dictionary has been successively republished at Paris by Langles and Klaproth; and the language has been pronounced by the former to be the most perfect of all the nomadic idioms of Asia, not excepting the Tibetan. The alphabet consists of 1,500 groups of syllables, which Langles has attempted to reduce to 29 letters, the majority of which have three forms, corresponding to the beginning, the middle, and the end of a word. The language is elegant, copious, abounds in words imitative of natural sounds, and is noted for its extreme softness of sound, never admitting two consonants without a vowel between. It abounds in particles capable of modifying the meaning of words by being joined to them; and the verbs have a great number of inflexions like those of the Hebrew and Arabic. So copious is it, that it has not only names for every species of animals, but even words to express their several ages and qualities. Thus the horse, as the most servicable animal they possess, has twenty times more names than a dog, almost every motion of this animal giving occasion to a new name. How the language of a semibarbarous people became so copious in names and terms is a problem of some difficulty. It may be presumed that it was the language of their predecessors the Ki-tan and the Kin, who formerly reigned in Northern China, at which time these people, being both numerous and powerful, took care to cultivate and improve their language, the delicacy and copiousness of which the Mandshurs endeavoured to preserve, by translating all the best Chinese works. Yet it is said, that, notwithstanding all the endeavours of the Mandshur emperors to preserve and perpetuate their native language, it is on the decline: the conquerors gradually disusing it and using that of the conquered. It has one remarkable feature, that, though it belongs to the E extremity of Asia, it has many radical sounds closely resembling those of modern Europe, as may be seen by consulting the Mithridates of Adelung and Vater.

Cities and towns.] Where the population is so scanty the cities must be few and small. Lyan-tong or Shin-king, being the most populous prov., has the most cities, towns, and villages. Shen-yang or Mukden is its cap., and was the residence of the Mandshur shwandis or princes, immediately previous to the conquest of China. It is represented as being composed of an inner and outer city, with a wall enclosing the whole 11 m. in circumf. It is the residence of a Mandshur governor, and about 4,000 troops are usually stationed here. It has four public tribunals, in which none but Mandshurs are employed. The Chinese inhabit the outer, and the Mandshurs the inner city. The former carry on almost all the commerce of this province.—Fong-whang-shing is said to be the best and most populous city of this prov., and enjoys a great commerce, being the key to the peninsula of Korea. Its chief manufacture is cotton paper, very strong and durable.—The chief places in M. Proper are Kirin-ula-Hoten, or Uanlin, on the Songari, the largest town of the country; Tsitsikar, on the Nouni; Ninguta, the capital of a military government on the Hurka-Pira, an affluent of the Songari; Saghalien-ula-Koten, on the Amur; and Mergen-Koten between Saghalien and Tsitsikar. These are all the places of note in this extensive region, and they are mostly peopled with soldiers and

exiles, the country seemingly being used for no other purpose but that of banishment. The principal Mandshur families have all left the country, and followed the court to Peking, so that it has been materially injured by the conquest of China. The Jesuit fathers, who traversed this region to the S of the Amur, found numbers of ruined towns, and several antique remains. These seem to have been the work of the Kin in the 12th cent., when their power was dominant in Central Asia.

MANDU, or **MUNDU**, a district of Hindostan, in the prov. of Malwah, situated among the Vindiya mountains, between the 22d and 23d parallels of N lat., and bounded on the S by the river Nerbuddah. Its chief towns are Mandu, Bajulpore, and Dectan.

MANDU, the capital of the above-named district, and formerly the cap. of an Afghan dynasty, sovereigns of Malwah during a part of the 13th and the whole of the 14th cents., is situated in N lat. 22° 23', E long. 75° 20'. The fortress is situated on the summit of a mountain; and formerly contained many handsome monuments and mosques, particularly a minaret 8 stories high. In 1534 this place was attacked by the emperor Homayon; and during the night, 300 Moguls having scaled the walls, the garrison took to flight. The ancient walls appear to have had a circuit of 28 m., and to have enclosed an area of above 12,000 acres. It is now fallen to decay, but presents vast remains of its former magnificence.

MANDURIA, an ancient town of Naples, in the Terra-d'Otranto, 24 m. ESE of Tarento. Pop. 4,600. It was formerly called Casale-Nuovo, which name it retained till about the year 1790, when the inhabitants petitioned the king to change it to the ancient name of Manduria. In 1783 it suffered severely from an earthquake.

MANDUVI, two islands belonging to Brazil, off the coast of the prov. of Santa-Catharina, and 9 m. NNE of the island of that name.

MANE, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Basses-Alpes, cant. and 1½ m. from Forcalquier. Pop. 1,542. It has a silk and several flour mills.

MANE', a district of Madagascar, on the W coast, near the mouth of the Mansiatre or Parcellas.

MANEA, a chapelry in the co. of Cambridge, 6½ m. SE by S of March, on a branch of the East Counties railway. Area 5,860 acres. Pop. in 1841, 1,095.

MANEBACH, a village of the duchy of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, in the principality of Gotha, 3 m. W of Ilmenau. Pop. 357. It has manufactories of lamp-black and of pitch, and 2 saw-mills; and in the vicinity is a coal-mine.

MANER, or **MANNAIRU**, a river of Hindostan, in the presidency of Madras, prov. of the Carnatic and district of Ongole. It is formed by the junction of the Oppair and Pillepair, which descend from the E side of the mountains of Elgonda; runs E; and flows into the gulf of Bengal, to the SE of Singraconda; and after a course of about 45 m.

MANERBE, a village of France, in the dep. of the Calvados, cant. and 6 m. SW of Blangy. Pop. 1,033.

MANERBIO, a town of Austria, in Lombardy, in the prov. and 14 m. SSW of Brescia, district and 4 m. W of Leno, on the r. bank of the Mella. Pop. 3,232.

MANERU, **MENEROO**, **MONEROO**, or **BRISBANE DOWNS**, an extensive district of New South Wales, stretching from the SE coast round the frontiers of the counties of St. Vincent and Murray, and W along the S bank of the Murrumbidgee. It comprises an area of 10,000 sq. m., and contained in 1848, 1,916 European inhabitants. Moneroo, properly so called, or Brisbane Downs, consists of an elevated table-land, 100 m. in

extent, running parallel to the coast, from 2,000 to 3,000 ft. in alt. above sea-level, and bounded on the W by the Australian Alps. This tract presents a series of fine undulations, in some parts lightly timbered, and generally fertile and well-watered. The principal rivers are the Dena, Shoalhaven, Queanbeyan, Murray, Murrumbidgee, and Mitta-Mitta. On the coast, 25 m. N of Cape Howe, is the harbour of Twofold-bay, and further N is Mount-Dromedary, a headland which rises to the height of 3,000 ft.

MANERU, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Navarra, partido and 9 m. ENE of Estella, and 11 m. SW of Pamplona, in a valley of the same name, and on an affluent of the Salado. Pop. 1,400. It has a castle, and possesses manufactories of lace.

MANES CREEK, a head-stream of the Upper Murray or Hume river, in the district of the Murrumbidgee, New South Wales.

MANETIN, or **MANGETIN**, a town of Bohemia, in the circle and 20 m. NNW of Pilsen, and 18 m. E of Tepel, on the r. bank of the Strzela, at an alt. of 424 yds. above sea-level. Pop. 1,112. It has manufactories of cloth and other woollen fabrics.

MANE'VAI, a small island of the Pacific, in the archipelago of Santa-Cruz. It belongs to the group of Vanikoro islands.

MANEWDEN, a parish in the co. of Essex, ¾ m. N of Bishop-Stortford, on the Stort, and to the W of the London and Cambridge railway. Area 3,150 acres. Pop. in 1831, 695; in 1841, 688.

MANFALOUT, or **MANFALUT**, a town of Upper Egypt, in the prov. and 18 m., by the windings of the river, NNW of Siut, and 33 m. SSE of Melawi-el-Arish, near the l. bank of the Nile. It is enclosed by walls, and contains two Coptic churches, and some handsome mosques; but much of it has been carried away by the Nile. It has manufactories of cloth, and a considerable trade in grain. The environs are very beautiful.

MANFIELD, a parish in the N. R. of Yorkshire, 4 m. W by S of Darlington, on the S bank of the Tees. Area 3,200 acres. Pop. in 1841, 474.

MANFOUAH (El), a town of Arabia, in the prov. of El Aredh, 18 m. S of Derayah. It is built of stone and clay, and contains about 2,000 families. Its walls were destroyed by the Turks.

MANFREDONIA, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Capitanata, district and 24 m. NE of Foggia, and 63 m. NW of Bari, at the foot of Mount Gargano, on the gulf of the same name. Pop. 5,600. It is regularly built, and is enclosed by walls, and defended by large round bastions. It has a good but shallow harbour, sheltered by a mole and defended by a fort. The trade consists chiefly in salt and grain. The town was founded in 1251, by Mainfroy, a natural son of the emperor Frederick II. In the vicinity, on a site now occupied by a marsh, are the ruins of the ancient *Sipontum*.—The gulf of M., which forms an inlet of the Adriatic, washes the shores of the provs. of Capitanata and Bari, extending from the E extremity of Mount Gargano on the N, to a headland E of Barletta on the S, a distance of 39 m. In depth the embasure is about 18 m. Its principal affluents are the outlets of lakes Pantano-Salso and Salpi.

MANGA, a town of Brazil, in the prov. of Maranhão, at the confluence of the Iguaçu with the Moni-Mirim, in the comarca of Itapicuru. Pop. of the town and district, 3,000.—Also a village in the same prov., on the l. bank of the Parnahiba.

MANGABEIRA, a serra or mountain-range of Brazil, in the prov. of Mato-Grosso, to the E of Diamantina, running parallel with the Paraguai.

MANGALA, a fortified village of Sumatra, in the Lampong territory, on the Tulang-Bavang river, 30 m. above its embouchure.

MANGALI, a town of Bulgaria, in the sanj. and 70 m. ESE of Silistria.

MANGALLUN, a small island near the NW coast of Borneo, in E long. $115^{\circ} 36'$, N lat. $6^{\circ} 9'$.

MANGALORE, **MANGALUR**, or **KORYAL**, a sea-port and fortress of Hindostan, on the Malabar coast, 80 m. NNW of Cananore, in N lat. $12^{\circ} 50\frac{1}{2}'$, E long. $75^{\circ} 7'$, in the prov. of Canara. The town is large and well-built, and stands on the edge of a salt-water lagoon, which communicates with a river; the port, however, will not admit of vessels drawing more than 10 ft. water, except in spring-tides; but there is good anchorage off the mouth of the river, in from 5 to 7 fath. water. The inhabitants are chiefly Mapillas or Moplas, said to be descended from a colony of Arabs. The exports are principally rice, copper, sandal-wood, cassia, and turmeric. The imports consist of salt from Bombay, and raw silk and sugar from Bengal and China. M. was at a very early period resorted to by the Arabians; but it does not appear to have been conquered by the Mahomedans till 1763, when it was taken by Hyder Ali. In 1768 it was captured by a detachment from Bombay, but shortly after retaken by Hyder. In 1783 it again submitted to the British, and was defended by Colonel Campbell against the whole force of Tippu Sultan; but, on the conclusion of the peace in 1784, it was restored to him, when, finding that the fortifications had been much injured during the siege, rather than be at the expense of repairing them, he ordered the fort to be dismantled. With the prov., it came into possession of the British in 1799, and is now the station of the judge, collector, &c., of South Canara.—There are some other inconsiderable places of the same name in Hindostan.

MANGANAI, a district and settlement on the W coast of the N island of New Zealand, in about $35^{\circ} 50'$ S lat. Pop. in 1850, 259. Acres under crop, 332. The river Putekaka forms a small harbour here.

MANGANARI, a port on the E coast of the island of Nio, in the Archipelago, in N lat. $36^{\circ} 40'$, E long. $25^{\circ} 25'$.

MANGANESES, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 21 m. SSW of Valentia, on the l. bank of the Orvigo.

MANGANESES-DE-LA-LAMPREANA, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 15 m. N of Zamora.

MANGAN ISLANDS. See **MINGAN**.

MANGAPETT, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Hyderabad, on the r. bank of the Godavery, 90 m. E of Ramghir.

MANGARATIBA, a port of Brazil, in the prov. of Rio-de-Janeiro, at the extremity of the peninsular projection which divides the bay of Angra-dos-Reis into two parts. It exports coffee, tobacco, and rice.

MANGARIN, a town on the SW coast of Mindoro, in N lat. $12^{\circ} 18'$, E long. $121^{\circ} 17'$.

MANGAZA, a river of Eastern Africa, which rises in the country of the Jambara; flows SE; and joins the Zambesi in the Mozambique territory.

MANGDERAI CHANNEL, a strait in the Sunda archipelago, between the islands of Flores and Comono, in S lat. $8^{\circ} 40'$. It is full of islets and rocks, and little frequented.

MANGEEA. See **MANAIA**.

MANGER, a parish and village of Norway, 21 m. NNW of Bergen. Pop. 3,500.

MANGERTON, a mountain of co. Kerry, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. SSE of Killarney. Alt. 2,754 ft.

MANGI, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Bahar, situated at the confluence of the Gogra with the Ganges.

MANGISHLAK, a mountain-ridge running E and W between the Caspian and Aral sea. See

ARAL.—Also a port on the E coast of the Caspian, in the gulf of Kutchuk-Kultiuk, 180 m. SE of Astrakhan. It is not a town, but merely a port, and is now nearly abandoned.

MANGLARES, or **CORN ISLANDS**, two islands off the Mosquito coast, between the parallels of $12^{\circ} 19'$ and $12^{\circ} 8'$ N, and the meridians of $82^{\circ} 57'$ and $83^{\circ} 4\frac{1}{2}'$ W. The southern and largest is $2\frac{3}{4}$ m. in length, and $1\frac{1}{4}$ m. in breadth, and is very fertile. Pop. about 300.—The other island lies $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. to the NNE of the former; and is $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. in length, and $\frac{3}{4}$ m. in breadth. It is used as grazing land by the inhabitants of the larger island.

MANGONNE, one of the small Friendly islands, in S lat. $19^{\circ} 38'$.

MANGOTSFIELD, a parish of Gloucestershire, 5 m. NE of Bristol. Area 2,440 acres. Pop. 3,862. It is intersected by the Great Western railway, which has a station here.

MANGURE, or **TANTAMANE**, a considerable river of Madagascar, rising in the district of Anzaffe, on the E flank of the ridge of central mountains by which the island is traversed, and falling into the sea in S lat. 17° , after a NE course of about 150 m.

MANGRAL, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Malwah, 48 m. ENE of Kota, near the r. bank of the Parbuti.

MANGROLE, a sea-port of Hindostan, in the prov. of Gujerat, 36 m. SW of Junagur.

MANGROVE ISLES, a cluster of islets covered with mangroves off the W coast of Australia, in about S lat. $28^{\circ} 53'$, W long. of Swan river $1^{\circ} 52'$.

MANGS, three rocks among the Ladrone islands, in N lat. $19^{\circ} 40'$, about 15 m. W of Assumption island.

MANGUABA, a lake of Brazil, in the prov. of Alagoas, which discharges itself into the Atlantic, in S lat. $6^{\circ} 56'$.

MANGUEIRA, a lake of Brazil, in the prov. of São-Pedro-do-Rio-Grande, lying between Lake Mirim and the ocean, into which it discharges itself by the river Tayim.

MANGUI, a river of Quito, in the prov. of Mainas, which falls into the great lake Nachego, in S lat. $5^{\circ} 28'$.

MANGUINHA (POINT), a promontory on the coast of Brazil, in $10^{\circ} 28' 50''$ S lat.; forming the S point of the mouth of the San-Francisco.

MANGUIR, a small town of Caramania, 70 m. W of Casarea.

MANGUP-KALEH, a mountain in the Crimea, in the vicinity of Karolez, commanding a noble view towards Sevastopol on one side, and Simpheropol on the other. On its summit stands a ruined and deserted Karait town.

MANHANTANGO CREEK, a river of Pennsylvania, which runs into the Susquehanna, in N lat. $40^{\circ} 37'$.

MANHARTSBERGE, or **MANNHARTSBERGE**, a chain of mountains in the archd. of Austria, commencing on the frontiers of Moravia, and running SE, along the l. bank of the Gross-Kamp, towards the l. bank of the Danube. Its culminating point, the Gross-Manhartsberg, to the E of Horn, has an alt. of 566 metres, or 619 yards.—This chain gives name to two circles or administrative subdivisions of Lower Austria, in the gov. of Vienna: viz. the Kreis-ober-dem-M., or Upper circle of the M., and the Kreis-unter-dem-M., or Lower circle of the M. Area of the former, 92 German sq. m. Pop. in 1837, 234,015. Cap. Korneuburg. Area of the latter, 85.7 German sq. m. Pop. in 1837, 261,966. Cap. Krems.

MANHAT, a river of Hindostan, in the Nizam's territories, which joins the Mangera, on the l. bank,

near Bonhuli, after a course of about 70 m. from W to E.

MANHATTAN, a village in Putnam co., in Iowa, U. S., 46 m. W by S of Indianapolis.

MANHATTANVILLE, a village in New York co., in the state of New York, U. S., on the E side of the Hudson, and 8 m. N of the city-hall. Pop. 600.

MANHEGAN, an island of the United States, on the coast of Maine, 12 m. SE of Pemaquid bay.

MANHEIM, or **MANNHEIM**, a town of Germany, capital of the circle of the Neckar, in the grand-duchy of Baden, occupying a low situation, at the confluence of the Neckar and the Rhine, on the r. bank of the latter river, in N lat. 49° 29' 18", 34 m. N of Carlsruhe, with a station on the Main-Neckar railway, by which it is 53½ m. from Frankfort, and 42 m. from Darmstadt. It is built with great regularity, and is in fact the finest town in Germany, as far as uniformity of appearance can make it; yet there is a sameness about it which is tame and tiresome to most eyes. It is of an oval form, and was formerly surrounded with ramparts, but when in possession of the French, in the end of last cent., these were levelled and laid out in gardens. It consists of 11 streets, which are crossed by 10 others at right angles to them. The streets are wide, straight, and well-paved, and the houses uniform and elegant. The Parade-platz, and the Planken, afford pleasant promenades. The palace belonging to the grand duke occupies the side next the Rhine. It is built of a red kind of stone, and in external appearance pretty much resembles Hampton-Court. It contains several handsome apartments, with a gallery of paintings, a cabinet of antiquities and of natural history, and a library of 70,000 vols. The observatory is a noble building, with a tower 115 ft. in height. The custom-house is surrounded with colonnades, under which are shops. The other public buildings are the convents of the Augustines and Capuchins now both secularized, the arsenal, the play-house, the merchant's-hall, the theatre, the Lutheran, the Calvinist, and Catholic churches, three hospitals, a work-house, an orphan-house, and a church that belonged to the Jesuits. The chief establishments for education are a gymnasium, with drawing and music schools; and a mercantile school. The literary institutions are a society for German literature, an academy of painting and sculpture, with military and surgical schools. Several electors have wished to render M. a place of trade, for which its situation, near two great rivers, affords great advantages; but the same circumstances have also made it an important military station, and consequently exposed it to sieges, bombardments, and the passage of hostile troops. When the court was removed to Munich, no less than 2,000 persons left this place. Its pop. in 1838, was 20,600; in 1845, 21,700, among whom were nearly 300 English of the better class. The distillation of aromatic waters, and the manufacture of tobacco, ribbons, shawls, linen, starch, glue, sealing-wax, and playing-cards, afford employment to a considerable proportion of the pop. There are also an extensive bleaching-ground and tanneries. Since 1802, when M. came into the hands of the Baden government, it has been the chief town of the circle of the Neckar, as well as the seat of one of the four courts of justice, and of the supreme court of appeal for the whole grand-duchy.—M. was a petty village, consisting of a few houses, with a castle called Rheinhausen, when chosen for the site of a town in 1606, by the reigning elector-palatine. Its first colonists were emigrants, driven by religious persecution from the Netherlands. In the long war, terminated by the peace of Westphalia, in 1648, M. underwent a siege, and had the misfortune to fall

into the hands of Count Tilly, well known for his inclemency to the conquered. In 1688, it was taken by the French, and shared in the general sufferings of the palatinate; and it would in all probability have remained an insignificant place, had not a succeeding elector-palatine been induced, in 1719, to leave Heidelberg on account of religious disputes, and to make M. the residence of his court. It now advanced rapidly; the present palace was built, and the town fortified according to the rules of Coehorn. The next elector completed what his predecessor had begun, and founded most of the literary and scientific establishments which subsist at present. The extinction of the palatine family, in 1777, led to the incorporation of their states with Bavaria, and to the removal of the court to Munich. The provincial offices remained, but the change prevented any farther increase of Manheim, and the military operations that followed the French revolution were still more detrimental. In 1795, it was bombarded by the French, to whom it afterwards surrendered; it was afterwards besieged and taken by the Austrians, and in the course of these operations it sustained considerable injury. In 1802, it was annexed to the grand-duchy of Baden.

MANHEIM, a township of Herkimer co., in the state of New York, U. S., 64 m. WNW of Albany, and bounded on the S by East Canada creek, an affluent of Mohawk river. The surface is hilly, but the soil, consisting of clay and calcareous loam, is generally fertile. Pop. in 1840, 2,095.—Also a township of Lancaster co., in the state of Pennsylvania, 33 m. ESE of Harrisburg. It has an undulating surface, bordered on the E by Great, on the SW by Little Conestoga creeks, and on the NE corner by Moravia creek. The soil consists of clay and calcareous loam. Pop. 1,829.—Also a township of Schuylkill co., in the same state. It has a mountainous surface, traversed in the NE by Schuylkill river, and drained by several of its tributaries. The soil, consisting of white gravel, is completely sterile. Pop. 3,441.—Also a township of York co., in the same state, 16 m. SW of York. It has an undulating surface, drained by Hammer creek, a branch of Codorus creek. The soil consists of fertile loam. Pop. 1,525.

MANHU-ACU, a river of Brazil, which has its source in the prov. of Minas-Geraes, to the SW of Pomba; runs a distance in a NE direction of about 180 m.; and joins the Rio Doce between the Voltasdo-erne and the Rio Mandu. It forms at several points the line of separation between the provs. of Minas-Geraes and Espirito Santo.

MANHUT, a town of Independent Tartary, in the state and 72 m. NNE of Khiva, near the l. bank of the Jihun. Pop. 8,000.

MANIAGO, a town of Austria, in Lombardy, in the deleg. and 32 m. WNW of Undine. Pop. 500.

MANICA, a state of Eastern Africa, to the SE of Monomotapa, and W of Sofala, in the Mozambique territory. It is bordered on the NW by the Manzara, on the E by the Lupata mountains; and is intersected by the Cabreze. It is generally mountainous, and is liable to dreadful storms. The soil is fertile, and pastures large herds of cattle. The principal productions of the locality are gold, ivory, and copper; and these form the chief articles of trade, in exchange for silk and linen fabrics, and iron, which are imported from Surat by the Portuguese. The cap., which bears the same name, is 24 m. SW of Sena, and about the same distance WNW of Sofala. It contains a fort belonging to the Portuguese.

MANICE, or **KING GEORGE'S RIVER**, a river of Eastern Africa, in the district of Inhambane, which flows SE, and falls into the N side of Delagoa bay.

MANICKPATAM, a village of Hindostan, in the

presidency of Bengal, and prov. of Orissa, 60 m. SW of Cuttack, on the N bank of the channel which connects Lake Chilka with the bay of Bengal.

MANICOLO. See **MALICOLLO.**

MANICOUAGAN, or **BLACK RIVER**, a river of Lower Canada, in the territory of Labrador, which issues from Lake Manicouagan; runs SSW; and throws itself into the St. Lawrence, on the l. bank, and after a course of about 150 m. Near its mouth is a rocky shoal of the same name, and to the W of the shoal is a headland, also bearing the same name.

MANIÈRES, a village of France, in the dep. of the Nord, cant. and $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. E of Marcoing. Pop. 1,000.

MANIFOLD (CAPE), a headland of the NE coast of Australia, in S lat. $22^{\circ} 43'$, E long. $150^{\circ} 50'$, at the N extremity of Keppel-bay.

MANIGOD, a village of Sardinia, in the div. of Savoy, and prov. of Genevois, 14 m. ESE of Annecy. Pop. 1,060.

MANIHALA, a village of the Punjab, about 11 m. SE of Lahore.

MANIKA. See **MAGNESIA.**

MANI-KESOCK, a district in the N part of Lower Guinea, to the E of that of Mani-Seat, and NE of Loango.

MANIKPUR, a district and town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Allahabad. The district is very fertile, producing cotton, sugar, and tobacco, in great abundance. Its chief towns, besides that of its own name, are Mendigunge, Pertaubghur, and Salun. The town is 45 m. NW of Allahabad, on the l. bank of the Ganges. It is pleasantly situated, and possesses a considerable trade.

MANIKYALA, a village of Hindostan, in the Punjab, near the l. bank of the Jelum, noted for a remarkable tope or monument in its vicinity. This monument is said to be 70 or 80 ft. in total height, and to have a circumf. at the base of about 320 ft. It is surmounted by a truncated cone about 20 ft. in height; and is built of large masses of a species of petrification common in the locality, and to a great extent polished on the exterior. Its origin is ascribed by the natives to a prince named Manik. Elphinstone, by whom it has been most fully described, considers it Grecian; others conceive it to have been an ancient dahgope or Buddhist shrine. Coins and vessels of gold, copper, brass, and iron, have been found at various depths in its interior. In the vicinity are 15 other topes, one of which, on being opened, was found to contain coins of Julius Cæsar, Marc Antony, and the Triumviri. The surrounding country bears traces of having formerly been the seat of a large town, supposed on good authority to have been the *Taxila* of the Greeks, and *Taksha-sila* of the Hindus. To the NE of M. is a mausoleum of the Ghikar chiefs.

MANILBA-Y-PUGERRA, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, in the prov. and 57 m. WSW of Malaga, partido and 8 m. SW of Estepona, on a plateau of considerable elevation, and not far from the shore of the Mediterranean. Pop. 1,892. It is defended by a fort, and carries on an active trade in fish and wine. In an adjacent mountain are mines of lead and quarries of marble. At Almadravilla, in the vicinity, are ruins supposed to belong to the era of the emperor Trajan.

MANILA, or **MANILLA**, a town of the island of Luzon, the capital of the Spanish settlements in the Philippines, situated on the SE side of a bay of the same name, which is 45 leagues in circumf., and receives several considerable rivers, in N lat. $14^{\circ} 36' 8''$, E long. $120^{\circ} 53' 36''$. It lies on a low sandy point at the mouth of the river Pasig, which is navigable as far as a lake about 30 m. E of the town, from

which it derives its source, and is prolonged by two piers into the bay. It is well-planned, with straight regular streets, and contains many handsome private houses; and notwithstanding the occurrence of frequent earthquakes, has some magnificent churches. The governor's house, a large and spacious building within the walls, forms one side of the Playa; and other three being formed by the cathedral, the Cabildo, and some private houses. The houses of the native Indians are of *nipa* covered with leaves, and raised on wooden pillars 8 or 10 ft. from the ground; many of the Spanish houses are built of the same materials. Most of the streets, however, have at all times a dull appearance; the basement-floors of the houses, generally consisting of warehouses and lumber-rooms, being uninhabited and without windows. The largest description of houses are most of them quadrangles enclosing a court-yard within their squares. Including the suburbs, the town is very considerable. By far the most populous and important part of the town is situated without the walls and on the opposite side of the river, the communication being by a bridge of 8 arches; and nearly all the trade is carried on in this quarter, which is hence denominated 'the Trade-town'. In this quarter are numerous lateral canals or branches from the main stream, on which are situated extensive warehouses. The pop. of M., including the entire suburbs, probably exceeds 200,000, among which number is included a white population of above 5,000, of whom a large proportion are officers and subalterns. The pop. within the walls in 1818 was only 6,875, exclusive of military. The rest are Mulattoes, Indians, and Chinese, who devote themselves to agriculture and arts of industry. The environs of M. are watered by the Pasig, a fine river, which branches into different streams, of which the two principal lead to the large Laguna-de-Bay, about 28 m. in length, and 22 m. in breadth. This river is navigable for vessels not exceeding 250 tons a short distance inland, but has only 12 ft. of water over its bar at spring-tides. The environs of M. present a somewhat monotonous expanse of country covered with paddy-fields. A fashionable drive, called the Calzada, encompasses two-thirds of the circuit of the plain, passing between the fosse or ditch of the city on one side, and the open country and parade-ground fronting the bay, on the other. Intercourse is carried on from M. with the Chinese port of Amoy, and with the NE ports of China, by means of seven or eight junks, which bring over with them from 300 to 500 new adventurers annually, who work their passage, and import each a small package of goods. By the same conveyance numbers of Chinese also annually return. Nearly the whole provincial trade in manufactured goods is in the hands of the Chinese. There are a considerable number of small craft, called *pontines*, continually trading between M. and the provs. and islands to the southward. —M., though regularly fortified, could not be defended for any length of time against an European force; but from its advantageous position in relation to India, China, and America, it might, under a liberal and wise government, rise into great importance as an emporium of commerce. Under Spanish policy, however, its trade has long been repressed by harassing and absurd restrictions. European vessels were formerly altogether prohibited from access to this port, or were burdened with heavy duties amounting to a prohibition. Even after the port was thrown open to ships of all nations, vessels belonging to the port itself were not allowed to trade with Europe, or to proceed beyond the Cape of Good Hope. Under the captain-generalship of Don P. Enrile, from 1831 to 1835, much was done to relax these restrictions, and generally improve the commerce of the port. The chief exports are cordage, resinous substances,

pitch and tar, cloths, rushes, rattans, indigo of an excellent quality, *beche-de-mer*, sharks' fins, cocoa-nut oil, rice, cotton, and the beautiful and costly pina cloth. About 1,000,000 *cabans* of rice, each weighing 134 lbs., are yearly exported chiefly to China. The sugar-cane thrives well, but is little cultivated. Excellent tobacco, grown on the island, is manufactured into cigars at a royal factory at Binondo, in the vicinity of M., in which 5,000 women, and 600 men are employed. The natives may be reckoned as industrious, perhaps more so than are generally seen within the tropics. The manufacture, for which they are so famous, of cigar-cases, and hats of a peculiar grass, has long been known and deservedly prized at home. The most intricate tartan plaid they will imitate with a faithfulness and dexterity truly surprising; and those who have received no instruction whatever in letters will work a name or a figure with these differently-coloured straws without the smallest deviation

from any given pattern. These rude people, moreover, manufacture "a fabric which as much surpasses in its texture the finest French cambric as the latter does the commonest piece of Manchester cotton-cloth. This latter is called *pina*, pronounced *pinia*; being made from the finest fibres of the pine, beaten out, combed, and wove with a delicacy that it is impossible to rival, possessing at the same time an incredible durability. Its colour is white, slightly tinged with blue." A finely worked dress of *pina* will cost 1,500 dollars.—M. exports to Bengal copper, indigo, and cochineal, with a large proportion of treasure. In 1810–11, the value of the exports amounted to about 3,000,000 *sicca* rupees. The exports from Bengal to M. amounted to 1,270,542 rupees. The amount of produce shipped from M. in 1837 was 3,008,606 dollars. The following table of exports from M. during 1850 is furnished by Mr. Mac Micking, in his *Recollections of M.*:

	To Great Britain.	To the Continent of Europe.	To the Australian Colonies.	To China.	To Singapore, Batavia, and Bombay.	To California and the Pacific.	To the United States.	Total.
Sugar,	146,926	50,830	142,359	...	12,749	29,144	77,919	459,927 peculs.
Hemp,	16,073	5,568	...	...	544	...	102,184	124,367 "
Cordage,	96	476	3,753	1,732	680	2,137	210	9,084 "
Cigars,	10,319	11,867	12,561	9,262	26,859	1,707	914	73,439 mil.
Leaf tobacco, . . . . .	...	42,629	...	...	...	...	...	42,629 quints.
Sapan-wood,	37,068	14,436	...	18,942	17,337	...	9,015	96,798 arrobas
Coffee,	165	9,670	1,481	100	250	1,072	2,063	14,801 peculs.
Indigo,	259	213	...	uncertain.	...	...	3,753	4,225 quints.
Hides,	3,340	213	...	1,069	...	...	...	4,622 peculs.
Hide Cuttings, . . . . .	...	...	...	536	...	...	2,419	2,955 "
Mother-of-pearl Shell,	820	338	...	...	260	...	74	1,492 "
Tortoise-shell,	2,081	580	...	555	1,912	...	469	5,597 catties.
Rice, . . . . .	...	6,576	...	uncertain.	...	1,467	...	uncertain.
Beche-de-Mer, . . . . .	...	...	...	4,348	...	...	...	4,348 peculs.
Gold dust, . . . . .	...	...	...	5,068	...	...	...	5,068 taels.
Camagon, or Ebony-wood,	235	1,213	...	794	...	...	...	2,242 peculs.
Grass-cloth,	175	13,252	...	500	...	650	22,975	37,522 pieces.
Hats, . . . . .	...	...	9,400	5,115	9,115	500	25,870	50,000 hats.

The import trade is almost entirely in the hands of British merchants established here; but the goods imported from Liverpool or Glasgow are always shipped in Spanish vessels and at a very high rate of freight, in consequence of the differential duties in favour of the Spanish flag. Nearly the whole of the coasting-trade is in the hands of the Indians, or *Mestizos* of Chinese descent called *Sangleys*.—Of the weights and measures now in use at M., the *pecul* is equal to 140 lbs. English, or 137½ lbs. Spanish; the Spanish lb. being two per cent. heavier than the standard British lb. The *quintal* is 102 lbs. English, and the *arroba* 25½ lbs. English. The *caban* is a measure of the capacity of 5,998 cubic inches, and is subdivided into 25 *quintas*. The Spanish yard, or *vara*, is eight per cent. shorter than the British yard, by which latter all the cotton and other manufactures are sold by the merchants importing them, although the shopkeepers who purchase them retail everything by the Spanish yard. The money current consists of Spanish and South American dollars of various weights and values.—At 3 leagues SW of M. lies the port of *Cavité*, at which large ships generally unload; the entry of the river being, as we have said, impeded by a bar which is very dangerous during high winds, and affording no shelter during the SW monsoon, or from the middle of April to November. *Cavité* is defended by an indifferent fort, and is provided with an arsenal. A castle or fort stands at the W end of the city, having the sea on one side, and the river on the other. It is styled the citadel of St. James, and was originally fortified in the shape of a triangle, having one bastion towards the sea, another towards the river, and

a third at the W point, to cover the port, which is only fit for small vessels. In 1645, great part of this city was destroyed by an earthquake, and 3,000 people perished in the ruins. In the year 1762, M. was taken by the English; and a million sterling was demanded for its ransom. In 1823, an attempt was made, under a Creole leader, to shake off the Spanish authority. See articles *LUÇON* and *PHILIPPINE ISLANDS*.

MANILLA, a river of New South Wales, in the district of Liverpool plains.

MANILLA, **MANULLA**, or **MINOLA**, a parish in co. Mayo. Area 5,464 acres. Pop. in 1841, 2,336.

MANILLA ISLANDS. See *LUÇON*, *PHILIPPINE ISLANDS*.

MANILVA, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 55 m. WSW of Malaga, near the coast. Pop. 2,000.

MANMANGE, a town of Lower Guinea, in the kingdom of Angoy, 30 m. S of Cabinde, a little to the N of the mouth of the Zaire.

MANIMARJA, a town and fortress of Hindostan, in the Punjab, 60 m. NE of Ludiana, at the entrance of the Pinjir valley, at an alt. of 3,910 ft. above sea-level.

MANIMUN, a town of Hindostan, in the presidency and 24 m. SW of Madras, in the Carnatic.

MANINGKABAU. See *MENANGKABAU*.

MANIPA, an island of the Asiatic archipelago, in the group of the Molucca islands, 18 m. W of the W extremity of Ceram, in S lat. 3° 21', and E long. 127° 35'. It is about 15 m. in length, and has a mountainous aspect, but is generally well-cultivated.

MANIQUARES, a village of Venezuela, in the

dep. of Maturin and peninsula of Araya-Santiago. It is noted for its pottery.

MANISA. See **MAGNESIA.**

MANI-SEAT, a district in the N part of Lower Guinea, to the E of the district of Setté, and NE of that of Mayomba.

MANISES, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 5 m. WNW of Valencia, and partido of Moncada, near the S bank of the Turia. Pop. 1,617. It has an hospital, and is noted for its manufactories of china.

MANISTEE, a county of the state of Michigan, U. S., on the NE side of the lake of that name, watered by a river also named Manistee, an affluent of Lake Michigan.

MANISTER, or **MONASTERANENAGH**, a parish in co. Limerick, 3 m. E of Croom. Area 7,619 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,800; in 1841, 2,946.

MANITO (**GREAT**), a river in the state of Missouri, U. S., which, after a generally SW course of about 60 m., joins the Missouri, 12 m. ESE of Franklin, and 42 m. NW of Jefferson.

MANITOBA (**LAKE**), a lake of British N. America, to the SW of Lake Winnipeg, with which it is connected by St. Martin's lake. It is about 130 m. in length from NW to SE, and 75 m. in breadth; but from the number of peninsulas which project into it, its outline is extremely irregular. On its N bank is Manitoba house.

MANITOOWOC, a county in the NE part of the state of Wisconsin, U. S., comprising an area of 468 sq. m., drained by a river of the same name and its branches. It is in some parts swampy, but is generally fertile and well-wooded. Pop. in 1840, 235. The village, which bears the same name, is 178 m. NE of Madison, at the junction of M. river with Lake Michigan.

MANITOULIN (**GREAT**), the largest island in Lake Huron, measuring above 100 m. in length, and varying in breadth from 4 to 25 m. Its coast-line is deeply indented, and M. gulf and Heywood's bay, which run into the island at its widest part, the one from the S, the other from the N, approach each other to within 3 m., thus almost dividing the island into two parts. Its climate is healthy. Winter sets in about the beginning of November; and spring opens about the middle of April. The geological formation is limestone; and there is abundance of land well-adapted both for pasture and for cultivation. In 1836, an attempt was begun by the Canadian government to collect and settle the small bands of Indians roaming about Upper Canada on this island, and several settlements of these people have been formed, with every prospect of success, on this island. The larger proportion are Ottawas and Chipewas.

MANIVA, a summit of a branch of the Rhaetian Alps, in Lombardy, on the confines of the provs. of Brescia and Bergamo, and 25 m. NNE of Brescia. It has a height of 2,163 yds. above sea-level, and gives rise to the Mella.

MANJA, a village in Sind, near the r. bank of the Narra, on the road from Bakkur to Omereote.

MANJAL, a village of Afghanistan, near the r. bank of the Turnak, 24 m. NE of Candahar.

MANJA-LEGOAS, a village of Brazil, in the prov. of Minas-Geraes, and district of Piranga.

MANJAULY, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Bahar, and district of Sarun, 59 m. NW of Chupra.

MANJAWAL, a village in the Derajat, Afghanistan, 10 m. SE of Kakni. About a mile to the NE is a station of the same name.

MANJERA, a river of Hindostan, which has its source in the S part of the prov. of Aurangabad, about 50 m. SE of Ahmednuggur; traverses the N part of the prov. of Bidur; flows thence through the

NW part of Hyderabad; re-enters Bidur and joins the Godavery, on the r. bank, 45 m. E of Nandair. It has a total course, first in an ESE, and afterwards in a N direction, of 350 m. Its principal affluents are the Tierna and Ponnair on the r., and on the l. the Manhat.

MANJUTA, a town of Sumatra, on the SW coast, in the state of Anak-Sungi, at the mouth of a small river of the same name, and 15 m. NW of Mocomoco.

MANKAISIR, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Aurangabad, district and 12 m. ENE of Perrainda, and 78 m. SE of Ahmednuggur.

MANKARY, a district of Nigritia, in the SW part of Borgu, watered by the Misselad.

MANKASIM, a town of Upper Guinea, on the Gold coast, in the kingdom of Fanti, on the l. bank of the Amissa, and 15 m. SE of Abra.

MANKIAM, an island of the Asiatic archipelago, off the W coast of the island of Gilolo, in S lat. 0° 20', E long. 127° 30'.

MANKITTEE, a creek of New South Wales, in the co. of St. Vincent, which flows into Shoalhaven river.

MANKOUP. See **MANGUP.**

MANKU. See **AMUR.**

MANLEY, a township in the p. of Frodsham, Cheshire, 3½ m. S by W of Frodsham. Area 1,220 acres. Pop. in 1831, 331; in 1841, 385.

MANLIEU, a village of France, in the dep. of the Puy-de-Dome, cant. and 6 m. ESE of Vic-le-Comte, on the Allieux. Pop. 1,300.

MANLIUS, a township of Onondaga co., in the state of New York, U. S., 10 m. E of Syracuse. It has an undulating surface, and is drained by Limestone and Chittenango creeks. The soil consists of clay and sandy loam. Pop. in 1840, 5,509. The village is in Cherry valley, and contains about 1,200 inhabitants.—Also a township of Allegan co., in the state of Michigan. Pop. 35.

MANLIUS CENTRE, a village of Manlius township, Onondaga co., in the state of New York, U. S., 135 m. W by N of Albany, on the Erie canal. Pop. in 1840, 300.

MANLLEU (**SANTA-MARIA-DE**), a town of Spain, in Catalonia, in the prov. and 44 m. NNE of Barcelona, partido and 5 m. NE of Vich, in a plain on the l. bank of the Ter, which is here crossed by a stone-bridge. Pop. 2,300. It has an hospital, and possesses several spinning-mills and factories.

MANLY COVE, a parish of New South Wales, in the co. of Cumberland, bounded on the E by the sea, and having Middle harbour, Port Jackson, and North harbour, on the S. Pop. 63. One of the coves of Port Jackson also bears this name.

MANNA, a town of Upper Guinea, on the Grain coast, a little to the r. of the embouchure of the Sestos, and 150 m. NW of Cape Palma.—Also a town of Senegambia, in the kingdom of Konkodu, near the r. bank of the Senegal, 15 m. ESE of Koba.—Also a town of Sumatra, on the SW coast, in the territory of Manna-Propne, 54 m. SE of Bencoolen. It has an extensive trade in pepper.

MANNAR, a mountain of New South Wales, in the district of Lachlan.

MANNEDORF, a parish and village of Switzerland, in the cant. and 12 m. SSE of Zurich, bail, and 3 m. SE of Meilen, on the NE bank of Lake Zurich. Pop. 2,350. It has a manufactory of woollen fabrics.

MANNERCOIL, a town of Hindostan, in the presidency of Madras, in the Carnatic, in the district and 30 m. ESE of Tanjore, between two branches of the Cavery.

MANNERSDORF, a town of Austria, in the prov. of Lower Austria, ldgh. and circle, and 21 m.

SSE of Vienna, in a plain. Pop. 1,980. It has a fine castle, and magnificent baths, and possesses manufactures of gilt and plated wire, for export to Hungary and Turkey, and of tape, galloon, &c.

MANNERSDORF, MATTERS DORF, KETHELEY, or **KEDDELY,** a town of Hungary, in the comitat of Zips, 4 m. S of Kasmarkt, and 10 m. WNW of Leutschau. Pop. 942. It has manufactures of fine linen, and of brandy.

MANNERSDORF, MENHARDSORF, MENYHARD, or **WRBOWE,** a town of Hungary, in the comitat of Zips, 4 m. S of Kasmarkt, and 10 m. WNW of Leutschau. Pop. 942. It has manufactures of fine linen, and of brandy.

MANNHARTSBERG. See **MANHARTSBERGE.**

MANNHEIM. See **MANHEIM.**

MANNICOLLO. See **MALLICOLLO** and **VANT-KORO.**

MANNING, a mountain of New South Wales, in the co. of Northumberland, 76 m. from Sydney.—Also a river which has its source in the range of hills which line the head-waters of Peel river; runs W along the confines of Macquarie and Gloucester cos.; and flows into the Pacific, in S lat. 32°, by several mouths, the principal of which are Farquhar and Harrington inlet. It is navigable to small boats only.

MANNINGFORD-ABBOTS, a parish of Wilts, 9 m. E by S of Devizes, on a branch of the Avon. Area 960 acres. Pop. in 1831, 165; in 1841, 148.

MANNINGFORD-BOHUN, a tything in the p. of Wilsford, Wilts, 2 m. SW of Pevensey. Area 1,140 acres. Pop. in 1831, 242; in 1841, 283.

MANNINGFORD-BRUCE, a parish in Wilts, 9½ m. NW of Ludgershall. Area 1,200 acres. Pop. 265.

MANNINGHAM, a township in the p. and l. m. NW of Bradford, W. R. of Yorkshire. Area 1,240 acres. Pop. in 1831, 3,564; in 1841, 5,622.

MANNINGTON, a parish in the co. of Norfolk, 4½ m. NW by N of Aylesham, and N of the Bure. Area 680 acres. Pop. in 1831, 13; in 1841, 20.

MANNINGTON, a township of Salem co., in the state of New Jersey, U. S., 6 m. NE of Salem. It has a level surface, and is drained by Salem river and Mannington creek. The soil consists of a fine fertile loam. Pop. in 1840, 2,064.

MANNINGTREE, a parish and market-town in Essex, 9 m. ENE of Colchester, and 60 m. NE of London, on the N bank of the Stour, and on the E. Union railway. Area 30 acres. Pop. 1,255.

MANNOE, an island of the gulf of Bothnia, off the E coast of Sweden, and in the prefecture of Western Bothnia, in N lat. 65° 23', E long. 22° 1'.

MANSSELD, MANSFELD, or **MANSFELDER-GEIRGE-KREIS,** a circle of Prussia, in the prov. of Saxony, and reg. of Merseburg. It comprises an area of 72 sq. m., and contains 29,014 inhabitants. Its capital is Mansfeld.

MANSSELD, MANSFELD, or **MANSFELDER-SEE-KREIS,** a circle of Prussia, in the prov. of Saxony, and reg. of Merseburg. It comprises an area of 102 sq. m., and contains 34,592 inhabitants. Its capital is Eisleben.

MANSSELD, MANSFELD, or **THAL-MANSFELD,** a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Saxony, capital of the gebirgs-kreis of the same name, in the reg. and 30 m. NW of Merseburg, on the Thalbach. Pop. 1,450. It is enclosed by walls, now nearly ruinous, and contains an ancient castle, belonging to the counts of Mansfeld. Wool-spinning is carried on here to a considerable extent, and in the environs are several mines and quarries.

MANSVILLE, a village of Ellisburg township, Jefferson co., in the state of New York, U. S., 166 m. NW of Albany. Pop. in 1840, 150.

MANNU (CAPE), a headland of the island of Sardinia, on the W coast, to the N of the gulf of Oris-

tano, in N lat. 40° 3', E long. 8° 20'.—Also a river of the same island, in the dio. of Capo Cagliari. It has three sources in the prov., and 9 m. N of Isili runs S into the prov. of Cagliari; receives the Calarita on the l., and the Sixerris on the r.; and, after a course of 48 m., throws itself into the gulf of Cagliari, 6 m. NW of the town of that name. It forms at its mouth an extensive lagoon.

MANOA, a river of Peru, which issues from a small lake, and throws itself into the Ucayale, on the l. bank, in S lat. 6° 55', W long. 74° 10'. It has a total course of about 60 m.

MANOE, an island belonging to Denmark, in the North sea, near the W coast of the duchy of Sleswig, and of the bail. of Hadersleben, in N lat. 55° 16', E long. 8° 32'. It is about 1½ m. in length, and contains a village of the same name. It possesses about 50 families, who find their chief employment in fishing and navigation.

MANOEL-ALVES, a name borne by three rivers of Brazil, in the N part of the prov. of Goyaz, and all affluents of the Tocantins. The first, which is also called Manoel-Alves-Meridional or Luiz-Alves, has its source near the NE frontier of the prov., in the Sierra-Figuera, and throws itself into the Tocantins, on the r. bank, near San Luiz, in S lat. 11° 15', W long. 48° 10'. It has a total course, in a generally W direction, of about 150 m.—The second, which is the smallest, runs N, and joins the Tocantins near the junction of the Rio-Somno.—The third, which is the largest and most northerly, has its source in the mountains which run along the confines of the prov. of Maranhão; runs WNW; and, after a total course of about 158 m., joins the Tocantins, on the r. bank, in S lat. 7° 20', W long. 49° 5'.

MANOEL-GONCALVES, an island of Brazil, off the coast of the prov. of Rio Grande-do-Norte, and near the mouth of the Rio Açu or Mossoró. It has a church, and carries on a considerable trade in salt, mandioc, flour, and salted fish.

MANOEL-HOMEM, an island of Brazil, in the Rio Parana, 15 m. below the confluence of the Rio Verde.

MANOEL-RODRIGUES, a small island of Brazil, in the bay of Niterohi, prov. of Rio-de-Janeiro.

MANOEL-VAZ, a small river of Brazil, in the prov. of Minas-Geraes, which is joined by the Itambe on the l., and flows into the Rio-de-Santo-Antonio, on the r. bank, between the town of Santo-Antonio-a-Baixo and the Rio Peixe.

MANOEL-VIEIRA, a small river of Brazil, in the prov. of Minas-Geraes, an affluent of the Rio Chopoto.

MANOKAO, MANAKAO WATER, or **SYMOND'S HARBOUR,** a port of New Zealand, on the W coast of North island or of New Ulster, in S lat. 37° 10', E long. 174° 35'. The entrance, which is about 2½ m. in breadth.

MANOLY, or **MANOWLY,** a town of Hindostan, in the presidency of Bombay, prov. of Bejapur, and district of Azyghur, on the l. bank of the Malpurba, 33 m. NNE of Darwur, and 75 m. WSW of Bejapur. It was taken by the English in 1799.

MANOPELO, or **MANUPELLO,** a town of Naples, in the prov. of Abruzzo-Citra, district and 9 m. SW of Chieti. Pop. 2,400.

MANOR, or **MANNER,** a parish in Peebles-shire, comprising an area of 18,110 acres, bordered to some extent by Selkirkshire on the E, and bounded on the N and NW for 3½ m. by the Tweed. Pop. in 1831, 254; in 1841, 270. It contains a small stream of the same name, which rises near its S boundary, and joins the Tweed on the NE.

MANOR, a township of Lancaster co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., 6 m. SW of Lancaster, and

33 m. SE of Harrisburg. It has a hilly surface, bounded on the SE by Conestoga river, and watered by its branches. The soil consists of calcareous loam. Pop. in 1840, 4,152.

MANOR-CONYNGHAM, a village in the p. of Raymoghly, co. Donegal, near the head of Lough Swilly, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. E by N of Letterkenny. Area 9 acres. Pop. in 1841, 232.

MANOR-HAMILTON, a small market and post-town, partly in the p. of Kallansnet, and partly in that of Cloonclare, co. Leitrim, on an affluent of Bonnet river, on the road from Enniskillen to Sligo, $11\frac{1}{2}$ m. E of the latter town, and $19\frac{1}{2}$ m. SW of the former. Area 45 acres. Pop. in 1831, 903; in 1841, 1,507.

MANOR AND RAKE, a township in the p. of Hawarden, Flintshire, 2 m. E by S of Hawarden. Pop. in 1831, 83; in 1841, 65.

MANORA, a town of Madagascar, in the Betanimena, 150 m. SE of Tananarivo, on a river of the same name, at the mouth of which is M. roadstead.

MANOSQUE, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Basses-Alpes, and arrond. of Forcalquier. The cant. comprises 6 coms. Pop. in 1831, 9,476; in 1841, 9,208. The town is 9 m. S of Forcalquier, and 32 m. SW of Digne, at an alt. of 423 yds. above sea-level. Pop. in 1841, 5,311. It stands at the foot of a hill on the summit of which are a tower and several ruins, which bear the name of Old M., and mark the former extent of the town. The streets and houses are generally old, but there are several fine promenades. It has a fine college, belonging to the counts of Forcalquier, and a communal college. It possesses several silk and cotton-spinning mills, manufactories of linen, caddis, floss-silk, and olive-oil, tanneries, and distilleries, and has an active trade in wine, brandy, essences, oil, olives, almonds, truffles, honey, silk, and wool. The surrounding district is fertile, and possesses several coal-mines.—M. owes its origin to the counts of Forcalquier. It suffered much from the ravages of the plague in the 12th cent., and was partly destroyed by an earthquake in 1708.

MANOT, a village of France, in the dep. of the Charente, cant. and 6 m. SSW of Confolens. Pop. 1,084.

MANPORRO, a river of Venezuela, in the dep. of the Orinoco, which has its source near St. Domingo; runs SSE; and throws itself into the Apure, on the l. bank, 60 m. SE of Varinas, and after a course of about 90 m.

MANQUILLOS, a town of Spain, in Leon, in the prov. and partido and 14 m. NNW of Palencia, on the l. bank of the Carrion. Pop. 266.

MANRESA, a judicial partido and town of Spain, in Catalonia, in the prov. of Barcelona. The partido comprises 72 pueblos. The town is 32 m. NW of Barcelona, between the Cardenet and Llobregat. Pop. in 1845, 13,339. It is enclosed by walls, and defended by a fortress. The streets are handsome, and the houses generally well-built. It contains a collegiate church, 4 parish-churches, several chapels, numerous convents, an hospital, an orphans' asylum, and barracks; and has manufactories of silk and cotton fabrics, tapes, ribbons, gold, silver, and silk laces, fine cloth, paper, brandy, saltpetre, and powder, and a wool spinning-mill. The environs are well-cultivated, and watered by several canals derived from the Llobregat and Cardenet.

MANS (Le), an arrondissement, canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Sarthe.—The arrond. comprises an area of 189,298 hect., and contains 8 cant. Pop. in 1831, 164,667; in 1841, 168,321. The cant. comprises 27 coms. Pop. in 1831, 50,714; in 1841, 58,677. The town is 53 m. NNW of Tours, and 126 m. SW of Paris, on the Sarthe—which is

here crossed by 3 ancient bridges—and near the confluence of the Sarthe, in N lat. $48^{\circ} 0' 30''$, and E long. $0^{\circ} 12'$. Pop. in 1789, 21,866; in 1821, 17,584; in 1831, 19,792; in 1841, 25,189; and in 1846, 21,025. The part of the town which skirts the river is very old. Its houses are ill-built, and the streets narrow and extremely tortuous. The newer portion lies on the side of a hill, and, although possessing little regularity, is handsome and spacious. The houses generally are built of stone and roofed with slate. The principal edifices are the cathedral, a fine Gothic structure, commenced in 1216, and finished in 1434, with a tower 200 ft. in height; the town-hall, the prefecture, and the theatre, which is one of the finest in France. M. has also a communal college, several scientific institutions and schools, a museum, a public library, 2 hospitals, 4 printing-establishments, &c. There are 2 promenades, one of which, named the Jacobins, rises amphitheatrically; the other, called the Greffier, forms a species of labyrinth along the banks of the Sarthe. M. possesses extensive manufactories of coverlets, bolting-cloth, linen, canvass, muslin, handkerchiefs, hosiery, lace, wax-candles, soft-soap, oil, and conserves; several bleacheries of linen and of wax, paper-mills, tanneries, foundries, and saw-mills; and carries on an active trade in linen, thread, hemp, flax, cattle, game, poultry, wine, brandy, honey, nuts, clover, maize, haricots, oil, rosin, yellow and white wax, and swan's down, salt, and iron. M. was the capital of the Aulerci-Cenomani, and was one of the most ancient towns in Celtic Gaul. Under the Romans it was a place of considerable importance, and in the era of Charlemagne was one of the largest and richest towns in the empire. In the 9th and 10th cents. it was sacked by the Normans, and in the 11th was destroyed with fire, and in the following cent. it was taken by William the Conqueror. It was ravaged in the 15th and 16th cents. by the plague, and in the following by famine. In 1651 it was obliged to capitulate to Henry IV. In 1793 it was taken and held for 3 days by the Allies.

MANSAC, a village of France, in the dep. of the Corrèze, cant. and 4 m. NW of Larche, and 8 m. W of Brèves. Pop. 1,009.

MANSAFRA, a town of Senegambia, in the kingdom of Tenda, to the N of the Gambia.

MANSALLA, SEBILAH, or SHELLA, a small town of Morocco, in the prov. and 111 m. W of Fez, and 5 m. E of Rabat. It is surrounded by ruins, and is supposed to have been the capital of the Carthaginian colonies on the W coast of Africa. It is held sacred by the Moors, on account of the number of tombs which are found in the locality.

MANSAROWAR. See MANASAROWAR.

MANSELKA. See MAANSELKA.

MANSELL-GAMAGE, a parish in Herefordshire, 8 m. WNW of Hereford. Area 1,040 acres. Pop. in 1831, 171; in 1841, 136.

MANSELL-LACY, a parish in Herefordshire, $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. NW by W of Hereford. Area 1,500 acres. Pop. in 1831, 318; in 1841, 315.

MANSERGH, a chapelry in the p. of Kirkby-Lonsdale, Westmoreland, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. NNW of Kirkby-Lonsdale, on the W bank of the Lune. Area 1,450 acres. Pop. in 1831, 222; in 1841, 232.

MANSFELD. See MANNSFELD.

MANSFIELD, a parish and market-town of Nottinghamshire, on the Midland railway, 14 m. N by W of Nottingham, and 138 m. NNW of London, on the Mann, at the foot of a ridge of hills, by which it is divided from Sherwood forest. Area 9,070 acres. Pop. in 1831, 9,426; in 1841, 9,788; in 1851, 10,012. The town is very ancient, but has of late undergone considerable improvement. It has three main streets all well-paved and lighted with gas. The houses

are built of a dark-coloured stone quarried in the neighbourhood. It has manufactories of cotton, hosiery, and malt; and has an extensive trade in malt. It is the place of election for the N division of the county.

MANSFIELD, an island of Hudson's bay, between the NW extremity of Labrador and Southampton island. It is 75 m. in length from N to S, and 18 m. in breadth. Its surface is low.

MANSFIELD, a township of Lamoille co., in the state of Vermont, U. S., 20 m. E by N of Burlington, and at equal distance NW of Montpelier. It is intersected by the Green mountains, and contains two of their highest peaks, viz. the Clin, and the Nose, which rise respectively 4,279 and 3,983 ft. above sea-level. It is watered by Waterbury and Brown's rivers. The soil, except on these rivers, is incapable of cultivation. Pop. in 1840, 223.—Also a township of Bristol co., in the state of Massachusetts, 29 m. SSW of Boston. It has a level surface, watered by branches of Taunton river, and a thin light soil. A valuable bed of anthracite coal has been found near the Boston and Providence railroad. Pop. 1,382.—Also a township of Tolland co., in the state of Connecticut, 24 m. E of Hartford. It has a hilly surface, and is watered by Willimantic and Natchaug rivers and their branches. The soil consists of gravelly loam. Pop. 2,276.—Also a township of Cattaraugus co., in the state of New York, 5 m. W of Ellicottville, and 300 m. W by S of Albany. The surface is undulating, and is drained by Cattaraugus creek and affluents of Alleghany river. The soil consists of gravelly loam. Pop. 942.—Also a township of Warren co., in the state of New Jersey, 48 m. NNW of Trenton. It has a mountainous surface, and is intersected by Musconetcong and Pohatcong creeks, and by the Morris canal. The soil, consisting of calcareous loam, is generally fertile. Pop. 3,057.—Also a township of Burlington co., in the same state, 7 m. N of Mount Holly. The surface is level, and is drained by Black's, Craft's, and Assisunk creeks, all affluents of the Delaware. The soil, consisting of sand, loam, and clay, is fertile and well cultivated. Pop. 2,041.—Also a village of Richmond co., in the state of Ohio, 63 m. NNE of Columbus, on a rising ground. Pop. 1,328.

MANSIATRE, a river of Madagascar, which rises on the W flank of the central dividing range of mountains, and flows WSW into the Mozambique channel, in about 19° 40' S lat.

MANSIGNE, a town of France, in the dep. of La Sarthe, cant. and 18 m. SSW of Mans. Pop. 2,600.

MANSILLA-DE-LAS-MULAS, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 10 m. SE of Leon, on the l. bank of the Esler. Pop. 700.

MANSILLA-DE-LA-SIERRA, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 35 m. NW of Soria, on the l. bank of the Najerilla. Pop. 500. Iron and copper were formerly wrought in this vicinity; but the mines have been abandoned.

MANSILLA-DEL-PARAMO, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 17 m. SSW of Leon. Pop. 300.

MANSIR, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Lahore, and rajahship of Jammu, in N lat. 32° 50', 90 m. N of Amritsir. It is beautifully situated on the side of a large sheet of water, containing a variety of fishes, which are held sacred, and live unmolested by the natives of the adjoining country.

MANSLE, a canton and town of France, in the dep. of La Charente, on the r. bank of the Charente, 14 m. N of Angouleme. Pop. of town, 1,547.

MANSORIAH (El), or **MANSUR**, a ruined town of Morocco, in the prov. of Fez, 24 m. SW of Rabat.

MANSOVA, a small town of Yemen, in Arabia, 8 m. ESE of Taas.

MANSQUAM, a river of Monmouth co., New Jersey, U. S., which runs into the Atlantic, in N lat. 40° 10'.

MANSTEIN (Alt), a village of Bavaria, 3 m. SW of Reidenburg. Pop. 400.

MANSTON, a parish of Dorsetshire, ½ m. SSW of Shaftesbury. Area 1,230 acres. Pop. 127.

MANSU, a town of Western Africa, on the route from Cape Coast to Ashantee, between Yankumasi and Fusuwhye. It is well situated near a small river, and is surrounded by a fertile tract of country. Pop. about 500.

MANSULAR, or **MANCILLAR**, an island in the Sonda archipelago, near the W coast of Sumatra, in N lat. 1° 35'. It is about 20 m. in length, and 9 m. in greatest breadth.

MANSURA, a village of Avoyelles parish, in Louisiana, U. S., 249 m. NW of New Orleans.

MANSURA, a river of Hindostan, in the prov. of Bidur, which, after a short course, falls into the Godavery.

MANSURAH, a province of Lower Egypt, bounded by Damietta on the N; by the prov. of Sharkieh on the E and S; and by Gharbieh on the W. The principal or E branch of the Nile intersects it on the W and NW; the canal of Ashmun on the N; and Lake Menzaleh bounds it on the NE. Its principal production is cotton.—Its cap., of the same name, 33 m. SW of Damietta, in N lat. 31° 4' 30", was founded by the Saracens as a bulwark against the invasion of the Christians during the Crusades. One of the largest towns in the Delta, M. was the scene of several engagements between the French and English armies. It is supposed by Dr. Pococke to be the *Zaan* or *Tanis* of the ancients. It is beautifully situated on a somewhat high bank of the Nile, and adorned with numerous mosques; but it is now unfortified; the streets are narrow, and the houses built of brick. It has a large government cotton-factory, and a public school; and is famous for its manufacture of a sort of crape called *khoraishel*.

Sailcloth, and other cotton and linen stuffs, are also made here. Its trade is chiefly carried on by Syrian Christians, who export the fine rice growing round Lake Menzaleh, and sal-ammoniac. The mode of hatching chickens by means of ovens is carried on here to a great extent.

MANSURAH, a small river of Algiers, anciently called *Sisaris*, which falls into the sea about 18 m. E of Bujiah, after a course of 60 m. There was formerly a town of the same name at its mouth, founded in 1185. From the banks of this river a considerable supply of timber used to be shipped for the supply of the dockyards at Algiers.

MANSURIA, a small town of the pashalik of Bagdad, situated on the l. bank of the Euphrates, about 15 m. above its junction with the Tigris.

MANTA (Bay of), an inlet on the W coast of Venezuela, about 50 m. S of the equator. In this bay there were formerly pearl fisheries, which were abandoned, it is reported, from the number of divers who annually perished in them by a fish called manta, which abounds here, and gives name to the bay.

MANTALINGA, a town of the island of Sibiu, one of the Philippines.

MANTANANE, a small island in the Eastern seas, near the NW coast of the island of Borneo, in N lat. 6° 38'.

MANTEL, a town of Bavaria, 6 m. WSW of Neustadt, on the l. bank of the Waldnap. Pop. 700.

MANTELAN, a town of France, in the dep. of Indre-et-Loire, cant. of Liguell, 16 m. S of Tours.

MANTELUCCIO (Punta), a summit of Corsica, near the centre of the island, in N lat. 41° 56'.

40", and E long. 8° 1' 38". It rises to the height of 788 toises, or 1,679 yds., above sea-level.

MANTELO (CAPE), a headland of Greece, at the SE extremity of the island of Negropont, in N lat. 37° 57', and E long. 24° 29'.

MANTERE, an island off the W coast of Senegambia, to the E of the Bissagos archipelago, at the mouth of the Rio-Grande, in N lat. 11° 20'. It is about 18 m. in length from N to S, and 6 m. in breadth.

MANTES, an arrondissement, canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Seine-et-Oise. The arrond. comprises an area of 87,695 hect., and contains 5 cant. Pop. in 1831, 60,785; in 1841, 60,801. The cant. comprises 24 com. Pop. in 1831, 14,067; in 1841, 14,012.—The town, which is distinguished as Mantes-sur-Seine, is 24 m. NW of Versailles, and 36 m. WNW of Paris, finely situated on the l. bank of the Seine, opposite Limay, with which it is connected by two handsome stone-bridges, joined together by an island in the centre of the river. Pop. in 1789, 2,496; in 1821, 3,801; in 1831, 4,148; in 1841, 4,280; and in 1846, 4,400. It is a well-built, quiet, rural town, with steep narrow streets; and contains 4 public fountains, the finest of which is opposite the town-hall. Its chief edifices are the cathedral of Notre Dame, a fine but incomplete Gothic structure, with two lofty towers, and the tower of the ancient church of St. Maclou. It has also two hospitals, a public library, and two printing establishments, and possesses numerous flour and tan mills, several tanneries, a saltpetre work, and manufactories of coarse linen, hosiery, and cordage. The trade, which is considerable, consists chiefly in corn, wine—the produce of the environs—fruit, legumes, baskets, and leather. Along the steep slopes of the hills, rising from the river on either side of M., stretches, for many miles, a chequered expanse of small vineyards. Like the little properties appropriated to the growth of corn, they are only separated by furrows, while here and there a patch of potatoes or haricots intervenes, with its less poetic growth, to vary the dark-green monotony of the vines.—M. is said to have been founded by the Druids. In 1096 it was ravaged by William the Conqueror, and at a later period by Charles the Bad. In 1364 it was taken by Charles V., but in 1418 it again fell into the hands of the English, and was restored by them to Charles VII. in 1449. In the neighbourhood are the remains of towers and bastions, erected for the defence of the town against the Normans.—Also a village in the dep. of the Creuse, cant. and 6 m. SE of Bellegarde, near the Tardelle. Pop. 1,000.

MANTEYGAS, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Beira, comarca and 20 m. WSW of Guarda, and 34 m. SE of Viseu, at the foot of the Serra Estrella. Pop. 2,000. It has two parish-churches and an hospital; and possesses manufactories of cloth and baize. In the vicinity is a fine cascade.

MANTHELAN, or **MANTELAN**, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Indre-et-Loire, cant. and 7 m. N of Ligneuil. Pop. 1,218.

MANTHORPE, a hamlet in the p. of Witham-on-the-Hill, Lincolnshire, 3 m. SW by S of Bourne. Area 690 acres. Pop. in 1831, 100; in 1841, 113.—Also a township in the co. of Lincoln, 1 m. NE, now comprised within the boundaries of the borough of Grantham. Area 1,240 acres. Pop. in 1841, 2,028.

MANTIÉL, a town of Spain, in New Castile, in the prov. and 39 m. E of Guadalajara, and partido of Cifuentes. Pop. 460.

MANTILLY, or **MANTILLE**, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Orne, cant. and 2 m. W of Passais, and 10 m. SW of Domfront.

MANTINELA, a nomarchy of Greece, in the Mo-

rea, bounded on the N by the nomarchy of Cyllenia and Corinthia; on the E by those of Argolis and Cynuria; on the SE by that of Lacedæmonia; on the S and SW by that of Messenia; and on the W by those of Triphelia and Gortynius. It is generally mountainous, and is watered by several rivers, the principal of which form the head-streams of the Alpheus, Pamisus, and Eurotas. Its largest plain lies enclosed between the ridges of Manalium and Artemisium. About 9 m. NE of the capital, Tripolitza, is Paleopoli, or the ancient town of *Mantineia*, from which the nomarchy derives its name. It is now in ruins, but is noted as the scene of the victory and death of Epaminondas in 363.

MANTINERA, a small island off the coast of the prov. of Calabria Citra, Naples, to the N of the peninsula of Dina.

MANTIQUEIRA, a chain of mountains in Brazil, in the S part of the prov. of Minas-Geraes. It runs in a WSW direction, and appears to form the centre of several ramifications which extend into the provinces of Bahia, Goyaz, São Paulo, &c. On the E, it is separated from the Serra-dos-Órgãos by the rivers Parahiba and Parahibuna. Some of its summits rise to the height of 6,000 ft. above sea-level, and form the loftiest in the interior of Brazil. Numerous streams descend from this chain, and flow into the Parahiba, Parana, Doce, and São Francisco.—Also a village in the prov. of Minas Geraes, 15 m. SW of Barbacena.

MANTOIS, formerly a district of France, in the ancient prov. of the Ile-et-Vilaine. Mantes was its chief town.

MANTON, a parish in Lincolnshire, 5½ m. SW of Gleanford-Brigg. Area 4,360 acres. Pop. in 1831, 150; in 1841, 182.—Also a parish in the co. of Rutland, 3¼ m. N by W of Uppingham, and N of the Chater, on the Stamford and Peterborough railway. Area 1,290 acres. Pop. in 1831, 229; in 1841, 272.

MANTOTTE, a district and town of Ceylon, on the W coast, on Condachy bay, opposite the island of Manaar. It has extensive pearl-fisheries.

MANTUA, or **MANTOVA**, a delegation or province of Austrian Lombardy, bounded on the NE by the prov. of Verona; on the E by Polesina, from which it is separated by the Po; on the S by the states of the Church, and the duchies of Modena and Parma; on the W by the prov. of Cremona; and on the NW by Brescia. Its superficial area is 40·82 Austrian sq. m.; its pop. in 1850, 270,000. The surface of the country is in general level, and watered by the Po, the Oglio, the Mincio, the Secchia, and a number of smaller streams. The soil is of great fertility, except in some marshy tracts. The principal product is corn; maize, rice, hemp, flax, fruit, and vines, are also grown. Little wood is found in this prov.; and the mineral productions are inconsiderable. The former duchy of Mantua was of larger extent than the prov. of the present day. In the 14th cent. the Gonzaga family acquired authority over it; and they continued to govern it, under the title of duke, until the war of the Spanish succession, when the reigning duke, Charles IV., taking part with the house of Bourbon, lost this territory, after the brilliant successes of Prince Eugene, in 1706. It continued in the hands of Austria till 1796, after which it formed the dep. of the Mincio, in the temporary kingdom of Italy, until the general changes that took place in 1814.

MANTUA, the capital of the above delegation, is situated on islands formed by the waters of the Mincio, in N lat. 45° 9' 34", E long. 10° 48' 1". The Mincio, flowing from the NE, and reaching a low tract of ground, expands its channel to the breadth of half-a-mile, and then divides, forming two islands,—the

larger about a mile square,—the smaller rather more than half that size. On the smaller of these islands is situated the closely built part of M.: on the larger, called the island of Ceresse, are a number of gardens and old fortifications, but few buildings. On the mainland to the S is situated the extensive suburb of Ceresse; to the N are the citadel and the strongly fortified suburb of San Georgio. M. is thus, both by nature and art, one of the strongest places in Europe. The fortifications have not an imposing appearance, but are strong from their position, and are kept in good repair. It is entered by bridges or mounds formed to dam up the waters of the river, of which the principal are the Ponte-di-Molini, leading to the citadel; and the Ponte-di-San-Georgio, leading to the suburb of that name; both of which are flanked with redoubts. The city is built with tolerable regularity, and is divided by a canal into two nearly equal parts. Most of the streets are broad, regular, and well-paved; the houses are of stone, and in general well-built; and the public squares are spacious and elegant. Of the latter, the most noted is the Piazza Virgiliana, used as a promenade, in the centre of which stands Virgil's monument, a column of marble resting on a pedestal of the same material, with a bronze statue of the poet at the top. The principal public edifice is the cathedral, a beautiful building, nearly on the same plan as the admired church of Santa-Maria-Maggiore at Rome. The other churches are numerous; but the only one that deserves notice is that of St. Andrea, the interior of which is beautifully painted. The Corte with its hall, the Palazzo-della-Giustizia, the palace of the Gonzaga family, and the one which from its shape bears the singular name of the Palazzo-del-Te, are all interesting buildings; and besides these may be mentioned the university-buildings, the arsenal, the Jewish synagogue, the public library, and a number of private mansions in an elegant style of architecture. M. contains several valuable collections of paintings, and a gallery of antiquities belonging to the academy of arts and sciences. The chief printing-office at M. is called *Typografia Virgiliana*; notwithstanding this fine appellation, in 1827 no Virgil had yet been printed at M. Annibale Caro's translation has indeed been published there, but through some bibliographic fatality, the Latin text is not included. The pop. and manufactures of this town are said to have declined since the removal of the ducal court in the end of the 17th cent. In 1796 and 1799 it was much reduced by dreadful sieges. In 1845 the pop. amounted to only 26,000; but in the 17th cent. the pop. was estimated at 50,000. Its silk manufactures were formerly flourishing, and are still considerable; those of leather and woollens are likewise of importance. Trade is entirely in the hands of Jews. In summer and autumn, from the diminution and stagnation of the waters of the lake, the air becomes unhealthy, and a number of the better classes retire to the country.—M. can boast of an antiquity equal if not antecedent to that of Rome. It shared the fate of that metropolis, experienced all the vicissitudes of the Middle ages, and, like other Italian cities, emerged from them into liberty and independence. The victories of Bonaparte in 1796 brought a French army under its walls, who besieged it, in the month of July, with great vigour, but on the approach of a superior force were obliged to retreat. The garrison was now reinforced, and on the return of the French the siege was changed into a blockade. In the end of September, M. saw her gates suddenly entered by the Austrian general Wurmser, who, with his staff and a numerous cavalry, had been separated by some manoeuvres of Bonaparte from the rest of his army. Twice after this did an Austrian army under Alvinzi

attempt its relief, and twice were they baffled. Having now no hope of relief, Wurmser capitulated on 2d February. The second siege of M. took place in July 1799, and was carried on by the Austrians. It was of much shorter duration than the former, the French having been driven from Lombardy, and unable to relieve the place.

MANTUA, a township of Portage co., in the state of Ohio, U. S., 150 m. NE of Columbus, watered by Cuyahoga river and its branches. Pop. 1,187.

MANU, a territory of Upper Guinea, on the Grain coast, to the NE of Liberia, intersected by St. Paul's river.

MANUEL-RODRIGUEZ, a sand-bank in the N. Pacific, to the SSE of the Sandwich islands, in N lat. 11° 10', W long. 154°.

MANUPELLO, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Abruzzo-Citra, district and 12 m. SW of Chieti. Pop. 2,370.

MANVERS, a township of Upper Canada, in the Newcastle district. It contains considerable quantities of hardwood, intermixed with pine. The soil is in some parts very good. In its NW corner is Seagog lake. Pop. in 1842, 697.

MANVIEU (SAINT), a village of France, in the dep. of Calvados, cant. and 3 m. E of St. Sever. Pop. 850.

MANWAS, a district and village of Hindostan, in the presidency of Bengal, and prov. of Gundwana. The district is of small extent, possesses little fertility, and is scantily populated. The town or v. is 51 m. SE of Rewah, and 96 m. S of Allahabad.

MANY (LE), a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Liege, and dep. of Seraing. Pop. 220.

MANYTCH, a river of Russia in Europe, which issues from the salt lakes of Khaki, in the S part of the gov. of Astrakhan; separates to some extent that gov. from the prov. of the Caucasus; traverses Lake Bolchei; enters the gov. of the Don Cossacks; and flows into the Don, on the l. bank, at Manytchkaia, and 15 m. above Tcherkask. It has a total course, in a generally WNW direction, of 300 m., and possesses a broad and deep body of water. Its principal affluents are the Kalaons and the Yegorylk, both of which it receives on the l. It traverses a level arid steppe, studded with salt lakes.

MANYTCHKAIA, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of the Don Cossacks, district and 11 m. ENE of Tcherkask, at the confluence of the Manytch with the Don. It has good fisheries.

MANZAC, a village of France, in the dep. of the Dordogne, cant. and 2 m. ESE of Grignols, near the Vern. Pop. 1,026.

MANZANARES, a judicial partido and town of Spain, in New Castile, in the prov. of Ciudad-Real. The partido comprises 6 pueblos. The town is 27 m. E of Ciudad-Real, in a fertile plain, near the Azuer, at an alt. of 1,882 ft. above sea-level. Pop. in 1845, 8,560. It is well-built, and has a fine Gothic church, 2 convents, an hospital, and cavalry barracks. Coarse woollen fabrics and common linen form its chief articles of manufacture. The surrounding country affords excellent wine and saffron. In the vicinity of the town are the ruins of the ancient *Murus*.—Also a river which has its source on the S side of the Sierra-de-Guadarrama, a little to the N of Becerril; runs SSE; passes Madrid; and, 12 m. below that town, joins the Henarez, on the r. bank, and after a course of about 60 m. This river supplies with water the canal which runs between Madrid and the Henarez.—Also a river of Venezuela, in the dep. of Maturin. It issues from the mountains, 45 m. SE of Cumana; runs in the direction of that town; and throws itself into the gulf of Cariaco. It is navigable for small vessels as far as Cumana. Its banks are pleasantly shaded with acacias.

MANZANARES-LA-REAL, a town of Spain, in New Castile, in the prov. and 27 m. NNW of Madrid, partido and 6 m. NE of Colmenar-Viejo, near the l. bank of the Manzanares. Pop. 160. It has a large castle. It contains a fulling-mill, and in the environs are mines of silver, antimony, lead, and coal.

MANZANEDA, a town of Spain, in Galicia, in the prov. and 47 m. E of Orense, and partido of Puebla-de-Tribes. Pop. 3,217. It was formerly fortified.

MANZANERA, a town of Spain, in Aragon, in the prov. and 25 m. SE of Teruel, and partido of Mora, at the foot of a mountain, and on the r. bank of the Mijares. Pop. 2,280. It has a convent.

MANZANILLA, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, in the prov. of Huelva, and partido of Palma, 23 m. W of Seville. Pop. 2,038. It has a parish-church, a convent, a custom-house, and a public granary. The manufacture of linen, and the breeding of cattle, form the chief branches of local industry. M. is of ancient foundation, and was reared from the ruins of Tejada, which was abandoned on account of its insalubrity in 1530.

MANZANILLA, or **MANZANILLO**, a small island of New Grenada, on the E side of Naos or Navy bay, otherwise called Limon bay. It is of coral formation, with sand and shells intermixed; and its surface, of about 800 acres area, is low, and thickly wooded with large timber trees. The N or Atlantic terminus of the Panama railway is placed on the NW extremity of this island, which is separated from the mainland by a narrow channel with 10 ft. depth of water in it. The trains will start from wharfs at which steamers can at present lie in 19 ft. water at the extreme point; and from Navy bay to Gatun, a distance of $7\frac{1}{2}$ m., the railway is carried on piles over a complete swamp. Off the island is good anchorage and shelter at a $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from shore, in 6 fath., and without any ground swell. With the breeze as it generally blows here, except for 3 months in the year, ships drawing 20 ft. of water may haul to the wharf, after it has been carried out as far as intended by the works now in progress. In the months of November, December, and January, however, the N wind occasionally blows home, and raises a swell here. But upon such occasions, ships may make fast to moorings laid down for that purpose, two cables' length from the wharf. The steepest gradients between Navy bay and Gatun, do not exceed 20 ft. in the mile; but some portions of this section of the line have cost £30,000.

MANZANILLO, a town of Spain, in Leon, in the prov. and 20 m. ESE of Valladolid, partido and 5 m. W of Penafiel, on the l. bank of the Duero. Pop. 240.

MANZANILLO, a town of Cuba, capital of the jurisdiction of the same name, in the Departamento Oriental, on the SE side of the Bajo-de-Buena-Esperanza, and 80 m. WNW of Santiago-de-Cuba. Pop. in 1841, 3,299.

MANZAT, a town of France, in the dep. of Puy-de-Dome, 14 m. N by W of Clermont. Pop. 1,800.

MANZIAT, a village of France, in the dep. of Ain, cant. and 4 m. NW of Baga-le-Chatel. Pop. 1,340.

MANZINSKOL, a fortress of Russia, in the gov. of Irkutsk, 30 m. SSE of Selenginsk.

MANZOLINO, a village of the Papal states, in the leg. and 15 m. WNW of Bologna.

MANZORA, **CHIRCIRA**, or **ARVANJA**, a river of Mocara, in Eastern Africa, which rises in the Matuka territory; flows NNE; and falls into the Zambeze, on the r. bank, at Zimbare, about 100 m. below Fort Tete, the highest Portuguese settlement.

Its affluents are the Loanza, Bacuto, and Massapo, on the l.; and the Cabreze on the r.

MANZUREKA, a small river of Asiatic Russia, which falls into the Lena, near a village of the same name, in N lat. 53° 45', E long. 106° 34'.

MA-O, a city of China, of the second rank, in the prov. of Sech-wen, in N lat. 31° 38', E long. 103° 32'.

MAO. See **Mov**.

MAOLI, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Bejapur, on the l. bank of the Krishna, 6 m. NE of Sattara.

MAON, a small island off the coast of Dalmatia, to the W of Pago. It is about 4 m. in length.

MAOUNA, or **MASSACRE ISLAND**, one of the Navigator's islands, in the S. Pacific, in S lat. 14° 22', W long. 171°, discovered by Bougainville, and visited by La Perouse, who represents it as a beautiful and fertile island, producing the bread-fruit, cocoa-nut, banana, guava, and orange-tree. The inhabitants, however, are of a savage disposition; and when the commander of the Astrolabe landed in order to take in fresh water, a conflict ensued, in which M. Langley and 10 mariners were killed, and 20 others wounded. Captain Edwards calls this island **Orutuela**.

MAPALLA. See **FONSECA**.

MAPERKTON, a parish of Somersetshire, 3 m. WSW of Wincanton. Area 1,240 acres. Pop. 214.

MAPIMIZ, a town of Mexico, in the Sierra-de-la-Cadena, 130 m. NNE of Durango, on the uncultivated border called Bolson-de-Mapimi, with a pop. of 2,400.

MAPIRI, a river of Bolivia, which rises near Sorata; flows E; and unites with the Chuqueapo to form the Beni.

MAPLEBECK, a parish in Nottinghamshire, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N by E of Southwell, at the source of the river Winke. Area 1,100 acres. Pop. in 1841, 162.

MAPLEDERWELL, a parish in the co. of Southampton, 3 m. E by S of Basingstoke, intersected by the Basingstoke canal. Area 730 acres. Pop. 214.

MAPLE-DURHAM, a parish in Oxfordshire, 4 m. NW of Reading, on the E bank of the Thames. Area 4,040 acres. Pop. in 1831, 536; in 1841, 481.

MAPLESTEAD (GREAT), a parish in Essex, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N by W of Halstead, on a branch of the Colne. Area 1,820 acres. Pop. in 1831, 446; in 1841, 452.

MAPLESTEAD (LITTLE), a parish in Essex, 2 m. N by E of Halstead. Area 1,050 acres. Pop. in 1831, 373; in 1841, 407. The church—said to have been built after the plan of the church of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem—is a beautiful circular building, one of the four of this shape which exist in Britain.

MAPOCHA, a river of Chili, in the prov. of Santiago, which passes the city of Santiago, and afterwards enters the Maypo, after a course of 75 m.

MAPPERLEY, a township in the p. of Kirk-Hallam, Derbyshire, 7 m. NE of Derby. Area 890 acres. Pop. in 1831, 384; in 1841, 358.

MAPPERTON, a parish in Dorsetshire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. SE of Beaminster. Area 1,090 acres. Pop. 94.

MAPPLETON, a parish in Derbyshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. NW of Ashbourn, on the E bank of the Dove. Area 780 acres. Pop. in 1831, 180; in 1841, 204.—Also a parish in the E. R. of Yorkshire, 13 m. E by N of Beverley, on the coast of the North sea. Area 5,180 acres. Pop. in 1841, 494.

MAPPOLDER, a parish in Dorsetshire, 6 m. SW by S of Sturminster-Newtown. Area 2,800 acres. Pop. in 1831, 308; in 1841, 275.

MAQUALBARY, a small river of Western Africa, which falls into the Atlantic, about 20 m. SE of the Sherbro.

MAQUEDA, a town of Spain, in the prov. and

20 m. below St. Louis, and after a course of about 120 m. It is only navigable at flood-periods.

MARANCHON, a town of Spain, in New Castile, in the prov. of Guadalajara, and partido of Molina-de-Aragon, 24 m. E of Sigüenza. Pop. 600.

MARANG, a town of Tibet, in Kunawur, in the midst of the Himalaya mountains, near the l. bank of the Sutledge, a little below the confluence of the Lei. Although at an alt. of 8,500 ft. above sea-level, it possesses a mild climate, the temp. in July varying from 58° to 82° Fahr. Rain is unknown in the locality.

MARANGUAPE, a village of Brazil, in the prov. of Ceara, and district of Villa-de-Imperatriz. Near it is a mountain of the same name.

MARANHAO, **MARANHAM**, or **MARANAN**, a maritime province of Brazil, lying between the parallels of 1° 20' and 10° 50', comprehending the island of that name, and part of the adjacent continent; bounded on the N by the Atlantic; on the E by the prov. of Piahy; on the S and SW by that of Goyaz; and on the W by Para. Its superficies is estimated at about 68,000 sq. m. There are several islands annexed to it besides that of Maranhão; as Sipotuba, Santa-Ana, and Ygarapatoe. The Serra-do-Itapicura, and the Serra-do-Negro, cover its central region, and send off branches both to the N and the S, separating the basin of the Tocantins from that of the Paranaíba. The climate is pleasant and healthy; and the soil produces all kinds of grain and fruits. Cotton is the staple article, however; and, with sugar and rice, is exported. The dye-wood of the district is considered excellent, and is sometimes shipped from this coast. Cocoa, capsicum, pimento, ginger, jalap, and ipecacuanha, are among the other productions of this region of Brazil. The surface of the prov. is still to a great extent covered with forests. Iron and lead ores, and antimony, have been found within this prov. The population is estimated at 220,000.

MARANHAO, or **MARANHAM**, an island of Brazil, on the N side of the above prov., between the bay of San-Marcos on the W, and that of San-Jose on the E; and separated from the mainland on the S by the Rio-do-Mosquito. It is of an oblong figure, 21 m. in length by 12 m. in breadth, very fertile and well inhabited; but difficult of access, by reason of the rapidity of the three rivers which form it, so that vessels must wait for proper winds and seasons to visit it. Besides the town of São-Luiz, or Maranhão, there are two smaller ones, viz., St.-Andero, on the most N point, and Santiago on the S.

MARANHAO, **MARANHAM**, or **SAN-LUIZ**, a city of Brazil, the chief town of the above island and prov., situated on the NW extremity of the island, in S lat. 2° 31', W long. 44° 18', 300 m. E by S of Para. It is built upon very unequal ground, commencing from the water's edge, and extending over two hills and the intervening valley to the distance of about 1½ m., and covers a large space in proportion to its pop.—which has been recently estimated at 33,000, of which however a large proportion are Negroes. It comprises some broad streets and squares. The houses are neat, and generally of two stories with a balcony above; and the whole place "exhibits a general neatness and an air of enterprise." The churches and chapels are 13 in number; and there are Franciscan, Carmelite, and other convents, and 6 hospitals. The governor's, now the bishop's palace, is a long, uniform stone building, of one story in height. Its western end joins the town-hall and prison, which thus appear to be parts of the same edifice. The cathedral, adjoining these buildings, is a fine edifice. The Quartel-dos-Militares, or barracks, are said to be the best in the empire. The educational estab-

lishments are a lyceum, a Latin school, two primary schools, two girls' schools, an ecclesiastical seminary, and several private schools. The ground upon which the city stands is a soft red stone; so that the smaller streets leading from the town into the country, are full of gullies, through which the water runs in the rainy season. The English have a cemetery laid out with some taste. The harbour is formed by a creek in the island, and is entered from the bay of San-Marcos. The channel is of sufficient depth for common-sized merchant-ships; but is very narrow and shoal, so that vessels can only enter at high-water; but it is snug and well-protected, and affords secure anchorage. In 1841, the arrivals at this port consisted of 134 vessels = 25,854 tons, with cargoes valued at £359,526. Of these, 25 vessels = 8,448 tons were English, and the value of their cargoes £238,224.—The river and bay of M. were discovered in 1500 by Pinzon, an associate of Columbus. In 1530, M. was made a captaincy. The first permanent settlement at M. was made by the French, under Ravardiere, in 1612. In 1641, the Dutch captured M.; but it was recovered for the Portuguese by Gomez Freire. In 1785, the pop. of the city was 12,000. It has continued to flourish since the establishment of the imperial government.

MARANO, a small fishing town of Austrian Italy, in the prov. of Udina, situated on the Adriatic, 40 m. E of Treviso. Pop. 1,200.—Also a considerable town of Naples, in the Terra-di-Lavoro, 6 m. NW of Naples. Pop. 6,500.—Also a town of Naples, in Calabria-Citra, 5 m. W of Cosenza. Pop. 2,800.

MARANON. See **AMAZON**.

MARANOS, a newly-explored district of Eastern Australia to the W of Darling-Downs, its boundary with which is about 150 m. from Brisbane. It is watered by the Condamine, the Balonne, the Barwan, the Maranoa, and several other rivers and creeks. There are considerable scrubs; but along the streams there is generally a belt of fine forest from 2 to 10 m. in breadth, mixed with fine pasture-lands.

MARANS, a canton and town of France, in the dep. of Charente-Inférieure, 12 m. NE of La Rochelle, on the l. bank of the Sèvre-Niortaise, within 8 m. of the embouchure of that river in the gulf of Aiguillon. Pop. 4,000. It conducts an active trade in corn, wine, and brandy.

MARANSART, a commune and village of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, cant. of Genappe. Pop. 470.

MARANSIN, a town of France, in the dep. of La Gironde, cant. and 3 m. NW of Guitres. Pop. 1,186.

MARANTABUAN, a small island in the Eastern seas, in N lat. 6° 55', E long. 117° 39'.

MARARGIO (CAPE), a promontory on the W coast of Sardinia, 20 m. SE of Cape Caccia, in N lat. 40° 18'.

MARASH, a pashalik of Asiatic Turkey, extending from the frontiers of Koniye on the W, to the Euphrates on the E; and from the frontiers of Sivas to the borders of Syria. With the exception of the comparatively level country towards the Euphrates, it consists almost entirely of lofty and wooded mountains, being traversed by the Anti-Taurus on the N; by Taurus Proper near its centre; and by the Durdun-Tagh on the S. Its principal cities are Aintab and Marash. The latter is situated on the slope of the Aghr-Tagh, overlooking a rich plain about 30 m. in length, and from 12 to 16 m. wide, producing tobacco, rice, and other grain. It consists of about 3,500 houses of wood and clay, and contains 25 mosques of an inferior description.

MARAT, a town of France, in the dep. of Puy-

de-Dome, cant. and 3 m. ESE of Oliergues. Pop. 2,500.

MARATEA, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Basilicata, on the gulf of Policastro, 10 m. SE of Policastro. Pop. 4,500.

MARATHA-CAMPOS, a town of the island of Samos, in the Grecian archipelago, 3 m. WSW of Platanos.

MARATHON, or **MARATHŌNA**, a village of Greece, on the E shore of Attica, 20 m. NE of Athens, on the l. bank of a small stream, the ancient *Charadrus*, which flows into the strait of Negropont. It contains only a few cottages inhabited by Albanian peasants; but the hallowed locality fully gratifies the traveller by the beauty of the surrounding mountains, and the still existing monuments of the battle, in which Miltiades defeated the Persian host in 490 B. C. The plain of M. extends 6 m. along the shore, and rather more than 2 m. inland. It is hemmed in near the sea by a marsh on each side. There is no house visible upon it, except on its inland skirts, no hedges, and few prominent objects of any kind, except here and there a stunted wild pear-tree, and some low pines by the sea-shore. One solitary object raises itself uniformly above the surface of the plain, namely the tumulus which covers the ashes of those Athenians who fell in the battle of Marathon. The pass has gained additional celebrity in consequence of a desperate battle between the Greeks and the Turks during the late revolutionary war.

MARATHON (CAPE), a promontory of Greece, to the E of the above village, in N lat. $38^{\circ} 19' 47''$.

MARATHONISI, a small port of Greece, in the Morea, on the NW coast of the gulf of Kolokythia, 26 m. S of Mistra. It consists of about 100 hovels of mud-brick surrounding a large church. A considerable quantity of valonea is shipped at this port. Immediately opposite to it lies the small island of M., the ancient *Cranæ*. Along the coast on both sides of M., various remains of antiquity are found.

MARATUBA, a cluster of islands in the Eastern seas, six in number, lying off the E coast of Borneo, in N lat. $2^{\circ} 20'$. The largest is about 24 m. in length from N to S; and varies in breadth from 12 to 4 m.

MARAUYA, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Para, rising under the parallel of 1° N, and flowing into the Rio Negro, on the l. bank, in S lat. $0^{\circ} 20'$, after a S course of 120 m.

MARAVAJA, a mountain of Guayana, in N lat. $3^{\circ} 40'$, W long. $65^{\circ} 50'$, rising to an alt. of between 10,000 and 11,000 ft. above sea-level.

MARAVATIO, a village of Mexico, in the state of Michoacan, 6 m. ESE of Valladolid.

MARAVI, a reputed large lake of Eastern Africa, behind Mozambique, having its S extremity under the parallel of 12° or 13° S, and extending parallel to the coast of the Indian ocean, at the distance of about 300 m. Its breadth is reported not to exceed 30 or 40 m.; but its length much greater, though not precisely ascertained. Mr. Cowley identifies it with the N'YASSI: which see.

MARAVI, a port on the N coast of Cuba, in N lat. $20^{\circ} 24'$, W long. $74^{\circ} 27'$, at the mouth of a small river of the same name.

MARAVIANG, a village on the NE coast of the island of Banca, in the Sunda archipelago. Pop. 1,200.

MARAWAR. See **MARWAR**.

MARAYE-EN-OTHE, a village of France, in the dep. of Aube, cant. and 6 m. SE of Aix-en-Othe. Pop. 1,000.

MARAYET BAY, a bay on the W coast of the island of Luçon, in N lat. $14^{\circ} 37'$.

MARAZION, or **MARKET-JEW**, a town in Cornwall, in the p. of St. Hillary, situated on St. Mount's bay, 18 m. WSW of Falmouth. It derived its ori-

gin, and for a long time its chief support, from the resort of pilgrims to the sacred edifice on St. Michael's mount in the neighbourhood. Its trade consists principally in importing timber, coals, and iron, for the use of the inhabitants and the neighbouring mines. Pop. in 1841, 798.

MARBACH, a town of the archd. of Austria, on the l. bank of the Danube, 24 m. SW of Krems, and 3 m. W of Pechlarn. There are mineral springs here.—Also a town of Württemberg, 15 m. S of Heilbronn, on the r. bank of the Neckar. Pop. 2,340. The poet Schiller was born here.

MARBAIS, a town of Belgium, in the prov. of S. Brabant, 9 m. ESE of Nivelles, near the source of the Dyle. Pop. 1,760.—Also a commune in the prov. of Hainault, cant. of Thuin. Pop. 491.

MARBELLA, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 29 m. WSW of Malaga, on the coast of the Mediterranean. It has turreted walls and narrow Moorish-looking streets; but is particularly clean. An old Moorish castle, standing in the very heart of the town, constitutes its chief strength, and encloses several large churches and religious houses. Pop., with the suburbs, 5,850. Fishing forms a principal employment of the place, which has also some commerce in wine, fruit, and salt. There is no harbour; but good holding-ground close to the shore.

MARBLEHEAD, a port in Essex co., Massachusetts, U. S., on a headland of Massachusetts bay, 15 m. NE of Boston. Pop. 5,575 in 1840. It is largely concerned in the Newfoundland fisheries. It has an excellent harbour, which may be entered at all times, but is exposed to the NE.

MARBLE ISLAND, an island in Hudson's bay, in N lat. $62^{\circ} 50'$, W long. $91^{\circ} 10'$. It is about 28 m. in length from E to W.

MARBLETOWN, a township of Ulster co., New York, U. S., 7 m. SW of Kingston. Pop. 3,813.

MARBORE (TOURS DE), a mountain of the Pyrenees, on the frontier of France and Spain, 24 m. SSE of Argeles. It has an alt. of 1,710 toises = 3,644 yds. above sea-level.

MARBOZ, a town of France, dep. of Ain, 12 m. N of Bourg. Pop. 2,410.

MARBURG, the capital of that part of Upper Hesse which belongs to the elector of Hesse-Cassel, situated chiefly on the r. side of the Lahn, 48 m. SW of Cassel, on the railway to Frankfurt. Pop. in 1845, 7,954. It is built on the side of a hill, having at its top a fortified castle in which the landgrave formerly resided. It has a Lutheran, a Calvinist, and a Catholic church, an hospital, two infirmaries, an orphan-house and work-house, with a school of industry. A university was established here in 1527, which had 264 students in 1846. It has large revenues; and attached to it are a library, a botanical garden, a lying-in hospital, a chemical laboratory, and a veterinary school. Stockings, leather, tobacco, and pipes, form the chief articles of manufacture.—Also a town of Styria, on the l. bank of the river Drave, in N lat. $46^{\circ} 34'$, 36 m. SSE of Grätz. Pop. 4,500. It has a large old castle, a gymnasium, and a high school; and conducts a brisk trade in corn and wine, with well-frequented annual fairs. The circle of M. lies between those of Grätz and Cilly, and has an area of 1,330 sq. m.

MARBURY, a parish of Cheshire, 3 m. NNE of Whitchurch. Area 3,090 acres. Pop. 784.

MARC (SAINT), a village of Hayti, 46 m. NW of Port Republicain, at the bottom of a small bay of the same name.

MARCAN, an island of the Adriatic, off the coast of Dalmatia, in N lat. $42^{\circ} 34' 15''$.

MARCARIA, a village of Lombardy, on the l. bank of the Oglio, 12 m. WSW of Mantua. Pop. 820.

MARC - D'ENGRAINE (SAINT), a village of France, in the dep. of Orne, cant. and 3 m. NNE of Passais. Pop. 2,236.

MARCE, a village of France, in the dep. of Maine-et-Loire, cant. and 2 m. NE of Seiches. Pop. 1,050.

MARCEL (SAINT), a town of France, in the dep. of Indre, on the Creuse, 17 m. S by W of Chateauroux. Pop. 2,100.—Also a village in the dep. of Haute-Saone, cant. and 3 m. N of Vitrey. Pop. 450.—Also a village in the dep. of Saone-et-Loire, cant. and 2 m. E of Chalons-sur-Saone. Pop. 577.

MARCEL-DE-FELINES (SAINT), a village of France, in the dep. of La Loire, cant. and 3 m. NW of Neronde. Pop. 1,080.

MARCEL-DE-FONFOUILLOUSE, a village of France, in the dep. of Gard, cant. and 3 m. SW of St.-Andre-de-Valborgne. Pop. 1,250.

MARCEL - DE-PIERRE - BERNIS, a town of France, in the dep. of Ardeche, cant. and 3 m. S of Bourg-Saint-Andeol. Pop. 1,800.

MARCEL - D'URPHE (SAINT), a village of France, in the dep. of La Loire, cant. and 4 m. SE of St.-Just-en-Chevalet. Pop. 900.

MARCEL-LES-ANNOY (SAINT), a village of France, in the dep. of Isere, cant. and 3 m. NW of Annony.

MARCELLIN (SAINT), a town of France, in the dep. of Isere, 23 m. W by S of Grenoble, near the r. bank of the Isere. Pop. 2,754. It is a well-built place, and has a considerable trade in raw silk and wine.—Also a town in the dep. of the Loire, 9 m. S by E of Montbrison. Pop. 1,740.

MARCELLINARA, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Calabria-Ultra 2da, 6 m. WNW of Calanzaro. Pop. 1,247.

MARCELLO (SAN), a town of Tuscany, in the prov. and 30 m. NW of Florence. Pop. 750.

MARCELLUS, a township of Onondaga co., New York, U. S., 140 m. SW of Albany. Pop. 2,726.

MARCEMAT, a town of France, in the dep. of Cantal, 14 m. N by W of Murat. Pop. 2,590.

MARCEY (SAINT), a village of France, in the dep. of Haute-Garonne, cant. and 6 m. from St. Gaudens. Pop. 680.

MARCH, a market-town of the isle of Ely, co. of Cambridge, in the p. of Doddington, situated on the banks of the river Nene, which being here navigable, affords the town the advantage of a considerable trade in coals, timber, and corn. Pop. in 1851, 4,171. The East Anglian railway has a station here, 15½ m. NW of Ely.

MARCH. See **MORAVA**.

MARCHAIRA, a mountain of Switzerland, in the cant. of Vaud, to the SW of Mont-Tendre, and NE of Noir-Mont, having an alt. of 740 toises = 1,577 yds. above sea-level.

MARCHAL, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 36 m. ENE of Grenada, near the Alham.

MARCHAM, a parish of Berkshire, 3 m. W by S of Abingdon. Area 4,940 acres. Pop. in 1841, 1,109.

MARCHAMALO, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 3 m. N of Guadalaxara. Pop. 1,450.

MARCHAMP, a village of France, in the dep. of Rhone, cant. of Beaujeu, 27 m. NNW of Lyon. Pop. 870.

MARCHASTEL, a village of France, in the dep. of Cantal, cant. and 6 m. SW of Marceat, on the Loudre. Pop. 1,400.—Also a village in the dep. of Lozere, cant. and 3 m. WNW of Nasbinals. Pop. 390.

MARCHE, an ancient province of Central France; bounded on the N by the prov. of Berry; on the NE by the Bourbonnais; on the E by Auvergne; on the S by Limousin; on the SW by Guyenne; and on the W by Angoumois and Poitou. It was divided into

Basse-Marche, forming its W part, and of which the cap. was Bellac; and Haute-Marche, forming its E part, of which the cap. was Gueret. It now forms the dep. of La Creuse, and a considerable part of that of Haute-Vienne.

MARCHE (MIDDLE), or **MITTELMARK**, an ancient division of Germany, forming part of Electoral Marche, now divided between the Prussian regencies of Berlin and Potsdam.

MARCHE (NEW), or **NEUMARK**, an ancient division of Germany, in the E part of Electoral Marche, now divided between the Prussian regencies of Frankfurt and Cöslin.

MARCHE (OLD), or **ALTMARK**, an ancient division of Germany, forming the W part of Electoral Marche, now comprised in the reg. of Magdeburg.

MARCHE, or **MARCA**, an ancient division of the Papal states, comprising the M. d'Ancona, and the M. de Fermo, now parcelled out among the delegations of Ancona, Macerata, Fermo, and Ascoli.

MARCHE (LA), a town of France, in the dep. of Vosges, 26 m. WSW of Epinal, on the r. bank of the Menzon. Pop. 1,560.—Also a town in the dep. of Côte-d'Or, cant. of Pontallier, on the Saone. Pop. 1,044.

MARCHECK, a small town of Lower Austria, on the river March or Morava, 14 m. NW of Presburg. Pop. 990. It is remarkable for a battle fought in 1278, between the emperor Rodolph I. and Odoacer, king of Bohemia, in which the latter was killed.

MARCHE-DE-L'UKER, or **UKERMARK**, an ancient division of Germany, now comprised in the Prussian regency of Potsdam.

MARCHE-EN-FAMENE, a town of Belgian Luxemburg, 44 m. NNW of Arlon. Pop. 1,846.

MARCHE-LES-DAMES, a commune and village of Belgium, in the prov. and cant. of Namur. Pop. 633.

MARCHE-LES-ECAUSSINES, a commune and village of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, cant. of Reuux. Pop. 1,670.

MARCHENA, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 27 m. ESE of Seville, on an elevated site. Pop. 13,508, in 1845. It has manufactories of coarse woollens; and there are mineral springs in the vicinity.

MARCHENOIR, a town of France, in the dep. of Loir-et-Cher, 12 m. W of Beaugency. Pop. 500.

MARCHES (LES), a village of Savoy, in the mand. and 3 m. WNW of Montmelian. Pop. 1,000.

MARCHIENNE - AU - PONT, a small town of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, on the Sambre, 18 m. E by S of Mons. Pop. 979.

MARCHIENNES, a town of France, in the dep. of Nord, on the l. bank of the Scarpe, 9 m. WNW of Valenciennes. Pop. 2,217.

MARCHWIEL, a parish in Denbighshire, 4 m. SE of Wrexham. Pop. 553.

MARCIAC, a town of France, in the dep. of Gers, on the l. bank of the Boues, 10 m. W of Mirande. Pop. 1,450.

MARCIANA, a town of Tuscany, in the island of Elba, 9 m. ESE of Porto-Ferrajo. Pop. 1,600.

MARCIANISE, or **MARCIANISI**, a considerable town of Naples, in the Terra-di-Lavoro, 13 m. N of Naples. Pop. 6,400.

MARCIANO, a small town of Tuscany, in the district and 4 m. NE of Lucignano, remarkable for a victory obtained in 1554, by the emperor Charles V., and Cosmo, duke of Florence, over the French.—Also a village of Tuscany, 6 m. ENE of Poppi.

MARCIGNY, a town of France, in the dep. of Saone-et-Loire, 15 m. SW of Charolles, near the r. bank of the Loire. Pop. 2,547.

MARCILLA, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 18 m. N of Palencia. Pop. 450.—Also a town of

Spain, in the prov. and 21 m. S of Pampeluna. Pop. 984.

MARCILLAC, a town and canton of France, in the dep. of Aveyron, arrond. of Rhodéz, 6 m. SW of Ville-Comtat. Pop. 1,740.—Also a town in the dep. of Charente, 15 m. NW of Angoulême. Pop. 1,470.—Also a town in the dep. of Gironde, 11 m. NE of Blaye. Pop. 1,910.—Also a town in the dep. of Corrèze, 12 m. E of Tulle. Pop. 1,790.—Also a village in the dep. of Lot, 15 m. SW of Figeac. Pop. 800.—Also a village in the dep. of Allier, on the r. bank of the Buron, 9 m. W of Montaigny.

MARCILLE, a town of France, in the dep. and 6 m. E of Mayenne. Pop. 1,300.—Also a town of France, in the dep. of Ille-et-Vilaine, cant. and 3 m. ENE of Retiers. Pop. 1,390.—Also a village in the dep. of Eure, cant. and 3 m. N of Nonancourt. Pop. 1,200.

MARCINELLE, a commune and village of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainaut, cant. of Charleroi. Pop. 1,201.

MARCKE, a canton and village of Belgium, in the prov. of W. Flanders, arrond. of Courtrai. Pop. 1,525.

MARCKOLSHEIM, a town and canton of France, in the dep. of Bas-Rhin, on the l. bank of the Rhine, 30 m. SSW of Strasbourg. Pop. 2,390.

MARCO-LE-BLANC (SAINT), a town of France, in the dep. of Ille-et-Vilaine, cant. of St. Brice. Pop. 1,250.

MARCLE (GREAT), a parish of Herefordshire, 5 m. SW of Ledbury. Area 6,160 acres. Pop. 1,227.—The parish of Little M. is 2 m. distant from the foregoing. Area 1,230 acres. Pop. 152.

MARCO (SANTO), a town of Sicily, in the Val-di-Demona, situated on an eminence commanding a fine view of the surrounding country, 16 m. W by S of Patti. Pop. 3,000.

MARCO (SAINT), a town of Naples, in Calabria-Citra, 21 m. NNW of Cosenza. Pop. 1,200. It is the see of a bishop.

MARCO (SAN), a village of Austrian Lombardy, in the prov. and 12 m. W of Treviso, on the Tasso.

MARCO (SAN), a river of Texas, which joins the Guadalupe, on the l. bank, about 80 m. above the embouchure of the latter river, after a S course of 120 m.

MARCO (CAPE SANTO), a promontory on the W coast of Sardinia, at the N point of entrance to the gulf of Oristano, in N lat. 39° 50'.

MARCO-DE-GAVOTTI (SANTO), a town of Naples, in the prov. of Principato-Ultra, cant. and 4 m. NNW of San-Giorgio-la-Molinara. Pop. 4,000.

MARCO-IN-CATOLA (SANTO), a town of Naples, in the prov. of Capitanata, cant. and 3 m. SSE of Celenza. Pop. 3,160.

MARCOING, a canton and village of France, in the dep. of Nord, arrond. and 4 m. SSW of Cambrai, on the canal of St. Quentin, which passes to the Scheld. Pop. 1,200.

MARCO-IN-LAMIS (SANTO), a town of Naples, in the prov. of Capitanata, 12 m. ENE of Santo Severo. Pop. 9,000.

MARCOLLES, a town of France, in the dep. of Cantal, cant. and 6 m. SSE of Saint Mamet. Pop. 1,300.

MARCOLS, a village of France, in the dep. of Ardèche, cant. and 4 m. W of Saint-Pierreville. Pop. 1,400.

MARCON, a town of France, in the dep. of Sarthe, cant. and 4 m. WSW of La Chartre, near the l. bank of the Loir. Pop. 1,880.

MARCOS (BAY OF SAN), a bay on the coast of the Brazilian province of Maranhão, between the W coast of the island of Maranhão and the mainland.

MARCOS (CAPE SAN), a cape on the coast of Brazil, in S lat. 2° 17', W long. 44° 5'.

MARCOUF (SAINT), two islets belonging to France, in the dep. of La Manche, 15 m. E of Valognes, and 8 m. from Cape La Hougue. They are mere rocky islets, but are of importance to the defence of the roadsteads of Havre and Cherbourg.

MARCOUSSIS, a village of France, in the dep. of Seine-et-Oise, cant. and 7 m. E of Limours. Pop. 1,400.

MARCO, a village of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainaut, cant. and 2 m. W of Enghein. Pop. 1,900.

MARCO-EN-BAREUIL, a village of France, in the dep. of Nord, cant. and 4 m. SSW of Tourcoing. It has several cotton-manufactories. Pop. 2,500.

MARQUETTE, a village of France, in the dep. of Nord, cant. and 3 m. N of Lille, near the Deule. Pop. 1,544. There was formerly an abbey here of celebrity founded by John of Constantinople in 1226.

MARQUETTE-EN-OSTREVENT, a village of France, in the dep. of Nord, cant. and 3 m. W of Bouchain. Pop. 1,300.

MARCROSS, a parish of Glamorganshire, on the Bristol channel, 6 m. SW of Cowbridge. Pop. in 1831, 93; in 1841, 96.

MARCUPUM, a village of Hindostan, in the prov. of Mysore, territory of Colar.

MARCUS-HOOK, a town of Delaware co., in Pennsylvania, U. S., 18 m. WSW of Philadelphia, on the r. bank of the Delaware.

MARCZALTO, a town of Hungary, in the com. and 36 m. SW of Vespriin.

MARCZULHAZA, a village of Hungary, a little to the NE of Comorn, near the l. bank of the Danube.

MARD-DE-RENO (SAINT), a village of France, in the dep. of Orne, cant. and 4 m. E of Mortagne. Pop. 1,273.

MARDEN, a parish in Herefordshire, 4½ m. N of Hereford, on the E bank of the Lugg. Area 4,330 acres. Pop. in 1831, 921; in 1841, 945.—Also a parish in Kent, 7½ m. SSW of Maidstone, intersected by the South Eastern railway. Area 8,120 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,109; in 1841, 2,076.—Also a parish in Wilts, 5½ m. ESE of Devizes, on the W bank of the Avon. Area 1,180 acres. Pop. in 1841, 222.

MARDEN (EAST), a parish in Sussex, 6½ m. SW of Midhurst. Area 910 acres. Pop. in 1841, 67.

MARDEN (NORTH), a parish in Sussex, 6 m. SW by W of Midhurst. Area 810 acres. Pop. in 1831, 32; in 1841, 24.

MARDEN-UP, or UPMARDEN, a parish in Sussex, 7½ m. SW of Midhurst. Area 3,170 acres. Pop. in 1831, 364; in 1841, 348.

MARDICK (DE), a village of France, in the dep. of Nord, cant. and W of Dunkirk, at the extremity of the canal of the same name, running from Sas-de-Mail.

MARDIN, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the pash. and 57 m. SE of Diyarbekir, on the S declivity of Mount Masius, at an alt. of 2,300 ft. above sea-level, overlooking a wide and fertile plain. It is strongly walled; and a large proportion of the houses are of stone, and strongly vaulted; but the streets are narrow and crooked. It contains several ancient mosques, and two or three Christian churches. The principal manufactures are cotton, linen, cherry-royan, and morocco leather. A considerable trade is carried on by merchants settled here in the exportation of oil, pistachio-nuts, and cotton stuffs, and the importation of linens, woollens, indigo, silk, and jewellery. Dupré estimated the pop. at 27,240, of whom 20,000 were Turks. It occupies the site of the ancient *Marde*.

MARDJAN, a town of Hindostan, in N. Canara, 15 m. N of Onore.

MARD-LES-TRIOTS (SAINT), a village of France, in the dep. of Somme, cant. and 1 m. SW of Roye. Pop. 200.

MARDORRE, a village of France, in the dep. of Rhone, cant. and 3 m. N of Thizy. Pop. 1,700.

MARDS (SAINT), a small stream of France, in the dep. of Aube, which flows NW to the Vannes, which it joins on the l. bank, after a course of 10 m.

MARDS-EN-OTHE (SAINT), a village of France, in the dep. of Aube, cant. of Aix-en-Othe, 15 m. SSW of Troyes. Pop. 1,600.

MAREB, a river of Abyssinia, which rises in Tigré, and after a circuitous course to the NW, joins the Tacazze, on the r. bank, 180 m. above the confluence of that stream with the Nile.—Also a village of Arabia, in Hadramaut, 80 m. NE of Sana. D'Anville identifies it with the ancient *Saba*.

MARECCHIA, a river of the Papal states, which rises in the E flank of the Central Apennines, near Sasso-di-Cimone; flows from SW to NE; turns E, passing Rimini, and becoming navigable below that town; and falls into the Adriatic, after a course of 40 m.

MAREE (Loch), a lake in Ross-shire, in the p. of Gairloch. It is a noble sheet of water, about 20 m. in length, and varying from 1 to 3 or 4 m. in breadth. It is fed by innumerable mountain-streams; and its superfluous waters are carried off at the NW extremity by the Ewe. The mountains which surround Loch-Maree are of great height, and beautifully irregular outline. The most remarkable are Slengach or the High-mountain, the File-mountain, Benlair, Benbharchan, and Craegtolly. Slengach, in the Grunard, is said to be upwards of 3,000 ft. in height. The File mountain, on the opposite side of the lake from Slengach, seems to be composed of quartz rock, and entirely destitute of verdure; but nothing can be more striking than the effect of sunshine upon its different pointed, rocky, and nearly inaccessible summits. At the western extremity, Benlair is a principal feature in the landscape. The bosom of Loch-M. is ornamented by numerous islands of varied size and appearance. They are about 27 in number, and lie chiefly in a cluster on the middle of the lake, at which place it has its greatest breadth. The largest of these are Ealan-Sooin, Ealan-Maree, Ealan-Rory-mhor, and Ealan-Rory-bheg. Ealan-Sooin, or St. Swithin's isle, contains a surface of about 30 acres.

MAREHAM-LE-FEN, a parish in Lincolnshire, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. S by E of Horncastle. Area 1,560 acres. Pop. in 1831, 625; in 1841, 713.

MAREHAM-ON-THE-HILL, a parish in Lincolnshire, 2 m. SE of Horncastle. Area 1,380 acres. Pop. in 1831, 193; in 1841, 189.

MAREIL, a village of France, in the dep. of Seine-et-Oise, cant. and 4 m. NW of Ecouen. Pop. 500.

MARELLA, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of the Carnatic, district of Ongole, in N lat. $15^{\circ} 16'$.

MAREMEG. See *MARAMEC*.

MAREMMA (LA), the name given to a large tract of country in Italy, extending along the SW coast, from Leghorn on the N as far as Terracina on the Neapolitan frontier; and continuous with the *CAMPAGNA-DE-ROMA*; which see. It is traversed by the Ombrone. Many parts of it are marshy, and the whole is affected in a greater or less degree with the malaria.

MARENE, a town of the Sardinian states, in the div. of Coni, prov. of Saluces, 6 m. E of Savigliano. Pop. 2,500.

MARENGO, a large village of the Sardinian states, in the Milanese, on the l. bank of the Fontanone, an affluent of the Tanaro, 5 m. SE of Alessan-

dria, and 50 m. E by S of Turin. It stands on a great plain, on which was fought, on the 14th June 1800, a memorable battle, between the French under the command of Bonaparte, and the Austrians under General Melas. The battle was obstinately contested until noon, when the French began to retreat, and continued retiring till 6 in the evening, when, being joined by the corps of Dessaix, they began a new attack, and drove the Austrians from their position with great slaughter. An armistice followed, which terminated in the peace of Luneville.

MARENGO, a county in the W part of Alabama, U. S. Area 975 sq. m. Pop. in 1841, 17,264; in 1851, 27,831. Its cap. is London.—Also a township in Calhoun co., Michigan, 100 m. W by S of Detroit. Pop. 872.—Also a village in Henry co., Illinois.

MARENNES, a town of France, in the dep. of Charente-Inferieure, situated at the mouth of the Sèvre, 25 m. S of La Rochelle. Pop. 1,854. It carries on a brisk traffic in salt, wine, and brandy.

MAREOTIS, an extensive lake of Egypt, to the S of Alexandria, running parallel to the Mediterranean, so as to leave only a narrow strip of land, on which that city is situated. On the E it is separated by a neck of land equally narrow from the bay of Aboukir, and through this intervening space flows the canal of Alexandria. At the close of last cent. it was nearly dry; but during the struggle between the French and English forces in Egypt, the sea was let into it by the English in order to impede the communication of the French with Cairo, and although the Turks subsequently attempted to repair the embankment, it still continues a lake, and its waters are saltish. Pliny calls it *Arapotis*. The railway now in progress between Alexandria and Cairo skirts the shores of this lake, on embankments, for a distance of 12 m., or nearly its entire length.

MARESFIELD, a parish in Sussex, 2 m. N by W of Uckfield. Area 7,750 acres. Pop. 1,579.

MARETIMO, or *MARITIMO*, the ancient *Hiera*, a small island of the Mediterranean, belonging to the Ægades group, situated about 20 m. from the W coast of Sicily, in N lat. $38^{\circ} 4'$, E long. $12^{\circ} 15'$. It is about 7 m. in circumf., and consists almost entirely of barren rocks, the only building on the island being a castle, and a hamlet called San Simone on its E coast.

MARETTO, a town of Sicily, in the district and 30 m. NW of Catania, on the NW flank of Mount Ætna. Pop. 1,600.

MAREUIL, a village of France, in the dep. of Cher, cant. and 9 m. SSE of Charost. Pop. 1,400.

—Also a village in the dep. of La Dordogne, 140 m. NW of Périgueux. Pop. 841.—Also a village in the dep. of Marne, cant. and 2 m. SE of Ay. Pop. 687.—Also a village in the dep. of La Vendée, 6 m. NNW of Luçon. Pop. 500.

MARFLEET, a parish in the E. R. of Yorkshire, 3 m. E of Kingston-upon-Hull, on the N bank of the Humber. Area 1,110 acres. Pop. in 1841, 141.

MARGALLAWAY, a river which rises in the mountains which separate Canada from Maine; runs S, partly in Maine and partly in New Hampshire; and flows into Umbagog lake. It is the head-branch of the Androscoggin.

MARGAM, a parish and village in Glamorgan-shire, 9 m. NW of Bridgend, including the hamlets of Havod-y-Porth, Higher Kenfig, and M-with-Brombil and Triscent. Pop. in 1841, 3,526.

MARGAMI, a town of Japan, in the island of Sikoki, 45 m. NW of Ava.

MARGARET, a river of Western Australia, in Sussex co., which flows into the sea near Cape Mentelle.

MARGARET (ST.), a parish in Hertfordshire, 2

m. N by E of Hoddesdon, on the New river, and intersected by the Hertford canal. Area 390 acres. Pop. in 1831, 107; in 1841, 92.—Also a hamlet in the p. of Ivinghoe, Bucks, 5 m. SE of Ivinghoe. Area 460 acres. Pop. in 1831, 447; in 1841, 125.

MARGARET CLIFFE (SAINT), a parish in Kent, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. NE of Dover, on the coast of the English channel. Area 1,920 acres. Pop. in 1831, 712; in 1841, 748. The headland, called the South Foreland, is in this vicinity.

MARGARET ILKETSHALL (SAINT), a parish in Suffolk, 3 m. S by E of Bungay. Area 1,070 acres. Pop. in 1831, 309; in 1841, 315.

MARGARET-MARSH, a parish in Dorsetshire, 4 m. SW of Shaftesbury. Area 540 acres. Pop. in 1831, 86; in 1841, 83.

MARGARET SOUTH ELMHAM (SAINT), a parish in Suffolk, 6 m. NW of Halesworth. Area 710 acres. Pop. in 1831, 169; in 1841, 181.

MARGARET'S (Str.), a parish in Herefordshire, 11 m. SW of Hereford, on the river Dore. Area 2,820 acres. Pop. in 1831, 313; in 1841, 304.

MARGARET'S (Str.), a parish in co. Dublin, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. SW of Swords. Area 2,400 acres. Pop. in 1831, 325; in 1841, 401. The hamlet of St. M. contained in 1831 a pop. of 96, and is noted for a good show of horses at its annual fair.—Also a parish in co. Wexford, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. SE of Broadway. Area 467 acres. Pop. in 1831, 112; in 1841, 90.—Also a parish, 4 m. NE of Wexford, in co. Wexford. Area 2,424 acres. Pop. in 1831, 839; in 1841, 974.

MARGARET'S BAY (SAINT), a bay on the SE coast of Nova Scotia, to the NE of Mahone bay.

MARGARET'S ISLANDS, a group in the S. Pacific discovered by Captain Turnbull, in S lat. $20^{\circ} 26'$, W long. $143^{\circ} 24'$.

MARGARETH, a village of Prussia, in the reg. and circle of Breslau. Pop. 335.

MARGARETHA (SAINTE), a village of Switzerland, in the cant. and 12 m. E of St. Gall, near the l. bank of the Rhine.

MARGARETHEN (SANKT), a village of Hungary, in the com. of Bihar, 39 m. ESE of Debreczin.—Also a v. in the com. of Oedenburg, 3 m. W of Ruth.

MARGARETTA, a township in Erie co., in the state of Ohio, U. S., 100 m. NW of Columbus. Pop. 1,101.—Also a village in Clark co., in Ohio.

MARGARETTING, a parish in Essex, 5 m. SW by S of Chelmsford, intersected by the London and Norwich railway. Area 2,480 acres. Pop. in 1831, 545; in 1841, 570.

MARGARITA, an island of Venezuela, in the Caribbean sea, in N lat. 11° , W long. $64^{\circ} 30'$ m. N of the coast of Cumana. It is about $37\frac{1}{2}$ m. in length from E to W, and from 5 to 20 m. in breadth. It is mountainous; and when seen from the N appears like two islands, from a space of low swampy land which runs across it. The pop. is estimated at 15,000. Instead of vegetative earth, it is covered with a sandy surface nearly a foot in thickness, mixed with rotten madrepores. The whole of what cultivation there is, is confined to a little cotton, and some sugar-canes and bananas. It has 3 ports. The first and principal one is Pampatar, to the ESE; the second, called Pueblo-de-la-Mar, is 1 league to leeward of the preceding; the third is on the N side, and called Pueblo-del-Norte. At each of these ports there is a village, the most important of which is Pampatar. The cap., Assumpcion, is built almost in the centre of the island; and there are three other villages which bear the names of the valleys in which they are situated. The pearl fisheries established in the island of El-Coche, in the middle of the channel, are carried on by the Indians of M., who are obliged to

transport themselves thither and work in the fishery during three months of the year. These fisheries also afford a number of turtle, and an immense quantity of fish, which is salted and sold throughout the continent and neighbouring islands. Hammocks of cotton, whose web is much superior to the hammocks manufactured in any other place, are made on this island; and cotton stockings of extreme fineness, but too dear to be more than objects of luxury. This island was the scene of some sanguinary actions between the revolutionists and the Spanish troops under General Morillo; the latter, having been defeated in a severe battle, was obliged to retire to the adjacent continent. The chief scene of these operations was near the port of Pampatar.

MARGARITA, a village of the Sardinian states, in the div. of Coni, 9 m. W of Mondovì.

MARGARITA (SANTA), an island off the coast of Lower California, in the mouth of the bay of Santa-Magdalena, in N lat. $24^{\circ} 30'$, W long. $111^{\circ} 30'$.

MARGARITA (STRAITS OF), the channel by which the island of Margarita is separated from Terra Firma. It is 8 leagues broad, but is not navigable in its whole breadth, the rocky island of El Coche, 6 m. in length, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. wide, between it and the continent, leaving only a narrow pass of 2 leagues, which is, however, seldom dangerous, owing to the general calmness which reigns in this part of the Caribbean sea. To the W of El Coche is the smaller island of Cubogna, about 5 m. long, and 2 m. wide.

MARGARITI, a town of European Turkey, in Albania, in the sanj. and 50 m. S of Delvino, situated about 2 m. from the sea-coast. Pop. 6,000. It is said to occupy the site of the ancient *Gytane*.

MARGAROVVO, a town of Turkey, in the sanjak and 12 m. N of Monastir.

MARGATE, a sea-port, and a member of the town and cinque-port of Dover, in Kent, $15\frac{1}{2}$ m. NE of Canterbury, and 72 m. E by S of London. Area of the parish, 3,810 acres. Pop. in 1801, 4,766; in 1831, 10,339; in 1841, 11,050.—The town, situated at the mouth of the Thames, is chiefly noted as a watering-place. It is built on the declivities of two hills, and along the valley below. Its pop. in 1851 was 9,107. It was originally an obscure and insignificant village, occupied chiefly by fishermen; the principal improvements have taken place since 1787. The streets are in general well-paved, clean, and lighted with gas, and the inhabitants are plentifully supplied with excellent water from springs. There are assembly-rooms, a theatre, and a public library. The harbour lies in a small bay, between two extensive flats of chalk rocks, the Nayland on the W, and the Fulsam on the E, both of which are covered before high water. An artificial harbour is formed by a stone-pier, which commences on the E side of the bay around which the town is situated, and extends 800 ft. to the W, in an irregular curve, leaving the entrance open to the NW. The rise of average spring-tides at the pier-head is about 13 ft.; that of neap-tides 8 ft.; but spring-tides ebb outside of the pier-head, and leave the harbour dry at low water. A wooden jetty has been run out from the root of the pier, over the Fulsam rocks, to the distance of 1,100 ft., for the convenience of passengers, &c., landing from, or embarking in, the steam-boats, at low water. The stone-pier is divided into two stages of building, the one raised $7\frac{1}{2}$ ft. above the other: the lower forms the quay, while the higher is occupied as a fashionable lounge by the summer visitants. At the extremity of the pier is the lighthouse. It has been proposed to construct a harbour-of-refuge at this place, for Her Majesty's steam-vessels, &c., by extending curved piers upon the Nayland and Fulsam rocks; enclosing an area of considerable extent on and around the site of the present harbour, and leaving an entrance of 300 or 400 ft. in width towards the NE, with 16 ft. water at the mouth.

The town is connected with the South-Eastern railway by a branch-line. The walks around M. are exceedingly pleasant and picturesque.

MARGEM, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Alentejo, comarca and 52 m. NW of Villaviciosa.

MARGERIDE, a branch of the Cevennes, in France, on the N of the dep. of Lozere, running NNW between the basin of the Allier and the Lot.

MARGGRABOVA, a town of East Prussia, in the reg. of Gumbinnen, on the lake of Oleczko. Pop. 1,600.

MARGGRAFPIESKE (ALT and NEU), two villages of Prussia, in the reg. of Potsdam, circle of Teltow. Pop. of Alt M. 229; of Neu M. 226.

MARGHERITA (SANTA), a village of Austrian Lombardy, 21 m. SW of Padua.

MARGHILAN, or **MARGINAN**, a town of Turkistan, 50 m. ESE of Khokhan, at the foot of the Kashgar-Divani. It is walled, and is reported to contain some ancient buildings. It has an active trade with Bokhara and Kashgar.

MARGI. See **BAHR-EL-MERJ**.

MARGODORF, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Oppeln, circle of Creuzburg. Pop. 322.

MARGONIN, a town of Prussian Poland, in the reg. of Bromberg, circle of Chodziesen, 40 m. N by E of Posen. Pop. 1,813.

MARGOT, a river of the United States, in the territory of the Mississippi, which runs into the Mississippi, in N lat. 35° 28'.

MARGUERITE, a river of N. America, which runs into Lake Michigan, in N lat. 44° 2', after a course of 60 m.

MARGUERITE (SAINTE), a small island in the Mediterranean, on the SE coast of France, belonging to the dep. of Var, opposite to Antibes. It is uncultivated, but contains a strong castle used as a state-prison.—Also a village of France, in the dep. of Eure, cant. and 6 m. NW of Breteuil. Pop. 320.

MARGUERITE-SUR-DUCLAIR, a village of France, in the dep. of the Seine-Inferieure, cant. and 3 m. NW of Duclair. Pop. 1,700.

MARGUERITES, a town of France, in the dep. of Gard, 9 m. WNW of Beaucaire. Pop. 1,750.

MARHAM, a parish of Norfolk, 7½ m. W by N of Swaffham. Area 4,010 acres. Pop. 817.—Also a parish of Cornwall, 2 m. SSW of Stratton. Area 2,630 acres. Pop. 659.

MARHOLM, a parish of Northamptonshire, 4 m. NW of Peterborough. Area 1,790 acres. Pop. 197.

MARHYN, a parish in co. Kerry, 5½ m. W of Dingle. Area 2,794 acres. Pop. in 1841, 973.

MARIA, a river of North America, which runs into the Mississippi, in N lat. 37° 37'.—Also a river of North America, which rises in the Rocky mountains, and, after an ESE course of 200 m., flows into the Missouri, 54 m. below the Great falls.—Also a river of Honduras, which runs into the bay, in N lat. 15° 40'.

MARIA, a river of New South Wales, in Macquarie co., which flows into the Hastings about 15 m. above Port Macquarie. It is navigable for about 40 m. in a NW direction.

MARIA, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 60 m. N of Almeria. Pop. 4,200.—Also a port of France, in the dep. of Morbihan, cant. and 1½ m. SW of Quiberon.—Also another small fort in the same dep., cant. and 4 m. WSW of Sarzeau.

MARIA, an island on the N coast of New Holland, in the gulf of Carpentaria. It is about 7 m. in length, and from 1 to 4 m. in breadth. Cape M., its N extremity, is in S lat. 14° 50', E long. 135° 53½'.

MARIA, an island on the E coast of Van Diemen's Land, in S lat. 42° 45'. It consists principally of trap. On its N extremity is the village

of Darlington. It is of a singular form, being penetrated by two deep bays on opposite sides; that on the E side, called Oyster-bay, is safe and capacious. Part of the E coast of this island presents lofty granitic walls, rising 300 or 400 ft. perpendicularly above the sea, and penetrated by deep caverns, into which the sea rolls with a noise resembling distant thunder. On the opposite side, the island declines gradually to the shore. Here the navigator is embarrassed by an immense quantity of sea-weed which grows from the bottom of the sea, to the height of 250 or 300 ft., and covers the surface. Seals abound on the shore, and zoophytes are extremely numerous. This island was first discovered by Tasman in 1642.

MARIA CREEK, a river of America, which runs into the Wabash, in N lat. 38° 48'.

MARIA ROCK, a rock laid down in some charts in N lat. 19° 45', W long. 20° 50'; but the recent American expedition report that their vessels ran directly over the spot, with every opportunity of observation, but could discover neither rock, shoal, nor soundings, with 300 fath. of line.

MARIA (KIS), a town of Hungary, in the com. of Bihar, 21 m. SSE of Debreczin, on the l. bank of the Berettyo.

MARIA (SANTA), a river of Venezuela, an affluent of the Portuguesa.—Also a small river of Brazil, in the prov. of São-Pedro-do-Rio-Grande, which enters the river Ibiçui.—Also a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Espírito-Santo, which rises in the Cordilheira-dos-Aimores, and flows past Victoria into the bay of Espírito-Santo.—Also a settlement of Brazil, in the gov. of Maranhão, 8 m. NE of San Felipe.—Also a settlement of Mexico, 32 m. N of St.-Luis-de-Potosi.—Also a village of New Grenada, in the prov. of Panama, 30 m. SW of Nata, near the coast of the gulf of Parita.—Also a bay in the gulf of California, on the coast of the prov. of Cinaloa, between the Cinaloa and the Rio-del-Fuerte.—Also an island on the coast of Chili, at the mouth of the entrance into Concepcion bay, in S lat. 37° 10'. It is about 4 m. in length; and there are on it herds of wild horses and hogs, which feed on the wild turnips that cover its valleys.—Also a port on the W coast of the island of Mindanao, in N lat. 7° 34'.—Also a small fortress and seaport of the Sardinian states, in the duchy of Genoa, situated on the W point of the gulf of Spezia.—Also a small island near the coast of Chili, in S lat. 37° 10'.—Also a village of Switzerland, in the cant. of the Grisons, 48 m. SE of Coire.—Also a town in the NE part of the island of Ustica.

MARIA (CAPE SANTA), a cape at the W extremity of the island of St. Domingo.—Also a cape which forms the S point of entrance into the river Plata, in S lat. 34° 40'.—Also the S extremity of Portugal, on the little island of Caes, in N lat. 36° 55' 36".

MARIA (SANTA FE DE), a settlement in the prov. of Paraguay, 120 m. SSE of Assumpcion, in S lat. 26° 48'.—Also a settlement situated on the shore of a small river running S into the Uruguay, in S lat. 28° 7'.—It is also the name of numerous other settlements dispersed throughout South America, and mostly inconsiderable, consisting of scattered families of Indians.

MARIA-BACHAARA, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Santa-Catharina, an affluent of the Rio-das-Tres-Barras.

MARIA D'ANGLONA (SANTA), a village of Naples, in the prov. of Basilicata, 6 m. ENE of Lago-negro.

MARIA-DE-CAMEROS (SANTA), a town of Spain, in the prov. and 18 m. SSE of Logrono.

MARIADI, **MARADEH**, or **AMRADEH**, a village of Sudan, 19 days SSE of Aghadez, nominally under

the sultan of Cashna. It is inhabited by Negroes who retain their African character, and Pagan religion, unimpaired by any influence of the Mahomedanism of the surrounding region. Dr. Overweg, who spent some time here and at Gober in 1851, says: "As a visitor from the far distant country of the Christians, I was received with the utmost kindness by the sultan and the inhabitants; and as I was able to converse with them in their own language, I became well-acquainted with their manners and customs, and could in return give them some idea of those of the Christians. They seemed to understand everything, and were full of admiration at the many beautiful things and conveniences enjoyed by us. One thing alone they could not comprehend, viz., that a man should have only one wife. Here in M., as soon as a man is able to earn anything, and after he has bought no more than the most simple dress, he lays out all the rest of his fortune in the purchase of wives. If any one wishes to marry, he merely gives from 4 to 8 dollars, or from 2 to 4 heads of cattle, to the parents of his intended, and the marriage is concluded. The man continues these purchases according to the scale of his earnings, but in every house there are several wives. The white colour of my skin was an object of horror and aversion; the children at first running away crying and in great fright as soon as I appeared at a distance. As a doctor, especially for diseases of the eye, I was much consulted, every morning the place before my residence being filled with applicants."

MARIA-DI-CAPOA (SANTA), a town of Naples, in the Terra-di-Lavoro, 4 m. WNW of Caserta. Pop. 8,400.

MARIA-DI-LEUCA (SANTA), a small town of Naples, in the Terra -d'Otranto, close to the promontory of Leuca, 25 m. S by W of Otranto. Pop. 3,090.

MARIA-ET-SICCHE (SANTA), a village of Corsica, in the arrond. of Ajaccio. Pop. 520.

MARIAGER, a small seaport of Denmark, in N. Jutland, 14 m. S of Randers, on the S coast of the bay called M.-fiord, in N lat. $56^{\circ} 39' 5''$. Pop. 500.

MARIA-HOOREBEKE (SAINTE), a small town of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, 4 m. ESE of Oudenarde. Pop. 1,700.

MARIA-KULM, a town of Bohemia, in the circle and 9 m. WSW of Elnbogen.

MARIA-LAURETEN, a village of Hungary, in the com. and 18 m. NNW of Oedenburg. Pop. 350.

MARIALINDEN, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Cöln, circle of Mulheim. Pop. 119.

MARIALVA, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Beira, comarca and 15 m. NE of Trancoso.

MARIA-DE-LAS-HOYAS (SANTA), a village of Spain, in the prov. and 36 m. W of Soria. Pop. 450.

MARIAM, or **DEBRA MARIAM**, a town of Abyssinia, in the prov. of Begemider, 100 m. SSE of Gondar.

MARIA-MAGGIORE, a town of the Sardinian states, in the prov. and 9 m. E of Domo-d'Ossola. Pop. 7,000.

MARIAMPOL, or **MARIANPOL**, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Angostow on the Szezuppe, 36 m. NE of Suwalki. Pop. 2,375.

MARIA-DEL-ORO (SANTA), a town of Mexico, in the state of Xalisco, 72 m. WNW of Guadalajara.

MARIA-DEL-PARAMO (SANTA), a town of Spain, in the prov. and 18 m. SSW of Leon. Pop. 900.

MARIA-DE-NIEVA (SANTA), a town of Spain, in the prov. and 18 m. NW of Segovia. Pop. 1,700. It has manufactories of woollens.

MARIA-DI-NISCEMI (SANTA), a village of Sicily, in the prov. and 32 m. SE of Caltanissetta.

MARIANA, or **MARIANNE**. See **LADRONES**.

MARIANA, a town of Brazil, in the prov. of Minas-Geraes, 45 m. NE of Ouro-Preto, at an alt. of 3,080 ft. above sea-level, on the r. bank of an affluent of the Piranga. It is a neat and well-built town, containing above 5,000 inhabitants. The place has little trade, and depends chiefly on the mines and farms in its vicinity. It has a large cathedral and several convents.

MARIANAU, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Oppeln, circle of Rosenberg. Pop. 120.

MARIANELLA, a village of Naples, in the Terra-di-Lavoro, near Naples. Pop. 1,400.

MARIANNA, a village of Jackson co., in Florida, U. S., 77 m. WNW of Tallahassee, on the W side of the Chipola.

MARIANO, a town of Austrian Italy, 9 m. SSE of Como. Pop. 4,000.—Also a town in the prov. and 6 m. SSW of Bergamo.

MARIANPOL, a town of Galicia, in the circle and 9 m. N of Stanislawow, on the l. bank of the Dniester.

MARIANSLEIGH, a parish in Devonshire, 3 m. SE by S of South Molton. Area 2,490 acres. Pop. in 1841, 338.

MARIAPOL, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Yekaterinoslavl, on the Kalmious, near the sea of Azof. Pop. 4,000, chiefly employed in sturgeon-fishing, and in exporting corn.

MARIA-RAST, a village of Styria, in the circle and 9 m. WSW of Marburg, on the r. bank of the Drave. Pop. 350.

MARIA-RIBAREDONDA (SANTA), a town of Spain, in the prov. and 30 m. NE of Burgos.

MARIAS (LAS TRES), three small islands, lying off the W coast of Xalisco, in Mexico, between the parallels of 21° and 22° . They abound with wood, water, salt-pits, and game, and used to be frequented by the English and American whalers. The S cape of the easternmost island is in N lat. $21^{\circ} 16'$, and W long. $106^{\circ} 17'$. The most northern and largest island of this group is about 13 m. long, and stretches in a SE by E and NW by W direction, which is nearly the line in which these islands lie from each other. Its highest part is towards the S, from whence it gradually descends, terminating in a long low point at its NW extremity. Although in some places it is tolerably well-covered with a low kind of shrub, yet, upon the whole, it presents but a dreary and unproductive scene. The next in size and direction is Prince George's island, which is about 24 m. in circuit. The third, or southernmost, is about 9 m. in circumf. Between Prince George's and the NW island, is a passage about 6 m. wide, with soundings of from 20 to 40 faths., on a sandy bottom. They were named Islands-de-la-Magdalena, by Diego de Mendoza, in 1532; and are occasionally visited by the Spaniards from San Blas, for the flax and *lignum vitæ* they produce.

MARIASAAL, a village of Illyria, in the circle and 4 m. NE of Klagenfurt. Pop. 400.

MARIASCHEN, a village of Bohemia, in the circle and 16 m. NNW of Leitmeritz, on the l. bank of the Bila, famous for its beautiful church and shrine, which is annually visited by about 30,000 pilgrims.

MARIATOWN, a village of Upper Canada, in the township of Williamsburgh, on the St. Lawrence. Pop. 120.

MARIA-VAN-DIEMEN (CAPE), a cape of New Zealand, forming the NW extremity of Eabeino-Mauroe, in S lat. $34^{\circ} 30'$, E long. $173^{\circ} 45'$.

MARIAVILLE, a township in Hancock co., in the state of Maine, U. S., 103 m. NE of Augusta. Pop. 275.

MARIAWEILER, a village of Prussia, in the reg.

and 15 m. E of Aix-la-Chapelle, on the l. bank of the Roër.

MARIAZELL, a town of Styria, in the circle and 24 m. N of Bruck, on the l. bank of the Salza. Pop. 900. It has a fine church, which forms a noted place of pilgrimage. Near it are large iron-foundries.

MARIBELLES, or **MARIVELLE**, a village on the N coast of the bay of Manila, in the Philippines, in N lat. 14° 26'.

MARIBO, a town of Denmark, near the centre of the island of Laaland. Pop. 1,400.

MARIBOMBO, a river of Lower Guinea, which flows into the Atlantic near Saint-Philippe-de-Benguella, after a NW course of about 70 m.

MARICA, a town of Brazil, in the prov. and 23 m. E of Rio-de-Janeiro, on the N shore of a small lake of the same name, and 3 m. from the coast. Pop. 900.

MARICABAN, an island of the Philippine group, near the S coast of Luçon, in N lat. 13° 37'. It is about 6 m. in length.

MARICPUR, a town of Hindostan, in the district and 40 m. SE of Cuttack.

MARIE (SAINTE), or **SANTA MARIA**, one of the Azores, in N lat. 37°, W long. 25° 6'. It is about 27 m. in circumf., and is fertile in corn, of which it sometimes exports 1,500 tons in a season. Its pop. was estimated a few years ago at 5,000. Its principal towns are Porto and Santa Maria.—Also a parish and village in the island of Bourbon, on the N coast, celebrated for its fruits.—Also a parish in the W district of Louisiana, U. S. Pop. in 1841, 8,950; in 1851, 13,851. Its cap. is Franklin.—Also a village of France, in the dep. of Charente-Inferieure, cant. and 4 m. SE of St.-Martin-de-Re. Pop. 1,850.—Also a village in the dep. of Loire-Inferieure, cant. and 1 m. W of Pornic. Pop. 1,200.—Also a village on the SE coast of Guadalupe, 15 m. NE of La Basse-Terre, at the mouth of a small stream of the same name.—Also a bay on the coast of Lower Guinea, in S lat. 13° 27'.—Also a town and parish on the NE coast of Martinique, 4 m. NW of La Trinite.

MARIE (CAPE SAINTE), a promontory at the S extremity of the island of Madagascar, to the SW of the embouchure of the Manamboune, in S lat. 12° 45'.—Also a cape of Senegambia, to the S of the embouchure of the Gambia, in N lat. 13° 30'.—Also a cape of Nova Scotia, on the S coast of the peninsula of Avalon, in N lat. 46° 50'.

MARIE-AUDENHOVE (SAINTE), a village of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, cant. and 3 m. S of Sotteghem. Pop. 1,950.

MARIE-AUX-MINES (SAINTE), a town of France, in the dep. of Haut-Rhin, 12 m. W of Schelestadt, on the Liepvrette. Pop. 7,724. It is a place of active industry, having manufactures of cotton-hosiery, calicoes, and printed goods. The surrounding mountains contain silver and copper ores.

MARIE-DE-FRUGIE (SAINTE), a village of France, in the dep. of Dordogne, cant. and 6 m. NNW of Grand-Jumilhac, on the Valonze. Pop. 930.

MARIE-DE-GOSSE (SAINTE), a village of France, in the dep. of Landes, cant. and 9 m. SE of Vincent-de-Tirosse. Pop. 1,180.

MARIE-DES-CHAMPS (SAINTE), a village of France, in the dep. of Seine-Inferieure, cant. and 1 m. N of Yvetot. Pop. 1,400.

MARIE-D'OLERON (SAINTE), a canton and village of France, in the dep. of Basses-Pyrenees, 15 m. SW of Pau. Pop. of cant. 2,600.

MARIE-DU-MONT (SAINTE), a town of France, in the dep. of La Manche, cant. and 4 m. SE of Sainte-Mère-Eglise. Pop. 1,300.

MARIEFRED, a village of Sweden, 32 m. WSW of Stockholm, on a bay of Lake Mælär. Pop. 600.

MARIE-GALANTE, one of the Little Antilles, in the W. Indies, situated between Guadalupe and Dominica, in N lat. 16°, W long. 61° 10'. It is of a circular form, and has an area of 60 sq. m. Pop. in 1841, 13,889, of whom 10,538 were slaves. About half of the surface consists of barren mountains; the W. shore, however, is flat; and produces tobacco, cotton, indigo, and sugar. Of 13,889 hectares, 4,109 were under cultivation in 1836. It was first settled by the French in 1647, from whom it was twice taken by the Dutch. In 1691 it was taken by the English, and again in 1759; but was restored to the French in 1763. It was again conquered by the British during the revolutionary war, but was afterwards restored. It is ill supplied with fresh water; and is exposed, like all the other islands, to furious hurricanes. Its principal town is Grand-Bourg or Basse-Terre. It is subdivided into 3 parishes.

MARIEKERKE, a village of Belgium, in the prov. of Antwerp, cant. of Bornhem. Pop. 755.

MARIEL, a fort on the N coast of Cuba, 36 m. W of Havana, in N lat. 23°.

MARIE-LA-BLANCHE (SAINTE), a village of France, in the dep. of Cote-d'Or, cant. and 4 m. S of Beaune. Pop. 450.

MARIE-LAETHEM, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, cant. of Nederswalm. Pop. 595.

MARIENAU (GROSS and KLEIN), two villages of Prussia, in the reg. and circle of Marienwerder. Pop. of Gross M. 658; of Klein M. 378.

MARIENBAD, a beautiful village of Bohemia, in the circle of Pilsen, at an alt. of 2,000 ft. above sea-level. It is much frequented as a watering-place in the months of July and August, when sometimes 1,800 visitants are congregated here. It has a splendid church, and is a source of large revenue to the neighbouring monastery of Tepl, to which it belongs.

MARIENBAUM, a village of Prussia, in the reg. and 12 m. ESE of Cleves. Pop. 351.

MARIENBERG, a town of Saxony, in the circle of Erzgebirge, 4 m. E of Wolkenstein, at an alt. of 1,980 ft. above sea-level. Pop. in 1834, 3,684. Mines of silver, iron, vitriol, cobalt, and tin, are wrought in the vicinity.—Also a village in the duchy of Nassau, 6 m. E of Hachenburg.

MARIENBORN, a village of Hesse-Darmstadt, in Upper-Hesse, 6 m. WSW of Budingen.—Also another village of the same duchy, 6 m. SSW of Mayence.—Also a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Arnberg, circle of Siegen. Pop. 280.—Also a village in the reg. of Magdeburg, circle of Neu-Holdensleben. Pop. 418.

MARIENBURG, a town of West Prussia, in the reg. and 27 m. SE of Dantzic, on the Nogat. Pop. in 1846, 6,050. The town itself is surrounded by a rampart; but there are two suburbs and an old castle, formerly the residence of the grand master of the Teutonic order beyond the walls. Here are extensive breweries and distilleries; also manufactories of woollen, linen, leather, and cotton. There is a brisk traffic in the export of corn, timber, and fish, also in quills and hogs' bristles.—Also a town of Belgium, in the prov. of Namur, 6 m. S of Philippeville. Pop. 600.

MARIENWERDER, one of the two regencies or governments into which West Prussia is now divided. It consists of a long tract of very irregular form, lying to the N of Poland, and S of Pomerania. Its area is 317.41 German sq. m.; and its pop. in 1837 was 491,626. It is divided into the 13 circles of Stuhm, Rosenberg, Löbau, Marienwerder, Deutsche-Kron, Felatow, Schlochan, Kulm, Konitz, Schwitz, Graudenz, Thorn, and Strasburg.

MARIENWERDER, the capital of the above govern-

ment, stands on an eminence on the Nogat; about 3 m. from the r. bank of the Vistula, 43 m. S of Dantzic. It has four suburbs, and contained in 1837, 5,520; in 1846, 7,600 inhabitants, having increased considerably since 1801. It is the seat of the different provincial courts and of the public offices of government, and of an Evangelical gymnasium with 11 professors. It has some manufactories of woollens, hats, soap, and leather; and its breweries and distilleries are considerable.

MARIES (LES TROIS), or NOTRE DAME DE LA MERE, a town of France, in the dep. of Bouches-du-Rhone, 30 m. SW of Tarascon. Pop. 650.

MARIESTADT, a town of Sweden, on the SE bank of Lake Wener, where the river Tida issues from it. It is the chief place of the prov. of Skaraborg. Pop. 1,100.

MARIETTA, a town of Washington co., Ohio, U. S., situated on a peninsula formed by the Muskingum and Ohio rivers, 104 m. ESE of Columbus, and 312 m. by river above Cincinnati. Pop. 1,400. It is the oldest town in the state, some of the settlers having established themselves in 1787. A collegiate institute was founded here in 1832. A railway between this town and Cincinnati is projected, which will reduce the distance between these two points to 182 m., insure communication when the river is stopped by ice, and open up the coal and iron district of Southern Ohio.—Also a township of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania, on the E bank of the Susquehanna, 27 m. SE of Harrisburg. Pop. 900.—Also a village in Cobb co., Georgia, 113 m. NW of Milledgeville.

MARIGALANTE. See MARIE-GALANTE.

MARIGLIANO, a town of Naples, in the Terra-di-Lavoro, 12 m. ENE of Naples. Pop. 3,400.

MARIGNANE, a town of France, in the dep. of Bouches-du-Rhone, 14 m. SSW of Aix. Pop. 1,400.

MARIGNANO. See MELEGNANO.

MARIGNE, a village of France, in the dep. of Maine-et-Loire, cant. and 6 m. NW of Chateaufort. Pop. 1,200.—Also a village in the dep. of La Sarthe, cant. of Econoy, on the Loire.

MARIGNIER, a village of Savoy, in the mand. and 4 m. E of Bonneville. Pop. 1,400.

MARIGNY, a town of France, in the dep. of La Manche, 6 m. W of St. L6. Pop. 1,260.—Also a village in the dep. of Aisne, cant. of Chateau-Thierry. Pop. 550.—Also a village in the dep. of Aube, 12 m. ESE of Nogent-sur-Seine. Pop. 500.

MARIGNY, a village of Savoy, in the mand. and 4 m. SSE of Rumilly. Pop. 1,250.

MARIGNY-LE-CAHOUE, a village of France, in the Cote-d'Or, cant. of Flavigny. Pop. 650.

MARIGNY-L'EGLISE, a village of France, in the dep. of Nièvre, cant. and 6 m. NE of Lormé. Pop. 1,560.

MARIGONDON, a town on the W coast of the island of Luçon, 24 m. SW of Manila.

MARIGOT. See CAPISTERRE.

MARIGOT (LE), a parish and village on the N coast of Martinique, 21 m. N of Fort-Royal.

MARIGUANÁ, an island in the Lucayan archipelago, in N lat. 22° 22', W long. 73°, 25 leagues N of Grand-Inague.

MARIKUTZA, a village of Lower Wallachia, 3 m. NE of Bukharest.

MARILLAIS (LE), a village of France, in the dep. of Maine-et-Loire, cant. and 1 m. from St-Florent-le-Vieil.

MARIM, a river of Brazil, which runs into a bay of the same name, in the prov. of Maranhão, in S lat. 2° 20'.

MARIN, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. and 4 m. ENE of Neuchâtel. Pop. 200.

MARIN (CUL-DE-SAC), a parish of the island of Martinique, situated on the SW coast, 15 m. ESE of Fort Royal, at the bottom of a bay of the same name.

MARIN (SANTA-MARIA-DE), a town of Spain, in the prov. and 9 m. N of Vigo, on a bay of the same name. The sardine-fishery is actively pursued here.

MARINA, a village of Kaarta, in Western Africa, 15 m. N of Kemmu.

MARINA-DEL-REY (SANTA), a town of Spain, in the prov. and 15 m. WSW of Leon, on the l. bank of the Orrigo. Pop. 900.

MARINA-DE-LURI, a village of Corsica, in the arrond. and 12 m. N of Bastia.

MARINDUQUE, one of the Philippine islands, in N lat. 13° 25', to the S of Luçon. It is about 48 m. in length from N to S, and 12 m. in average breadth; and is fertile and well-cultivated.

MARINE (LA), a town of Syria, in the pash. of Tripoli, on the coast, forming the port of Latakiah.

MARINEO, a canton and village of Sicily, in the prov. and 12 m. S of Palermo. Pop. 6,500.

MARINES, a town of France, in the dep. of Seine-et-Oise, 9 m. N of Versailles. Pop. 1,400.

MARINGA, a town of the Mumbos territory, in E. Africa, to the N of Tete, on the l. of the Zambese.

MARINGUES, a town of France, in the dep. of Puy-de-Dôme, 12 m. NW of Thiers. Pop. 3,269. It has a large trade in corn, and is celebrated for its leather.

MARINHA (SANTA), a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Beira, comarca and 24 m. WSW of Guarda.

MARINHA-GRANDE, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Estremadura, comarca and 6 m. from Leiria. Pop. 1,576.

MARINILLA, a town of New Grenada, in the prov. of Antioquia, in N lat. 5° 41', at an alt. of 1,058 toises above sea-level. Pop. 4,915.

MARINO (SAN), a very small but independent republic in the NE of Italy, surrounded on all sides by the Papal dominions; having the leg. of Forlì on the N; and the deleg. of Urbino-et-Pesaro on the S. Its territory consists of little more than a mountain 2,200 ft. in height, with a small tract lying along its base; the superficial extent of the whole does not exceed 80 sq. m. A small affluent of the Marecchia waters it on the NW; and the Ansa and Amarano, short streams flowing into the Adriatic, have their sources on the NE and SE frontier respectively. The principal villages are Serravalle, Montegnardino, and Fastano. It produces wine, fruit, and silk.—This petty state boasts an existence of many centuries, having been formed by persons successively fixing their abode here, and forming a separate state which at different periods made additions to its small territory by purchase. It appears to have taken its name from its founder, one Marinus, a Dalmatian, in 441. In the 16th cent. it assisted the Pope against Malatesta, governor or ruler of the adjacent town of Rimini, and received in recompense 3 small castles, and the village of Piaggie. This was the epoch of its chief prosperity. At present it is reduced to its ancient limits. In 1739, at the request of some of its inhabitants, Cardinal Alberoni subjected it to the Pope, who, however, consented to restore it to its former freedom. Bonaparte, on entering the Papal dominions in February 1797, sent a deputy to the republic, offering it an increase of territory, which was declined. They received, however, a present of 4 pieces of cannon from Bonaparte, and soon after new-modelled their government, in conformity to that which then existed in France, giving it more of a democratic form. It is governed by its own laws, and acknowledges the Pope only as protector. The *General Consiglio-Principe* consists of 60 members, of whom one-third are nobles, one-third burgesses, and

a third small proprietors, all of whom are nominated by the council itself, and for life. An executive council of 12 members is popularly elected. Two *capitani regenti*, chosen by the council every 6 months, form the head of the government. Each of the 4 towns or villages has its own municipal government. The revenue amounts to 6,000 scudi or crowns. The military force consists of 80 men. The pop. of the whole town and country is 7,600.

MARINO (SAN), the capital of the preceding state, stands on the side of the mountain, in N lat. 43° 56', about 12 m. SW of Rimini. It contains 6,000 inhabitants, and has 5 churches, 3 convents, 3 small forts, and 2 vast cisterns for the supply of the community.

MARINO, a town and castle of the States of the Church, 12 m. SE of Rome.

MARION, a district in the E part of South Carolina, U. S. Area 1,200 sq. m. It is watered by Great and Little Pedee rivers. Pop. in 1841, 13,932; in 1851, 17,408.—Also a county in the SW part of Georgia, on Flint river. Area 330 sq. m. Pop. in 1841, 4,812; in 1851, 10,280. Its cap. is Tazewell.—Also a co. in the NW part of Alabama. Area 1,144 sq. m. Pop. in 1841, 5,847; in 1851, 7,584. Its cap. is Pikeville.—Also a co. in the S part of Mississippi, watered by the Pearl, Leaf, and Black rivers. Area 1,476 sq. m. Pop. in 1841, 3,890; in 1851, 12,241.—Also a co. in the SE part of Tennessee, watered by the Sequatchie. Area 600 sq. m. Pop. in 1841, 6,070; in 1851, 6,187. Its cap. is Jasper.—Also a co. near the centre of Kentucky, on the Rolling-fork of Salt river. Area 276 sq. m. Pop. in 1841, 11,032; in 1851, 11,760. Its cap. is Lebanon.—Also a co. in the N of Ohio, watered by the Scioto, Little Scioto, and Whetstone rivers. Area 530 sq. m. Pop. in 1841, 14,765; in 1851, 12,495. Its cap. is Marion.—Also a co. in the centre of Iowa, drained by the W fork of White river, and by Fall-creek and Eagle-creek. Pop. in 1841, 16,080; in 1851, 5,412. Its cap. is Indianapolis.—Also a co. in the S of Illinois, on the Kaskaskia. Area 576 sq. m. Pop. in 1841, 4,742; in 1851, 6,720. Its cap. is Salem.—Also a co. in the NE of Missouri, watered by the Fabius. Area 425 sq. m. Pop. in 1841, 9,623; in 1851, 12,241. Its cap. is Palmyra.—Also a co. in the N part of Arkansas, drained by White river. Area 800 sq. m. Pop. 1,325 in 1841; in 1851, 2,009. Its cap. is Yellville.—Also a township in Greene co., in Pennsylvania. Pop. in 1841, 597.—Also a township in Washington co., in Maine, 170 m. ENE of Augusta. Pop. 231.—Also a township in Wayne co., in New York, on Mud creek. Pop. 1,903.—Also a township in Centre co., in Pennsylvania. Pop. 559.—Also the cap. of Marion co., in Ohio, 44 m. N of Columbus. Pop. 1,639.—Also a township in Athens co., in Ohio, on Federal creek. Pop. 1,079.—Also a township in Clinton co., in Ohio. Pop. 643.—Also a township in Hancock co., in Ohio. Pop. 501.—Also a township in Putnam co., in Iowa. Pop. 1,030.—Also a township in Shelby co., in Iowa. Pop. 964.—Also a township in Livingston co., in Michigan. Pop. 602.—Also the cap. of Smythe co., in Virginia, 275 m. W by S of Richmond.—Also the cap. of Grant co., in Iowa, 73 m. NNE of Indianapolis.—Also the cap. of Perry co., in Alabama, 58 m. S of Tuscaloosa. Pop. 1,000.—Also the cap. of Lauderdale co., in Mississippi, 110 m. E of Jackson.—Also a village in Cole co., in Missouri, 15 m. NW of Jefferson. Pop. 807.—Also a township in Buchanan co., in Missouri. Pop. 737.—Also the cap. of Linn co., in Iowa.—Also the cap. of Crittenden co., Arkansas, 140 ENE of Little Rock.—Also a township in Newton co., in Missouri. Pop. 240.—Also a township in Polk co., in Missouri. Pop. 865.

—Also a township in Monroe co., in Missouri. Pop. 1,686.—Also townships severally in Ray co., St. Francis co., Saline co., and Taney co., all in Missouri.—Also the cap. of Marion co., in Missouri, on the W bank of the Mississippi. Pop. 500.

MARION AND CROZET'S ISLANDS, four islands in the Indian ocean, in S lat. 45° 30', E long. 47° 20', discovered by Captains Marion and Crozet, French navigators, in 1772, by whom they were respectively called Ile-de-la-Caverne, Possession, Aride, and Hardie. They were afterwards seen by Cook in 1776, who named them after their first discoverers.

MARIOSS, a village of Electoral Hesse, in the prov. of Hanau, 4 m. S of Schluchtern, on the Jossa, an affluent of the Sinn.

MARIOTTE, a small town of Switzerland, in the cant. of Ticino, on Lake Agno, 5 m. S by W of Lugano.

MARIOUA, a settlement of Brazil, in the prov. of Para, on the Rio Negro, 125 m. W of Fort Rio Negro.

MARIPIPI, one of the smaller Philippine islands, in N lat. 11° 44', 20 m. SE of Masbate.

MARIPOSA, a river and a county of California. The county is within the auriferous region, and the celebrated mines of Colonel Fremont are in this district.

MARIQUITA, a province of New Granada, occupying the centre of the dep. of Cundinamarca, celebrated for its productive mines of gold and silver. These, however, having been long abandoned, its pop. was greatly reduced; but the mines are now beginning to attract attention again, especially those of Santa-Ana.—Its cap., of the same name, is 70 m. NW of Santa-Fe-de-Bogota, near a small affluent of the Magdalena. Pop. 600.

MARITCHANDJA, a river of Nepal, descending from the Himalaya, and flowing SSE to the Setiganga, which it joins on the l. bank, after a course of 90 m.

MARITIMO. See **MARETIMO**.

MARITZA, **MARIZZA**, or **MARISSA**, the ancient *Hebrus*, a large river of European Turkey, which has its source in the NE flank of the Despot-Dagh, in the sanj. of Sophia; flows SE and SSW, passing Philippoli, Adrianople, and Trajanopoli; and discharges itself by two mouths into the gulf of Enos. The plains on its banks are in general fertile. In its course, it receives the waters of the Pashakai, the Stanimaki-su, Uzundja, and Arda on the r.; and of the Tondja and Erkene on the l.

MARIUPOL. See **MARIAPOL**.

MARIVELAS. See **MARIBELLES**.

MARIZY, a village of France, in the dep. of Saone-et-Loire, cant. and 3 m. NW of La Guiche. Pop. 1,150.

MARJAWOW, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Canara, 15 m. N of Onore.

MARJOVETZ, an island of Russia, in the White sea, in N lat. 66° 45', E long. 24° 10'. It is about 9 m. in length.

MARK, a parish of Somersetshire, 5 m. SW by S of Axbridge. Area 6,390 acres. Pop. 1,308.

MARK, an old county of Germany, now comprised in the Prussian prov. of Westphalia, bounded on the N by the principality of Munster, and on the S and W by the duchy of Berg. It is about 67 m. long, and 45 m. broad; and has a superficial extent of about 667 sq. m. It is traversed by several rivers and streams, of which the Lippe and the Roer are the most considerable. The chief town is Hamm.

MARK. See **MARC**.

MARK (SAINT), a parish of co. Leinster, com-

prising part of the city of Dublin. Area 351 acres. Pop. 15,234.

MARKAB, a town of Northern Syria, in the pash. of Tripoli, in N lat. $35^{\circ} 9'$, 14 m. N of Tartus, crowning a high conical hill, at the distance of 1 m. from the sea.

MARKALLAH, the principal commercial depot of the S coast of Arabia, in N lat. $14^{\circ} 30'$, E long. $49^{\circ} 11'$, partly built on a narrow rocky point projecting about a $\frac{1}{2}$ m. to the S, and partly at the foot of a range of reddish limestone cliffs rising about 300 ft., immediately at the back of the town, and on which are 6 square towers for the protection of the place. Almost directly above this level range of cliffs, the flat-topped summit of Jebel-Gharrah, composed of beautiful white limestone, rises 1,300 ft. above the sea, and may be seen at a distance of 42 m. The N portion of the town is built on ground sloping from the base of the hills to the bay, and enclosed on the W side by a dilapidated wall extending to the shore, with only one entrance-gate. The nakib, or governor's house, is a large square building; the other buildings are chiefly cajan huts, intermingled with a few stone houses, and two mosques. The pop. of the town may be about 4,500, a motley collection of the Beni-Hasan and Yáfe'i tribes, Kuráchis, and Banians, with foreigners from nearly every part of the globe. On either side of the projecting point on which the town is built is a small bay; that on the W side is sheltered from the W by a rocky reef nearly dry at low-water spring tides, and forms a haven much frequented by Arab boats and coasting vessels. The custom duties are 5 per cent. on goods from India. The exports consist in gums, hides, large quantities of senna, and a small quantity of coffee: the imports, chiefly of cotton cloths, lead, iron, crockery, and rice, from Bombay; dates and dried fruit from Maskat; jowári, bajeri, and honey, from 'Aden; coffee from Mokhá; sheep, honey, aloes, frankincense, and slaves, from Berberah, Bander Kosafr, and other African ports. Much coasting trade is also carried on. Traffic in slaves exists to a frightful extent. The price varies from £7 to £25 a-head. The duties here in 1834 amounted to about £800, but in 1836 to upwards of £1,200; the chief part of the trade is carried on by Banian merchants.

MARKARI, a town of Hindostan, in the district of Cheral, in Malabar, 9 m. NW of Cananore.

MARKBY, a parish of Lincolnshire, 3 m. NE of Alford. Area 550 acres. Pop. 102.

MARKDORF, a walled town of Baden, in the bail. and 4 m. NE of Mörsburg. Pop. 1,470.

MARK-EATON, a township in the p. of Markworth, in Derbyshire, 2 m. NW of Derby. Pop. 200.

MARKELSGRUN, a village of Bohemia, in the circle and 15 m. SSW of Elbogen.

MARKELSHEIM, a town of Würtemberg, in the bail. and 4 m. ESE of Mergentheim, on the l. bank of the Tember.

MARKEN, an island of Holland, in the prov. of N. Holland, 15 m. S of Horn, in the Zuyder-zee. Pop. 733.

MARKENDORF, a town of the archd. of Austria, 36 m. NW of Korneuburg.

MARKET-BOSWORTH, a parish and town in Leicestershire, $11\frac{1}{2}$ m. SW of Leicester. Area of p. 8,040 acres. Pop. in 1841, 2,539, of whom a considerable proportion are occupied in the manufacture of worsted hosiery.

MARKET-DEEPING. See DEEPING-MARKET.

MARKET-DRAYTON. See DRAYTON-IN-HALES.

MARKET-JEW. See MARAZION.

MARKET-HARBOROUGH, or HARBOROUGH-

MARKET, a chapelry and town in the p. of Bowden-

Magna, Leicestershire, 15 m. SE by S of Leicester, on the river Welland, and intersected by the Union canal. Pop. in 1801, 1,716; in 1831, 2,272; in 1841, 2,433. The town is situated on the N bank of the Welland, and consists of one principal street, with several smaller ones diverging from it. It is remarkably neat and well-built. The church is a large and handsome edifice, consisting of a nave, two aisles, and a chancel, with a tower and spire. In the centre of the main street stands the town-hall, a spacious building erected for the accommodation of those engaged in the tannery trade, which formerly flourished here. The chief manufacture now carried on is that of carpets. The pop. of the town in 1851 was 2,325.

MARKET-HILL, a town in co. Armagh, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S by E of Richhill. Pop. in 1831, 1,043; in 1841, 1,424.

MARKET-OVERTON, a parish in Rutlandshire, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. N by E of Oakham, crossed by the Melton-Mowbray and Oakham canal. Area 2,840 acres. Pop. in 1831, 470; in 1841, 503.

MARKET-STREET, a chapelry partly in Bedfordshire, and partly in Hertfordshire, 5 m. SE of Dunstable.—Also a division in the p. of Wymondham, Norfolk. Pop. in 1841, 503.

MARKFIELD, a parish in Leicestershire, $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. NW by W of Leicester. Area 4,080 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,088; in 1841, 1,203.

MARKGOLITZ, a village in the duchy of Saxe-Meiningen, 3 m. NE of Grafenthal. Pop. 250.

MARKGRAF-NEUSIEDEL, a town of the archd. of Austria, 12 m. ESE of Korneuburg.

MARKHAM, a township and village of Upper Canada, on the Rouge river, 20 m. from Toronto. Pop. of township in 1842, 5,698; of v. 300.

MARKHAM (EAST), a parish in Nottinghamshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N of Tuxford. Area 2,820 acres. Pop. in 1831, 805; in 1841, 771.

MARKHAM (WEST), a parish in Nottinghamshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N by W of Tuxford, on the post-road from Doncaster to Grantham. Area 940 acres. Pop. in 1831, 197; in 1841, 191.

MARKHOE, an island of Norway, in the bail. of Mandal, in N lat. $57^{\circ} 59'$, E long. $6^{\circ} 59'$. It has a lighthouse upon it.

MARKINCH, a parish of Fifeshire, 9 m. SW of Cupar. Pop. 5,965, mostly linen-weavers.

MARKINGTON-with-WALLERTHWAITTE, a township in the p. of Rippon, W. R. of Yorkshire, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. SW of Rippon. Area 2,840 acres. Pop. in 1831, 487; in 1841, 510.

MARK-LISSA, a township of Prussia, in the reg. and 50 m. WSW of Liegnitz, on the l. bank of the Queis. Pop. 1,508.

MARKLOWITZ (NIEDER UND OBER), two villages of Prussia, in the reg. of Oppeln, circle of Rybnitz. Pop. of Nieder M. 385; of Ober M. 829.

MARKNEUKIRCHER, a town of Saxony, in the Voigtland, 15 m. SSE of Plauen. Pop. 1,200.

MARKOLDENDORF, a town of Hanover, in the gov. of Hildesheim, 6 m. W of Eimbeck. Pop. 1,282.

MARKOVKA, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Podolia, 24 m. NE of Jampol.—Also a town in the gov. of Veronetz, 36 m. NE of Starobielsk.

MARKOVO, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Minsk, 24 m. NE of Vileika.

MARKOVSKOI, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Irkutsk, 52 m. SW of Kirensk, on the r. bank of the Lena.

MARKOWICE, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Bromberg, circle of Inowracław. Pop. 285.—Also a village in the reg. of Posen, circle of Schroda. Pop. 207.

MARKOWITZ, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Oppeln, circle of Ratibor. Pop. 673.

MARKRANSTADT, a town of Saxony, in the bail and 6 m. WSW of Leipsic. Pop. 570.

MARKROHLITZ, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Merseburg, circle of Querfurt. Pop. 387.

MARKSBURY, a parish in Somersetshire, 5½ m. WSW of Bath. Area 1,420 acres. Pop. 328.

MARKSHALL, a parish in Essex, 2 m. N by W of Coggeshall, on a branch of the Blackwater. Area 910 acres. Pop. in 1831, 52; in 1841, 33.

MARKSHORGAST, a town of Bavaria, 4 m. WSW of Gefrees, on the Shorgast. Pop. 316.

MARKSUHL, a town of Saxe-Weimar, 6 m. SW of Eisenach, on the Suhl.

MARKSVILLE, the cap. of Avozelles parish, in Louisiana, U. S., 255 m. NW by W of New Orleans.

MARKT-BIBERT, a town of Bavaria, in the presidial and 27 m. ESE of Würzburg. Pop. 1,100.

MARKT-BREIT, a town of Bavaria, 3 m. ENE of Ochsenfurt, on the l. bank of the Main. Pop. 1,400.

MARKT-BURGEL, a town of Bavaria, in the presidial and 4 m. SW of Windsheim. Pop. 1,400.

MARKT-EMERSHEIM, a village of Bavaria, 9 m. WNW of Markt-Bibert. Pop. 500.

MARKTEL, a village of the archd. of Austria, 12 m. S of Sanct Pölten.—Also a village of Bavaria, 4 m. NE of Alten-Geiting, on the l. bank of the Inn. Pop. 370.

MARKT-ERLBACH, a village of Bavaria, 21 m. WNW of Nuremberg. Pop. 800.

MARKT-GRONINGEN, a town of Würtemberg, in the bail and 6 m. WNW of Louisbourg. Pop. 2,500. It has important sheep-markets.

MARKT-LEUGAST, a village of Bavaria, 7 m. WSW of Münchberg. Pop. 370.

MARKT-LEUTHEN, a village of Bavaria, 4 m. ESE of Kirchlamitz. Pop. 500.

MARKT-SCHEINFELD, a village of Bavaria, 27 m. N of Anspach. Pop. 1,100.

MARKT-STEFFT, a town of Bavaria, 12 m. ESE of Würzburg. Pop. 1,200.

MARKT-STEINACH, a village of Bavaria, 4 m. ENE of Mainberg. Pop. 248.

MARKUSHOF, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Danzig, circle of Marienburg. Pop. 419.

MARKWERDEN, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Merseburg, circle of Weissenfels. Pop. 277.

MARLAND PETER'S, a parish in Devonshire, 4 m. SSW of Great Torrington. Area 2,200 acres. Pop. 351.

MARLBOROUGH, a parliamentary borough of Wilts, on the Kennet, 26 m. ENE of Salisbury, and 10 m. W of Hungerford. The town consists principally of one long street, with piazzas extending nearly the whole length of the more elevated side: several streets diverging from it, are carried across the Kennet by bridges. The greater number of the houses are of brick or wood. The wooden edifices are very ancient, with curiously carved ornaments in front. The trade of the town was chiefly due to its situation on the line of the principal road from Bath to London. Malting, rope and sack making are carried on to some extent. Being one of the principal marts for the agricultural products of N. Wiltshire, especially corn and cheese, a great deal of business is transacted at the weekly markets, which are held on Wednesday and Saturday. The boundaries of the municipal borough, besides the old municipal borough, embrace a portion of the p. of Prushute. The income of the borough, in 1840, arising chiefly from rents, amounted to £754; in 1850, to £1,113. M. sends two members to parliament. The pop. of the parl. borough, in 1851, was 5,135. The number of electors registered in 1837, was 280; in 1848, 255.

MARLBOROUGH, a district in the NE part of

South Carolina, U. S., on the Yadkin river. Area 480 sq. m. Pop. in 1841, 8,408; in 1851, 10,789. Its cap. is Bennettsville.—Also a township in Cheshire co., in New Hampshire, 53 m. SW of Concord. Pop. 1,027.—Also a township in Middlesex co., in Massachusetts, 27 m. W of Boston. Pop. 2,101.—Also a township in Hartford co., in Connecticut, 16 m. SE of Hartford. Pop. 713.—Also a township in Ulster co., in New York, 20 m. S of Kingston. Pop. 2,523.—Also a township in Montgomery co., in Pennsylvania. Pop. 1,140.—Also a township in Stark co., in Ohio, 135 m. NE of Columbus. Pop. 1,671.—Also a township in Delaware co., in Ohio. Pop. 1,182.

MARLBOROUGH, a township in the Dalhousie district of Upper Canada, on the Rideau canal. Pop. in 1842, 893.

MARLDON, a parish 5 m. E by N of Totness. Area 1,940 acres. Pop. in 1831, 438; in 1841, 470.

MARLE, a village of France, in the dep. of Aisne, 15 m. NE of Laon, on the Cevre. Pop. 1,450.

MARLENHEIM, a town of France, in the dep. of Bas-Rhin, cant. and 2 m. ESE of Wasselonne. Pop. 2,020.

MARLESFORD, a parish in Suffolk, 4½ m. SE by S of Framlingham, on the river Alde. Area 1,330 acres. Pop. in 1831, 433; in 1841, 424.

MARLHES, a town of France, in the dep. of Loire, cant. and 4 m. S of Saint-Genest-Malivau. Pop. 2,800.

MARLIA, a village of the duchy of Lucca, 4 m. NNE of the capital.

MARLINGFORD, a parish in Norfolk, 7¼ m. W of Norwich, on the NW bank of the Yare. Area 430 acres. Pop. in 1831, 174; in 1841, 195.

MARLINNE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Limburg, cant. of Lovz. Pop. 583.

MARLINTOWN, a parish in co. Louth, 2 m. SE by E of Dunleer. Area 758 acres. Pop. 178.

MARLIVY, a village of Savoy, 9 m. SSW of Saint-Julien.

MARLOES, a parish in Pembrokeshire, 6½ m. W of Milford. Pop. in 1831, 427; in 1841, 486.

MARLOW, a village in the duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 18 m. ENE of Rostock, on the l. bank of the Recknitz. Pop. 800.

MARLOW, a township in Cheshire co., in New Hampshire, U. S. Pop. 626.

MARLOW, a river of Northern Australia, which was crossed by Dr. Leichardt in S lat. 17°; and probably falls into the gulf of Carpentaria.

MARLOW (GREAT), a borough, town and parish, in the hund. of Desborough, Buckinghamshire, 18 m. S by E of Aylesbury, on the N bank of the Thames, over which an iron suspension-bridge has recently been erected here, and about 5 m. N of the Great Western railway at Maidenhead. Area of p. 6,640 acres. Pop. in 1831, 4,237; in 1841, 4,480. The town consists of two principal streets, crossing each other at the market-place, and contains some good houses and a handsome town-hall. Black silk, lace, and paper, are manufactured here; and in the vicinity are several paper-mills. The parl. boundaries under the reform act comprise the several parishes of Great M., Little M., Medmenham, and Bisham. Pop. of parl. borough in 1841, 6,237; in 1851, 6,523. Electors registered in 1837, 387; in 1848, 376.

MARLOW (LITTLE), a parish in Buckinghamshire, 2 m. NE of Great Marlow. Area 3,390 acres. Pop. in 1831, 783; in 1841, 927.

MARLY, a village of France, in the dep. of Aisne, cant. and 7 m. E of Guise, on the Oise. Pop. 880.

MARLY, or **MARLY-LE-ROI**, a town of France, in the dep. of Seine-et-Oise, 5 m. N of Versailles, and

12 m. W of Paris, on the l. bank of the Seine. Pop. 1,500. It had a magnificent castle and gardens, which were destroyed during the first revolution. About a mile distant from the town was the famous *Machine de Marly*, a complex wooden structure, constructed between 1676 and 1682, by means of which the waters of the Seine were raised to a great height, to be conducted in aqueducts to Versailles. This work is now effected by the action of a steam-pump, by which the water is raised 500 French ft., to the level of an aqueduct 330 toises in length.

MARLY, or MERTENLACH, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. and 3 m. S of Friburg, on an affluent of the Sarine. Pop. 345.

MARLY-LA-VILLE, a village of France, in the dep. of Seine-et-Oise, cant. of Luzarches, 6 m. N of Gonesse. Pop. 700.

MARMAGEN, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Aachen, circle of Schleiden. Pop. 470.

MARMAGNE, a town of France, in the dep. of Cote-d'Or, which rises near Touillon, and unites with the Brenne, 1 m. W of Montbart, after a course of 8 m. from NE to SW.—Also a village in the dep. of Saone-et-Loire, cant. and 4 m. NW of Montcenis, on the Mevrin. Pop. 180.

MARMANDE, an arrondissement, canton, and town of France, in the dep. of Lot-et-Garonne. The arrond., comprising 140,966 hectares, and divided into 9 cants., had a pop. of 103,742 in 1841.—The cant. comprises 15 coms.—The town, situated on the r. bank of the Garonne, 30 m. NW of Agen, and 34 m. SE of Bordeaux, had a pop. of 7,805 in 1841. It has manufactories of coarse woollens and leather, and carries on a brisk traffic in wine and brandy, also in tobacco and leather.

MARMANHAC, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Cantal, 8 m. NE of Aurillac. Pop. 2,000.

MARMARA. See MARMORA.

MARMAROSCH, or MARMAROS, a comitat or administrative province in the NE of Hungary; bounded on the N and E by Galicia and the Bukovine; on the S by Transylvania; and on the W by the coms. of Zathmor, Ugots, and Beregh. Its area is 3,770 sq. m. Pop. in 1837, 172,066, chiefly Slavonians. It is an extremely hilly district, being traversed in various directions by the Carpathian mountains; there are, however, some level and pretty fertile tracts along the Theiss, which has its rise in this prov., and here receives the Szapurka, the Taracz, the Talavor, and the Nagyag. The inhabitants chiefly subsist by their flocks of sheep, by the sale of forest-timber, and by the great salt-mines of Rhonaszek and Siget. There are 5 towns, and 136 villages within this prov., which is subdivided into the *marches* of Kaszo, Also-Marmaros, Felső-Marmaros, Siget, and Verchovat. The chief town is Siget.

MARMELADE, a town of Hayti, in the dep. of Nord, 50 m. SSE of Port-de-Paix.

MARMIGNAC, a town of France, in the dep. of Lot, cant. and 3 m. NW of Cazals. Pop. 1,000.

MARMIROLO, a town of Austrian Lombardy, in the prov. and 6 m. NW of Mantua. Pop. 1,100.

MARMOL (El), a village of Spain, in the prov. and 32 m. NE of Jaen. Pop. 217.

MARMOLEJO, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 30 m. NW of Jaen, near the l. bank of the Guadalquivir. Pop. 2,000. There are mineral springs in the vicinity.

MARMORA, an island in the sea of Marinora, near its W extremity, 60 m. SW of Constantinople. It is about 10 m. in length from E to W; and is generally sterile and thinly inhabited. On its SW coast is a v. of the same name. It was anciently noted for its marble-quarries, and was the *Elaphonesos*, *Procon-*

nesos, or *Neiris* of the ancients. It is a dependency of the sanj. of Bigah, in Anatolia.—Also a village on the E coast of the island of Paros, in the Archipelago, 6 m. SSE of Naussa.—Also a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the sanj. of Sarukhan, 21 m. SE of Ak-hissar.

MARMORA, a township in the Victoria district of Upper Canada, between the township of Madoc on the E, and Belmont on the W. A river of the same name intersects it from N to S. Pop. in 1842, 317. It is reputed to abound in rich iron ore.

MARMORA, or MARMARA (SEA OF), a small sea in the basin of the Mediterranean, lying between Europe and Asia, betwixt the parallels of 40° 20' and 41° 5' N, and the meridians of 26° 40' and 30° E, communicating with the Black sea by the straits of Constantinople, and with the Archipelago by the Dardanelles. It is 172 m. in its greatest length, measured E and W, to the head of the gulf of Ismid, and 55 m. in greatest breadth. It is the *Propontis* of the ancients; and takes its modern name from its principal island. Its other islands are Rabbi or Liman-Pasha, Kalolimni, and the Prinikops or Prince's islands. The principal streams which flow into it are the Karasu, the Jatidji, and the Chortu, on the European side; and the Salataderé, the Gweinimenshar, the Mukhalitch, and the Hyla, on the Asiatic side.

MARMORERA, or MARMELS, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. of the Grisons, district of Albula. Pop. 156, Catholics.

MARMORICA, the name anciently given to that portion of North Africa which lies between Libya on the E, and Cyrenaica on the W. It now forms the NE part of Bareah, in Tripoli.

MARMORICE, a seaport of Asiatic Turkey, at the head of a bay of the same name, nearly opposite the island of Rhodes. The town is small, but the harbour is one of the finest in the world, though the entrance is remarkably narrow. It was used as a place of refreshment by the British fleet employed in conveying the expedition to Egypt.—Cape M., at the entrance of the bay, is in N lat. 36° 42', E long. 28° 20'.

MARMOUTIER, or MAUERMUNSTER, a town and canton of France, in the dep. of Bas-Rhin, arrond. of Saverne. Pop. of cant. comprising 25 coms., in 1831, 13,567; in 1841, 13,378.—The town is 17 m. NW of Strasburg, on the Huselbach, at the foot of the Vosges. Potteries, bleaching-fields, brick-works, and breweries, employ a considerable proportion of the pop., and an active trade is carried on in cattle. Pop. 2,735.

MARMPON, a town of Upper Guinea, 12 m. NE of Kumassi.

MARNAUD, a village of France, in the dep. of Rhone, cant. and 2 m. ENE of Thizy. Pop. 1,115.

MARNAY, a village of France, in the dep. of Haute-Saone, on the r. bank of the Oignon, 18 m. S of Heide. Pop. 1,150.—Also a v. in the dep. of Saone-et-Loire, cant. and 6 m. S of Chalons-sur-Saone. Pop. 600.

MARNE, a river of France, which rises near the hamlet of La Marnote, in the dep. of Haute-Marne; intersects that dep. throughout nearly its whole length; then enters the dep. of Marne, and successively that of Seine-et-Marne, Seine-et-Oise, and Seine; and joins the Seine, on the r. bank, in the latter dep., near Charenton-le-Pont, 4 m. SE of Paris, after a course of 450 kilom., or 280 m., chiefly in the direction of NW, and W. It passes Chaumont, Joinville, St. Dizier, Vitry-le-Francais, Chalons, Epervy, Chateau-Thierry, La Ferté-sous-Jouarre, and Meaux. Its chief affluents, on the r., are the Rognon, Ornain, and Oureq; and on the l., the

Blaise, Colle, Somme-Soude, and the Petit and the Grand Morin. It is navigable from Saint-Dizier.

MARNE, a department in the N of France, including the central part of the prov. of Champagne and the district of Brie, and lying between the parallels of 48° 28' and 49° 23' N. It is bounded by the dep. of Aisne on the NW; the Ardennes on the NE; the Meuse on the E; by Haute-Marne on the SE; Aube on the S; and Seine-et-Marne on the SW. It has an area of 817,176 hectares. Pop. in 1841, 356,632; in 1851, 373,302. Its surface is an undulating plain, with occasional elevations, on which no summit exceeds 1,300 ft. above sea-level. The general slope is from SE to NW and W. The soil in the interior is dry, chalky, and often barren; but the frontier tracts, forming about one-third of the whole, are tolerably fertile. About 250,000 hect. are covered with heaths and wastes, much of which has been recently planted with the Scotch fir. The rivers which traverse it are the Marne, the Aisne, the Seine, the Vesle, the Suipe, the Great and Little Morin, the Aube, and the Baise. In the E and W parts are a number of ponds and marshes. Wine is the great product of this dep.; and the most celebrated wine-districts are those of Reims and Epervy, which produce white and red Champagne. The white wines of Sillery are also in much repute. Tillage is not in an advanced state; hemp and flax are raised in quantities, and the banks of the rivers are covered with good pasture, on which cattle and sheep are largely reared. In 1839, the live stock in this dep. included 55,567 horses, 125,002 horned cattle, and 460,900 sheep. This dep. has few manufactures. Its chief articles of manufacturing industry are woollens, of which some fine qualities are made at Reims. It is divided into the 5 arrondissements of Chalons-sur-Marne, Reims or Rheims, St. Menchould, Vitry-sur-Marne, and Epervy; which in 1851 were subdivided into 32 cantons, and 675 communes. In 1834, it sent 6 deputies to the legislature, who were chosen by 1,992 electors.—The dep., in ecclesiastical affairs, is under the superintendence of the archb. of Reims, and the bishop of Chalons.—The territorial revenue is estimated at 16,290,000 francs; and the number of *propriétaires fonciers* at 176,402; giving a mean revenue of 92 francs to each.

MARNE, a small town of Denmark, in the duchy of Holstein, 5 m. NW of Brunsbittel. Pop. 700.

MARNE (HAUTE), a department in the NE of France, including the southern part of Champagne and Brie; lying between the parallels of 47° 35' and 48° 40' N; and bounded by the dep. of Marne on the NW; of Meuse on the NE; the Vosges on the E; the dep. of Haute-Saône on the SE; Cote-d'Or on the S; and Aube on the W. Its superficial area is 634,000 hectares. Pop. in 1841, 257,567; in 1851, 268,398. Its surface, which is divided between the three basins of the Seine, the Meuse, and the Rhone, is elevated and mountainous. About 450,000 hect. are mountainous land. The highest summit in the dep. is Mont-Aigu, alt. 1,630 ft. above sea-level. It is watered by the Marne, the Meuse, the Blaise, the Voire, the Ornain, and the Aujon, besides other streams of inferior note; and has no fewer than 80 small lakes. The climate is temperate. Of the productions of the soil the first in importance is wine, of which between 200,000 and 300,000 hhds. are made annually. Corn is raised in considerable quantities, and the valleys contain pasture adapted both to sheep and black cattle. In 1839, there were 48,430 horses, 90,356 horned cattle, and 238,055 sheep in this dep. Among other productions of the soil are rape-seed and fruit of various kinds. Upwards of 220,000 hect. are covered with forests, from which an immense quantity of wood, both for build-

ing and fuel, is annually exported, and wax and honey are considerable exports. The number of iron mines in the dep. in 1839 was 86; the workmen employed about 1,572; the quantity of iron furnished by them was 512,060 quintals of cast-iron, and 212,657 of bar iron. The industry of the dep. embraces the manufacture of knives and surgical instruments, which employs about 2,000 workmen; also various manufactures of cotton, linen, and woollen stuffs. It is divided into the 3 arrondissements of Chaumont, Langres, and Vassy; which in 1851 were subdivided into 28 cantons, and 550 communes.—The dep. forms the dio. of the bishop of Langres.

MARNEFFE, a commune and village of Belgium, in the prov. of Liege, cant. of Couthuin. Pop. 805.

MARNES, a village of France, in the dep. of Deux-Sevres, cant. and 6 m. NE of Airvault. Pop. 1,300.

MARNHAM, a parish of Notts, 5 m. ESE of Tuxford. Area 2,800 acres. Pop. in 1841, 350.

MARNHULL, a parish of Dorsetshire, 6 m. WSW of Shaftsbury. Area 4,330 acres. Pop. in 1841, 1,464.

MARNITZ, a town of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 28 m. SE of Schwerin. Pop. 1,400.

MARNOCH, a parish of Banffshire, on the Deveron, about 10 m. long, by 4 or 5 m. broad. Pop. 2,691.

MARO, a town of Piedmont, in the prov. of Oneglia, on the river Impero, 9 m. NW of Oneglia.

MAROCCHO, MOROCCO, MERAKASH, or SALTANAT-MAGHREB-EL-AKSAH [*i.e.*, 'the Kingdom of the Farthest West'], a state of Barbary or Northern Africa, bounded on the N by the Mediterranean and the straits of Gibraltar; on the E by a line drawn, according to treaty of 18th March, 1844, from the mouth of the Wad Adjeron to the Mediterranean, to the point where it receives the name Kis; thence up the Kis to Ras-el-Aiun; thence along the crest of the mountains to Dra-el-Dum; thence to Haush-Sidi-Aied; thence to Djeif-el-Barud; thence to Ain-Takbalet; and thence to Teniet-el-Sassi. Formerly the frontier of M. on the E was the river Mulvia, which separates the dominions of M. from the kingdom of Tremesen or Tlemsen, now forming part of the territory of Algiers. On the S the empire skirts with the Sahara, or, according to some, the river Suse, for the Arabs to the S of that river, though they nominally acknowledge the emperor of M. as their political and spiritual chief, pay but little attention to his mandates; and on the W by the Atlantic. Malte Brun supposes that this state embraces a territory of 500 or 550 m. in length, and 420 m. in breadth; that is, a superficial extent nearly equal to the kingdom of Spain. Jackson estimates its length from N to S at about 500 m.; but limits its breadth from E to W to 200 m. Stein, extending its southern boundary to the Sahara, estimates the total superficies at 308,542 sq. m. The empire comprises four grand divisions, answering to the four kingdoms into which it was once distributed. These, with their leading provincial subdivisions, are as follow:

I.—NORTHERN PROVINCES, or KINGDOM OF FEZ.

Chief towns.

- | | |
|--|-------------------------|
| 1. Erreef, or El-Rif, comprising the H'ssarb, R'aret, and Akla'ia. | Chief town. |
| 2. El-Gharb | Tetuan, Tangier. |
| 3. Beni-Hassan. | Sallee, Rabat, Mehedia. |
| 4. Tamsena. | Dar-el-Beyda. |
| 5. Shawiya, or Sharvoya. | |
| 6. District of Faz, or Fez Proper. | Fez, Mequinez. |
| 7. Tedla. | |

II.—CENTRAL PROVINCES, or KINGDOM OF MAROCCO.

- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------|
| 1. Ducaila, or Duquella. | Mazagan, Azamor. |
| 2. Abda. | Saffee. |
| 3. Shedma. | Mogador. |
| 4. Haha, or Hea. | |

5. District of Morocco Proper. Morocco.
6. Shragina.
7. Rhanna.

III.—SOUTHERN PROVINCES, or KINGDOM OF SUSE.

1. Suse, Suz, or Susa. Agades, Taradant, Imouh.
2. Draha.
3. Struka.
4. Wad-Nun.
5. Guezula.

IV.—EASTERN PROVINCE, or KINGDOM OF TAFILET or TAFILELT.

This prov. is chiefly composed of the valley of the Ziz, which descending from the Atlas, flows S to the Sahara.

Mountains, rivers, &c.] The general surface of the country rises by three great steps to the grand chain of mountains known by the name of Atlas, which runs from the coast of the Mediterranean, in 31° N lat., between that parallel and 32° N, to the meridian of 5° W, where it bends N, and preserves a N direction, between the meridians of 5° and 4° W, to the parallel of 34° and the head-streams of the Sebu.—The chief rivers are the Muluwia, the Suse, the Marbeya, the Rabbatu, the El-Kos, the Sebu, the Burugreb, the Um-er-begh, and the Tensift: all these, except the first, have their sources in Mount Atlas, and discharge themselves by a westerly course into the Atlantic. The two great rivers, the Sebu and the Um-er-begh, appear to divide the country into three great natural divisions. Among the smaller streams are the Guir, the Ziz, the Wad' Draha.—The principal bays on the coast are the bay of Tangier in the strait of Gibraltar, and of Tetuan in the Mediterranean.—The capes in the Atlantic are those of Cantin and Blanco. Cape None—by which Cape Nun is probably meant—has been enumerated among the capes of M.; but it is placed by the most correct maps further S than any part of M. At the entrance of the strait of Gibraltar is Cape Spartel; and, in the Mediterranean, Cape Ceuta.

Climate.] M., though situated in a lat. which may with propriety be denominated warm, and though it belongs to a continent of which almost every part is remarkable for intense heat, is by no means so much parched as from these circumstances might be led to expect. The Atlas chain, stretching along its SE side, screens it from those burning winds which sweep across the sandy desert; while the breezes proceeding from the Mediterranean on the N, and the Atlantic on the W, contribute likewise to cool the atmosphere; so that, although the interior during summer is very warm, the country in general enjoys an agreeable temp., seldom exceeding 85° . In the coldest weather, the therm. is seldom more than 5° below the freezing point. In January the fields are clothed with flowers; in March barley is cut; the wheat-harvest is in June; and the vintage is frequently finished before the beginning of September. The rains, which are frequent, tend to fertilize the earth: but they are sometimes so heavy as to destroy rather than promote vegetation.

Soil and agriculture.] The soil is in general fertile; but on the W coast it is stony and light, and more proper for the vine and olive than the culture of any kind of grain. The plains of the interior usually consist of a rich black loam. On the fertility of the soil, more than on the excellence of cultivation, the inhabitants depend for a harvest. The stubble is burnt upon the ground; and this, together with the dung of the cattle occasionally turned upon it to graze, forms the only manure which it ever receives. The soil is turned up with a light plough, in so superficial a manner that a wooden share is often used; nevertheless, from a mode of cultivation so slovenly, the inhabitants often reap 60 fold, 30 being esteemed an indifferent crop. Such a soil, in the hands of an industrious people, would be a source of inexhaustible wealth; but the despotic form of government, which renders property insecure, tends also to nourish that indolent habit of which a warm climate is generally productive. The Moors cultivate only such a portion of ground as is absolutely necessary to supply their immediate wants; two-thirds of the surface lie waste, equally useless to the

natives and to the rest of the world; and yet famine is occasionally felt in this country. When Beauclerk visited it, in 1826, he saw, in a valley between Minden and Sallee, skulls, bones, entire skeletons, and half-rotten corpses, partly devoured by hyenas and vultures, thickly scattered on the ground,—the horrible effects of a recent famine in which thousands perished from hunger.—Oranges and lemons grow in the fields. Vines thrive well in the northern provinces, and if the people were industrious much wine might be made. Figs, melons, and water-melons, are abundant; but, owing to the heat of the climate, the two former decay as soon as they are ripe. Near Fez and Mequinez apricots, apples, and pears, are grown; the prickly pear and the Barbary fig are everywhere plentiful. Olive-trees attain great luxuriance; and olive-oil might be produced in any quantity, but arbitrary taxation has caused the culture of this tree to be neglected. The S districts produce the *arga* or *Rhamnus Siculus*, the fruit of which yields an oil used by the Moors in dressing their victuals, and the trees which yield gum sandarach. In the same districts are found the palm and date trees; but the latter are not produced in perfection except in the province of Suse. The oaks of Mamore and Sallee yield large acorns which taste like chestnuts. The grain chiefly cultivated is wheat. The country is favourable to bees, and honey and wax were formerly plentiful, but injudicious duties have caused a general neglect of the hives. No plant produced in M. is more generally useful to the inhabitants than the palm-tree; besides yielding fruit of a good quality, its leaves are manufactured into mats, fringes, baskets, hats, bags and ropes.—The dry and rocky table-lands which lie between the villages of the interior greatly resemble the *landes* or downs of Spain. They abound in scattered groves of cork-trees, and evergreen oaks, under whose shade sage, lavender, and other aromatic plants grow in great luxuriance. The tall-stemmed genista, the different species of cistus, mignonette, sumach, broom, agave, and many species of euphorbium and cactus, adorn the windings and clefts of the rocks. The whole land in the empire is supposed to belong to the sultan, who makes grants of lands to whoever he thinks fit; but with the exception of the gardens near the towns, there is very little of the land enclosed, and not much of it cultivated. The manuring of the fields is a thing unheard of; but at Tetuan the contents of the sewers are conducted to the gardens around the town, and stimulate to a wonderful degree the fertility of the soil. The best oranges in the world are grown in these gardens, but the Moors have not the art of packing them so as to render them available in the European markets. On the coast of Rif, between Tangier and Tetuan, orchilla weed is produced in much abundance, but it is inferior in quality to that brought from Angola and other places.—The animal species is not greatly varied. In some places of the country the ground sometimes appears covered with an ugly kind of grasshopper; and in other districts mosquitoes are exceedingly annoying; scorpions are likewise abundant, especially in old ruins.—Copper occurs in the neighbourhood of Santa-Cruz. Iron mines have been wrought in some of the S districts; but, owing either to the small quantity produced, the expense of working, or want of skill, the price was so high that it could be procured cheaper from other countries, although the importation of it is loaded with heavy duties. The inhabitants pretend that gold was formerly found in the country. The mountains of Atlas probably contain valuable metals and minerals.

Manufactures.] The manufactures of this country are not im-

merous, and, with a few exceptions, they are of a very inferior quality. The *haïque*, or principal garment of the Moors, is a species of white woollen plaid of native manufacture, and is made either of wool and cotton, or of cotton and silk. Other manufactures are silk-handkerchiefs, and silks chequered with cotton,—carpets not much inferior to those of Turkey, and matting of an elegant texture, made of the wild palm or palmetto, Morocco leather, or cordovan,—a coarse kind of paper,—an inferior kind of gunpowder,—and gun-barrels of iron imported from Biscay. The tools and domestic utensils used throughout the empire seem, for aces, to have undergone little variation: they are clumsy and ill-finished; strength being reckoned the chief requisite in their formation. Their form, however, differs little from that of similar tools in some parts of Europe. The highest branch of mechanical art in M. is the manufacture of muskets, of which a great number are made at Tetuan. A bar of iron is wound spirally round a mandrel, and welded, and as the welding operation proceeds it is gradually drawn out. The locks of these muskets are rare specimens of workmanship, especially the screws. There is a gold, a silver, and a copper or rather a brass coinage in M. The first is conducted entirely at Fez, but the less precious metals are also coined at other places. The metal is first beat out, and then clipped into pieces of a roundish form, after which it is impressed with Arabic characters by a punch. The silver used is very impure. The brass for the lowest coinage is melted by a charcoal-fire, blown up with a bellows of primitive construction. The melted metal is poured into iron moulds, and the resulting pieces are about the size of a farthing, of rude appearance and various composition. There is a good deal of jewellery manufactured in M., of a very rude workmanship, but the material used is, for the most part, unadulterated. Soap of a very inferior quality is made, there being little alkali in it, by boiling olive-oil with a ley of wood-ashes and quicklime. The preparation of ornamental leathers is one of the few things in which the people of this country excel: M. leather is celebrated indeed in every country, though we believe it can now be made better in England than in M. There is nothing peculiar in the method of tanning except its rudeness: the yellow colour is given by the shell of the pomegranate. Grain is threshed out by hand on the ground with a short thick stick. The mill consists of a pair of stones of the usual description, to which motion is given in some cases by a horse, and in other cases by water. The horse walks in a circular path, and turns a rude wooden wheel fixed on an upright axis and stuck round with pegs on its periphery, which pegs operate on staves upon the spindle of the mill-stone. When water is used as the impelling power, the wheel—which is only a few feet in diameter, and lying in a horizontal position—communicates its motion directly to the mill-stone, being fixed upon the same spindle, and the wheel is turned by the water spouting against its arms under the pressure of a head of water. Salt is produced by the evaporation of sea-water in a shallow pond on the sea-shore by the heat of the sun. Snuff is made by triturating dried tobacco with a wooden pestle in an earthenware bowl, which has been scotched with a knife in the inside while the clay was soft, so as to leave small ridges on its surface. Works in turnery are executed by means of a primitive species of lathe, in which the article is turned round by the hand, first in one direction and then in another, after the same manner as a bow-drill. The chisel is held and guided upon the rest by the workman's foot! Public works are few and insignificant, and relate chiefly to the supplying of towns with water, which is accomplished by means of aqueducts. Mogadore, Tangier, Tetuan, and all the towns of any consideration, are thus supplied. The Tangier aqueduct is covered over. In Tetuan the water is distributed to the several houses by means of earthenware pipes; but the aqueduct is a mere ditch, and the water is consequently very impure. The roads of M. are mere horse-tracks, and there is not a wheeled vehicle of any kind in the length and breadth of the land. There are no bridges, and in the rainy season, when the rivers are swollen, travelling is impossible. Meat is preserved for these seasons, not by salting, but by boiling it in oil and hanging it up to dry in the sun.—The houses are built of stone or bricks and lime, and have generally an open court in the centre, around which the rooms are disposed. They are invariably constructed with flat roofs, which are made tight by depositing, upon a flooring of boards, clay beat down to a hard consistency, and then covering it with mortar, which is kept white-washed. There are no chimneys: cookery is accomplished upon an earthen vessel of ignited charcoal. The floors are for the most part covered with glazed tiles of various colours disposed in various devices. The rooms are generally lofty, but narrow, as there is a great scarcity of timber in the country, and it would not in general be convenient to procure beams of sufficient dimensions for wide rooms. [Artisan.]

Commerce.] The commerce which the inhabitants of M. carry on by land is mainly with Arabia, and with the Negro tribes to the southward. To the former they send woollen manufactures, leather, indigo, cochineal, and ostrich-feathers: and, in return, receive drugs, silks, and muslins. To the Negro nations they send woollen manufactures, salt, and silk; and, besides a great number of slaves, receive in return ivory and gold. The merchants travel in caravans to defend themselves from the wandering

tribes in the deserts: they are at the same time subjected to the danger of wild beasts, and the more irresistible peril of moving sands. The caravans which travel to Arabia are attended by crowds of pilgrims on their route to Mecca. The ships fitted out from the ports of M., until recent years, were principally employed in capturing or pillaging the vessels of every power with which they had no positive treaty; and these prizes were formerly so numerous as to furnish them with a considerable quantity of the foreign articles which they needed. Their ports, however, are frequently visited by ships belonging to the trading nations of Europe, particularly by the British. About 50 merchant-vessels of the average burden of 150 tons annually visit Mogador, the chief commercial port. The commerce consists almost entirely of the export of gums and almonds, with occasionally skins and wool. The imports are French and English manufactures, as well as some raw materials, iron, deals, &c. A great deal of white loaf-sugar is also imported. The annual value of the whole commerce of Mogador has been estimated at about 40,000,000 f., and about a third of this amount has been proportioned to the rest of the ports of the empire. The richest and greatest exporting countries are the extreme south, Suse, and Wadinun; but it is precisely here that the authority of the emperor is the most precarious. Tangier and Mogador are the best ports made available, for the really best port of the empire is Santa Cruz, which the government of M. has now closed ninety years, it being too far south, and a convenient position to raise the standard of revolt if necessary. It was, indeed, abandoned for being guilty of resisting the tyranny of the court. Speaking generally, about half of the commerce of this country is with England, a quarter of it with France, and the rest with all the world. Corn is occasionally exported. Tea—of which great quantities are consumed in this portion of Barbary—and sugar, are imported from Gibraltar to Spain, and other kinds of provisions and fruits from Tangier and Tetuan. The foreign commerce of the empire of M. is thus classed for the years indicated:

Imports.		Exports.	
1834,	£367,000	1834,	£355,680
1835,	394,360	1835,	326,840
1836,	528,900	1836,	513,160
1837,	436,760	1837,	344,400
1838,	393,240	1838,	400,360
1839,	580,880	1839,	480,360

These figures must not, however, be taken as representing the whole of the foreign trade carried on by M. For an extensive contraband trade is actively carried on along the coasts of the Barbareque states, and particularly on those of M. Although but few vessels arrive at any of the ports of M. direct from England, and those principally at Mogador, still the trade with Gibraltar is very great, many of the Moors have agents in the Rock, and scarcely a day passes that does not bring some Moorish merchants; in fact, Gibraltar is the grand mart whence M. receives her supply of British manufactures. As something to guide us, let us suppose the pop. of M. to amount only to 8,000,000, and that each person spends no more than 1 dollar per ann. in the purchase of European manufactures, and we have at once the sum of 8,000,000 d. per ann. It is notorious that the contraband of Tangier and Tetuan, and the N coast generally, nearly trebles the legal trade carried on through the custom-house. It is, therefore, next to hopeless to arrive at any just amount of the annual imports or exports. So far as the import of British produce and manufactures, whether in the course of regular or clandestine traffic, enters into these returns, and the general consumption of the country,

it may be observed that but a portion of it is effected direct from this country. The trade appears to be mostly carried on through the indirect channels of Gibraltar and Malta, although the direct portion of it is decisively on the increase. The movement of navigation in the ports of M. for 1839, according to the custom-house books of that country, is thus exemplified:

	Vessels inwards.	Vessels outwards.
Great Britain,	252 = 13,664 tons.	306 = 15,945 tons.
France,	27 3,227	32 4,070
Portugal,	15 1,309	28 2,322
Spain,	72 974	79 1,020
United States,	3 600	5 827
Other countries,	2 229	6 560
Totals,	372 20,003	456 24,744

The total foreign commerce of M., according to the customs returns of legitimate trade, amounted, as before stated, for the year—

1839—Imports to	580,880
Exports,	480,360
Total,	1,061,240

Upwards of three-fourths of which corresponds to the direct trade with Great Britain, as thus:

Imports from England,	£460,960
Exports to,	356,560
Total,	817,520

The principal articles of general commerce may be thus enumerated:

IMPORTS.	
Tissues of cotton, cotton yarn inclusive,	£191,200
" woollens,	64,240
" silks,	11,720
" linens and hemp,	5,120
Raw silk,	48,240
Raw and refined sugar,	28,000
Steel, iron, lead, tin, and copper,	21,360
Spices, drugs, and dye stuffs,	19,400
Cutlery,	16,400
Tea,	8,800
Earthenware, porcelain, and glassware,	4,520
Cotton wool,	3,780
Specie and bullion,	135,400
EXPORTS.	
Fruits, fresh and dry,	90,840
Wool and woollens,	84,720
Olive oil,	43,240
Wax, raw and labour'd,	39,000
Hides, raw and dressed,	35,880
Grain,	32,880
Living animals, oxen,	22,200
Gum,	19,360
Bark for tanning, ground and unground,	7,600
Leeches,	5,400
Specie and bullion,	94,400

All merchants who trade in M. make some annual, and others triennial presents to the emperor, as well as innumerable presents to the governors of provs. This indemnifies the emperor for his lending money and giving credit without interest. This is repeated every three or four years. The emperor is rarely influenced by political motives in his commercial relations or in dispensing credit. Like all African and Asiatic princes, he has established many monopolies, some of which he has reserved for himself, as those of tobacco, sulphur, and cochineal. Upon the sale of these it is said he gains cent. per cent. The following are the monopolies which the emperor sells, either to his own *employés* or to native or foreign merchants:

1. *Leeches*.—This is one of the newest made monopolies, and a very profitable one, amounting to about 50,000 dollars. The leeches are found principally in the lakes of the NW district called the Gharb. They are shipped to Gibraltar, and thence forwarded by steam to England; and by sailing vessels to South America, and many other parts.

2. *Wax*.—This monopoly is confined principally to the markets of Tangier and El-Araish. It is generally shipped to Gibraltar, and thence finds its way to France, England, Italy, and elsewhere.

3. *Bark*.—This is a monopoly of the N. and principally of the prov. of Rif. It is farmed out for about 16,000 d.

4. *The coining of copper money, called fass*.—The right of coining money in the name of the emperor is sold for 1,000 d. for each principality of the empire. It is a right dangerous to be exercised, for if the money be not of an alloy which pleases the governor or the emperor, the unfortunate coiner is forthwith degraded, and his property confiscated, or pays for his negligence or his trickery with his head.

5. *Millet or small seed*.—This monopoly at Tangier is sold for 500 d. The price varies in other places according to the locality of the city.

6. *Cattle*.—Even the cattle exported from Tetuan, Tangier, and El-Araish, for the garrison of Gibraltar, is a monopoly. It amounted in 1849 to 7,500 d. It is supposed, however, that some 3,000 or 4,000 head of cattle are annually exported from M. for the garrison. The Gibraltar commissariat contractors complain, and with great reason, that the Moorish monopolist supplies the government with the very worst cattle of all W. Barbary. These monopolies do not interfere with the custom-house, which levies its duties without any consideration thereof. The leeches pay an import duty of 2s. 9d. the 1,000; wax pays a duty of half its value; bark pays a very small duty; and millet scarcely 1d. the quintal.

Independently of these monopolies, exercised by the emperor himself, or sold by auction to native or foreign merchants, there are exports of a merchandise of a special character, and requiring a special permission for exportation, as grain and beasts of burden, and, if we are permitted, we may add Jews and Jewesses. No male Jew or child can leave the ports of M. without paying 4 dollars; a Jewess must pay 100 d. This excessive impost on the women is to keep them in M. as a pledge for the return of their husbands, brothers, and fathers! Besides the payment of a special impost of exportation, wool pays a duty of 3 d. per quintal, and 2 lbs. of powder when dirty, and double this when washed. A bullock pays an export duty of 10 d. per head; a sheep 1 d.; bullocks' skins 3 d. per quintal; sheeps' skins 8 d. the hundred; goat skins 3 d. per quintal. Of grain, wheat pays an export duty of $\frac{3}{4}$ of a d. per fanega, or about a quintal. Barley is not exported, there being scarcely enough for home-consumption. Horses are exported only in small numbers. When a horse is exported it pays 60 d., a mule 40 d., and an ass 5 d. Mules are usually much dearer than horses in M. Camels are rarely exported, and have no fixed impost. There are several exports which are not monopolies. These are principally exports from the S. from Sase and Wadnun. Ostrich feathers, of three qualities, pay for the first 3 d. per lb.; the second $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; and the third $\frac{3}{4}$ of a d. Ivory pays an export duty of 10 per cent. on its value. Both ivory and ostrich feathers have lost much of their commercial importance during late years; but there are still feather merchants at Mogador who are in communication with all the districts of the Desert where the bird is found. Gum arabic pays 2 d. per quintal export duty, and gum sandarach 10 per cent. on its value. The inferior qualities of all Barbary produce are shipped to Marseilles. Almonds, both sweet and bitter, in the shell, pay 3 d. per quintal. Red woollen sashes are exported at 5 d. per dozen. The Spaniards consume a great quantity of them. Tanned skins, especially the red, are exported at 10 per cent. of their value. Slippers pay 1 d. per cent.; these are exported in great numbers to the Levant by the pilgrims. The vessels which bring the pilgrims back to M., return laden with these and other Moorish manufactures. Dried pease are exported, especially into Spain, and pay 1 d. per quintal. Fez flour, which is exported to Gibraltar, pays $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per fanega. Dates pay 5 d. per quintal. Fowls pay 2 d. per dozen; eggs 2 d. per 1,000. Oranges and lemons 1 d. the 1,000 on exportation. Gold-dust is sometimes exported.

Population.] The accounts which have been given of the pop. of the Barbary states are much at variance with each other. Jackson states the pop. of M. at 14,886,600 souls, while Chenier and Haest think

the empire does not contain above 6,000,000, and Balbi reckons it at only 4,500,000; others have estimated it so low as 2,000,000. According to the estimate of Count Graberg-di-Hemsö, founded on reports received from persons who had long resided in the country, and verified by his own observation, the distribution of the pop. in the different divisions of the empire should be as follows:—

	Inhabitants.	Sq. leagues.
Fez,	3,200,000	9,853
Marocco,	3,600,000	5,709
Taflet and Sigelmessa,	700,000	3,184
Al Draha and Suse,	1,000,000	5,633
Total,	8,500,000	24,379

Which gives 349 individuals to the square league.—The towns are stated to be neither numerous nor populous, Marocco containing only 50,000 inhabitants, Mequinez 56,000, and Fas or Fez 88,000. There are three other towns, with from 20,000 to 30,000 inhabitants; two from 15,000 to 20,000; five from 10,000 to 15,000, and six from 5,000 to 10,000. The following is the ethnographical distribution of the people of this empire, as regards their origin, their language, and their manners, according to the statement of M. Gräberg:—

Amazirghs	Berebers and Tnaricks,	2,300,000
	(Shelloochs, or Shilluks,	1,450,000
	Moors, and mixed Arabs,	3,550,000
	Beduin, and other pure Arabs,	740,000
	Jews,	339,500
Europeans,	Negroes of Sudan, Mandingoes, &c.,	120,000
	(Christians,	300
	Renegades,	200
Total,		8,500,000

The Berebers live upon the produce of their flocks, dwelling in tents and caverns; few are really subject to the emperor. The second tribe cultivate the soil, and manufacture various articles for European consumption, and dwell in towns and villages. The Arabs derive importance from their great wealth, and fill the highest offices in the state; their character is bad in every respect. The Beduins lead a wandering life. The Jews are universally confined to certain districts; they reside mostly in sea-ports, are employed in commerce, as artisans and interpreters: through them all intercourse with foreigners is carried on. The Negroes are generally slaves; but the sultan's guard, amounting to 12,000 men, is said to be mainly composed of Negroes. The only Christians in M. are foreigners; consisting of the consuls of foreign states, merchants, artisans, and their servants. There has been no instance of a Christian slave for twenty years: Christian slaves become free on entering the dominions of M., by a spontaneous act of the late emperor. Renegades are of two classes, viz. *I'bz*, who have renounced the Christian faith, and *Aslami* who have abandoned that of the Jews. Of the former, which is composed of French, Italian, and Portuguese, the number is small, and daily diminishing; but the second is on the increase. The Christian renegades belonged to almost every nation in Europe, except the Swiss, Danes, and Prussians. They used to be placed in the highest offices in the state; but since the tragical fate of Antonio Piloti, an Italian, who in the year 1825 had the appointment of admiral-in-chief and commandant of artillery under the name of Achmed Ben-Steernan, no renegade is likely to fill in future any office of importance in M.

Government, &c.] The emperor of M. is possessed of absolute power, and occasionally exerts it in acts of the most despotic cruelty. He is the most despotic of all despots, at once the maker, interpreter, and not unfrequently the executioner of his own laws. Yet his power is far from being implicitly obeyed throughout the nominal bounds of his authority. In

the N, the Riff, a very fruitful prov., and covering nearly the whole of the Mediterranean coast, has little affection for the sultan, and will at any time set his authority at defiance. In the S, Suse and Wadi-Nun are *quasi* independent, particularly the latter prov., which is under the government of the celebrated sheikh Baruk. When Davidson attempted to penetrate the desert in his projected expedition to Timbuctu, the sultan candidly acknowledged that he had no real authority beyond Agadez or Santa-Cruz, on the frontiers of Suse and Wadi-Nun. The Berber tribes of the mountains exercise a very independent government, and often successfully dispute with the sultan the payment of the tenths. The very provs. which are in and about the heart of the empire, like Hhala and Shedma, respect so little the authority of the sultan, that they engage with one another in civil wars when it suits them, without referring their matters of grievance to the imperial decisions. Fez is a thoroughly disaffected prov., and was full of the partisans of Abd-el-Kader. There are, besides, several marabouts in different parts of the empire, who exercise politico-religious authority, and divide power with their imperial master. The emperor assumes the title of 'Most glorious, mighty, and noble emperor of Afric, king of Fez and Marocco, Taflet, Suse, Darha, and all the Algarbe, and its territories in Afric; grand sherif of the great prophet Mahomet,' &c. The officers of his government are *myftis* and *cadis*, who have the superintendence of civil and religious affairs; and governors and other inferior officers, who have the superintendence of military and state affairs. Both classes are equally under the influence of the monarch, but are equally oppressive and avaricious; and both use the same arbitrary methods to support their influence at court.

Revenue.] In a work by Don Serafin Calderon, giving a considerable amount of statistical information relative to the empire of M., which has lately appeared in Madrid, the annual revenues of the empire are stated to amount to 2,000,000 piastres, and the expenses not to exceed 990,000 piastres. This excess of more than 1,000,000 piastres goes to swell the amount of treasure deposited in Mequinez, or, as it is otherwise called, Meitut-Mel, that is, 'the House of treasure.' This fund is stated to belong rather to the emperor himself than to the public money.

Military and Marine force.] The number of land forces belonging to the emperor is stated to consist of 12,000 Negro mercenaries, together with 12,000 Moors, who are chiefly cavalry, and a body of Moorish and Arab militia. Of these, about 10,000 are retained near the emperor's person as a guard; the rest are distributed in different parts of the empire, under various military officers. They receive a small pay from the emperor, but subsist chiefly by plunder. They are distinguished by their arms, which consist of a sabre, a long-barrelled musket, a small box to contain shot, and a powder-horn. They know nothing of discipline; and consequently would be opposed in vain to troops skilled in military evolutions and accustomed to subordination. The Negro troops have attained much influence in the government,—an influence which has sometimes been exerted in the destruction of that power which it was hired to support. Mulay Ishmael first gave them their consequence in the state. Their number at one time under him is said to have amounted to 100,000. All rise from the ranks of the infantry, and many of them attain to important situations. Thus the same man, it has been observed, who if kidnapped at his parent's door and brought westward, would handle the hoe,—if sold in a northerly direction, may come to wield the baton of command, and by his talents

be considered the pillar of a state! In the recent struggle with France, the forces of the emperor brought into the field were estimated by the French at 30,000 horse and 10,000 foot.—The fleet belonging to the emperor of M. is reported to consist of 3 small frigates, a few zebecs, and upwards of 20 row-galleys. An admiral is appointed to the command of the whole; but they are seldom collected together, being generally engaged in piratical enterprises in different parts. The number of seamen has been computed at 1,500.

Education and religion.] The whole course of education in M. consists in learning to read and repeat the Koran; and the different degrees of attainment are marked by the different number of texts which individuals have been taught to repeat. Those who are intended for the church continue at school till they have imprinted on their memory the whole or nearly the whole of the Koran; and then issue forth fully qualified to be the instructors of their countrymen. At Fez, instruction is sometimes extended to a general knowledge of the religion and laws of the country, but literary attainments are neither known nor valued.—The mosques consist of a square court, with a fountain in the middle, and surrounded with piazzas, which are carpeted for the purpose of kneeling and offering up the accustomed prayers. A pulpit stands fronting the east, from which a priest at particular times harangues the people. At certain hours a flag is hoisted on a flag-staff with which the square steeple is furnished; and the *talbe* or priest, ascending, calls the people to prayers.

History.] Morocco, comprising a small portion of Mauritania Cesariensis, and all Mauritania Tingitana, was, together with the other parts of Northern Africa, long under the dominion of the Romans. When the Roman empire was dismembered by the Northern hordes, this part of it fell to the share of the Goths, in whose power it continued till the year 600; after which, in quick succession, the Goths yielded it to the Vandals,—the Vandals to the Greeks,—and the Greeks, in the reign of Heraclius, to the Saracens. The dynasty of the Aglabides, whose original seat of empire was fixed at Kairwan, and that of the Edrisites, whose capital was Fez, were both subjugated by the Fatimites; these latter, being afterwards occupied with the conquest of Egypt, allowed the Zuhairites or Zeinids to usurp their western possessions. In the provinces of Tunis and Constantine, the Zuhairites were succeeded by the Moravidi or Almoravides, who rose into military consequence in 1069, under Abu Bekr Ben Omar Lame-thouni, a celebrated reformer, who created a sect marked in the first instance by furious zeal, which, issuing from the Desert like a fiery hurricane, threatened by turns both Africa and Europe. Under their Emir al Movementin, or 'prince of the Faithful,' they not only conquered a great part of Barbary, but even carried their arms into Spain, where they defeated the Christian forces in the great battle of Sala, in 1086. The ecclesiastical and political sway of the Moravidi extended from Algiers southward to Timbuctu and Sudan, and lasted for 80 years. In the middle of the 12th cent., they gave way before the Almohades, supposed to be the Kabyles of the Berber nation. These, in their turn, became masters of the Moghreb, or 'Great Empire of the West,' and their prices assumed the title of caliph. After the lapse of a cent., intestine discords laid the Almohades open to the successful rivalry of other tribes; about 1250, the Merinides seized Fez and Morocco, but made no effort to re-establish the great empire of Moghreb. Their power was overthrown by the Oatazi, which circumstance gave an opportunity to a descendant of Mahomet, settled at Taflet, to seize the sceptre, which he left to his family. The present sultan is of this family, which, notwithstanding frequent revolutions, has maintained itself in the sovereignty of M. for nearly 300 years. The reigning sultan, Muley Abderrahman, ascended the throne in 1822. He was originally a merchant, but was chosen by the preceding sultan, his uncle, to be his successor, as worthier to reign than any of his own sons. He has shown considerable energy and prudence in his government, and particularly in a collision with his formidable neighbours the French of Algeria, in 1844; but still adheres to the false and ruinous commercial system the features of which we have already sketched in the course of this article.

Authorities.] *Jackson's Travels in Africa.*—*Beauler's Journey to Morocco.*—*Græberg de Henes, Specchio geografico e Statistico dell'imperio di Marocco.* Genoa, 1834, 8vo.—*Captain Washington's Notice of the empire of M. in the Geog. Journal*, vol. i.—*Davidson's African Journal*, Lond. 4to., 1839.—*Description Géographique de l'empire du Maroc.* Par Emil Renou. Paris, 1846.—*Urquhart's Pillars of Hercules.* Lond., 1850. 2 vols. 8vo.—*Keatinge.*—*Ali Bey.*

MAROCCO, MARRAKEH, or MARAKOUCHA, the ca-

pital of the above empire, situated in a valley upon the N side of Mount Atlas, near the l. bank of the Tensift, in the centre of a vast plain 25 m. wide, and about 1,500 ft. above sea-level, covered to the N of the city with olive and date-trees. To the r. of the city grows, as it were, from out the dead flat, a mountain, in the centre of which is a deep indentation or valley resembling the crater of an exhausted volcano. To the E and W, the plain is unbounded; but on the S rises to a height of 11,000 ft., "that stupendous mountain-range, the Atlas, seeming to mock the efforts of man to pass it, and dividing the mind of the beholder between the thoughts of his own insignificance and the sublime grandeur of his Creator." The city is fortified in the ancient style with a strongly built machicolated wall, 30 ft. high, flanked with square towers every 50 paces, and surrounded with a ditch of considerable breadth and depth. The whole is nearly 6 m. in circuit, and is entered by 11 strong double gates. The palace is of greater extent than magnificence. There are 19 mosques within the city, and 2 *endrasas* or colleges, but their architecture has nothing remarkable. Several of the fountains bear traces of delicate sculpture. The Jews inhabit a separate quarter of the city, which is cut off by a wall, of which the gates are shut at night. The houses are usually of one story, with a flat roof; the best houses are generally placed in gardens, which gives them a pleasing appearance; but the streets are narrow and dirty, and in some cases connected across by arches and gates. Water is brought into the city from a considerable distance, by means of pipes. Two weekly fairs are held for the sale of cattle; and three markets each day, in different parts of the city, for the sale of various articles. The castle is large, but ruinous. The plague of M. is rats. As soon as the lights are extinguished in the evening, the whole houses are alive with this abominable vermin. The city of M. is generally supposed to contain 30,000 inhabitants; this is Ali Bey's estimate; Captain Washington estimates it at 80,000; and Jackson has assigned to it 270,000! The bazaar is a long range of shops, or rather stalls, covered in from the weather, and divided into compartments, in which are sold silk scarfs, shawls, and handkerchiefs, from Fez; sulhams, haicks, and carpets, from Ducailla; cloth, linen, hardware, tea, and sugar, from London; almonds, raisins, henna, and al-kohol, from Suse; corn, caravances, and beans, from Shragna; dates from Taflet; and boots, slippers, saddles, coarse pottery, mats, and other articles of domestic manufacture.—Extensive underground aqueducts surround the town, some 10 or 12 ft. deep, but chiefly in ruins. There are several large cemeteries outside the walls; one to the E of the city is 100 acres in extent. The sultan has 3 large gardens, of about 15 acres in extent, within the city; and 2 of about 20 acres each 2 m. distant from the walls.—Captain Washington fixes the position of the SW angle of the city in N lat. 31° 37', W long. 7° 36'; and estimates the elevation at 1,450 ft. above sea-level.

MAROLLE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, dep. of Eyn. Pop. 309.

MAROLLES-LES-BRAUX, a town of France, in the dep. of Sarthe, 8 m. S by W of Mamers. Pop. 2,180.

MAROMME, a town of France, in the dep. of Seine-Inférieure, 3 m. NW of Rouen. Pop. 2,939.

MARONDA, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. and 12 m. NE of Ajmir, in N lat. 26° 43'.

MARONE, a village of Austrian Lombardy, in the prov. and 15 m. NNW of Brescia, on the E bank of Lake Iseo. Pop. 900.

MARONI, or MAROWINE, a river of S. America, which forms the boundary betwixt Dutch and French

Guayana. It descends from the Serrania-de-Tumucuracque, and flows in a prevailing N course of about 320 m. to the Atlantic. Its chief affluents are the Rio-Tapahoni on the l.; and the Rio-Siburique and Rio-Waki on the r. In the lower part of its course it is crowded with islets, rocks, and quicksands; and is so shallow at high-water mark that it is unnavigable by any vessel of burden.

MARONITES, a tribe of Syria, chiefly inhabiting the branches of Mount Lebanon, in the S part of the pash. of Tripoli. They are estimated by some at 400,000, by others at about 120,000 in number. Whilst the Ausarians inhabit the coast and slope of the mountains from Antioch to the Nahr-el-Kebir, the Maronites extend S from the latter stream to the Nahr-el-Kelb. Their territory is the Kesrowan, or Castravan of the crusade historians. According to a census taken in 1784, the number of men able to carry arms was 35,000, which would imply a pop. of 140,000 souls. If we include their clergy, monks, and nuns, dispersed in 200 convents, and the people of the maritime towns, as Jebail, Batrun, and others, it will add other 10,000 to the above estimate. Mr. Connor, however, states,—apparently on information procured from their patriarch at Canobin,—the whole Maronite pop., in 1820, at only 80,000 souls. Though dependent on the Romish church, their clergy have still the liberty of electing a spiritual head out of their own number, who is entitled the Batriack or Patriarch of Antioch. In their services the Gospel only is read aloud in Arabic, that the people may hear it; but the mass is performed in Syriac, of which dialect the greater part understand not a word.

MAROS, a Dutch settlement in the island of Celebes, the chief of those to the N of Macassar or Fort Rotterdam, in S lat. 4° 51'.

MAROS, or **MAROSCH**, a large river of the Austrian states, which rises on Mount Magos, on the Carpathian mountains; crosses Transylvania, in a direction nearly SW and W; enters Hungary proper, and forms the N boundary of the Banat all the way to the Theiss, into which it falls, on the l. bank, opposite to Szegedin, after a course of 350 m., in which it passes Neumarkt, Karlsburg, and O-Arad. Its principal affluents are the Görgeny, the Nyarad, the Mülenbach, the Strele, and the Czerna, on the l.; and the Luzz and the Aranyos on the r. It becomes navigable at Karlsburg. The M. passes through a country rich in ores; and seems to form, in a remarkable manner, a line of separation between the several metals. On the r. bank there are mines of gold and of silver; on the l. of iron, lead, and copper.

MAROS, or **MAROSCH**, or **NEUMARKT**, a central district of Transylvania, in the land of the Szeklers, lying on both sides of the Maros, to the NE of the counties of Thorda and Kukullo. Its area is estimated at 550 sq. m. Its pop. is about 60,000, of whom a third are Wallachians. The chief town is Maros-Vasarhely. It is subdivided into the *jaras* or marches of Abod, Galfalva, Jobbagy-Falva, Kal, Mezo-Band, Samson, Selly, and Szovath.

MAROS (GROSS), a town of Hungary, in the com. of Honth, marche of Ipoly, 9 m. E of Gran.

MAROSTICA, a fortified town of Austrian Italy, in the prov. of Vicenza, 11 m. NE of Vicenza, at the foot of Monte-Rovere. Pop. 3,000. Straw hats are extensively made here.

MAROS-UJVAR, a village of Transylvania, in the com. of Lower Weissenburg, 26 m. NNW of Karlsburg, on the l. bank of the Maros, celebrated for its salt-mines, which form three vast subterranean chambers, and produce annually 600,000 centners, which are delivered at the pit's mouth for about 24 kreutzers = 10d., and sold in Transylvania at 7s. the centner. It is a royal monopoly.

MAROS-VA'SARHELY, or **SZEKELY-VASARHELY**, or **NEUMARKT**, a considerable town of Transylvania, the capital of the district of Maros. It is agreeably situated on the Maros, 32 m. NE of Karlsburg; and is divided into two parts,—the one on an eminence and surrounded with walls,—the other in a plain and open. It is composed of wide streets and small houses; but has several buildings of great

beauty; among others, the palace of Count Teleki, with a library of 80,000 vols., which is open to the public. The number of inhabitants is about 10,000, of whom the majority are Calvinists. A considerable proportion follow mechanical employments; but there are no large manufactories. This town is now the seat of the college belonging to the Calvinists founded originally at Weissenburg, and has also a Catholic gymnasium and seminary. The Protestant college has about 800, the Roman Catholic 300, students. The town is also the seat of the highest legal tribunal in Transylvania, called the Royal table.

MAROTH, or **ARANYOS-MAROTH**, a town of Hungary, in the com. of Bars, on the Zitwa, 16 m. E by N of Neutra. Pop. 1,800. It has woollen manufactures.

MAROUSI, a pleasantly situated village of Greece, forming one of the best summer-retreats in the vicinity of Athens, from which it is distant 6 m. NE.

MAROUTZIS, a Bechmana tribe of Caffraria, in about S lat. 25°, whose chief town is Kurriehane.

MAROWINE. See **MARONI**.

MARPACH, or **MARBACH**, a town of Germany, in Würtemberg, at the confluence of the Neckar and the Murr, 11 m. N by E of Stuttgart.

MARPLE, a township in the parish of Stockport, in Cheshire, near the river Eltherow, 4½ m. ESE of Stockport. Pop. 3,462.

MARPLE, a township of Delaware co., Pennsylvania, U. S. Pop. 649.

MARQUAIN, a canton and village of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, cant. of Tournay. Pop. 1,156.

MARQUAIS, a town of France, in the dep. of Dordogne, 5 m. NW of Sarlat. Pop. 1,200.

MARQUE (LA), a village of France, in the dep. of La Gironde, cant. and 6 m. NE of Castellan-de-Medoc. Pop. 800.

MARQUESADO (VILLA-DEL), an Indian town of Mexico, 48 leagues SE of Mexico, in N lat. 18° 2'.

MARQUESAS, **MARQUIS OF MENDOZA'S ISLANDS**, or **MENDANA ISLANDS**, a cluster of islands in the S. Pacific, extending in a NW and SE direction 200 m., between the parallels of 8° and 11° W, of which 4 of the SE portion were discovered by Mendana, a Spanish navigator, in 1595, who named them Marquesas de Mendoza, in honour of Mendoza, then viceroy of Peru, who had despatched him on the voyage. Cook touched at these islands in 1776, and they have been since visited by several navigators. They are 13 in number. The five islands of greatest importance have been distinguished by the names La Magdalena or Fatouiva, San Pedro or Metane, La Dominica or Ohivao, Santa Christina or Tahuata, and Hood island. These islands, viewed from the sea, have a bold and in some parts a rugged aspect. The land is high, and the shores present hollow rocks, the black, spongy, and hard stones of which indicate a volcanic origin. Each island is traversed lengthwise by rocky mountains, which in the larger one rise to 2,000 or 3,000 ft.; and from this ridge lateral spurs extend to the sea-shore, dividing the low land into valleys, which are fertile, picturesque, and copiously watered. Their coasts are generally rocky, abrupt, and surf-beaten. Noukahiva, in the northern group, is decidedly of volcanic origin, and of rich soil; and is represented to be the only island in the group which possesses "anything like a harbour or anchorage." The level districts yield in abundance the bread-fruit, bananas, plantains, cocoa-nuts, and the paper mulberry, with many other trees and shrubs common within the tropics. The hog is the only native quadruped; but the forests abound in birds, and poultry are not scarce. The surrounding sea affords various kinds of edible fish. The inhabitants of the M. are uni-

versally described as exhibiting great elegance and symmetry of form. Their sorcerers have great influence over them, and have hitherto frustrated the labours of Christian missionaries in the islands. Krusenstern states the pop. of the entire cluster to be about 40,000, of whom 18,000 are assigned to Noukahiva.—This "worthless cluster" of islands has lately been taken possession of by the French government. Lying at the E extremity of the Polynesian Cyclades, their possession is of importance to any European nation having trade with the coasts of Asia, more especially after the isthmus of Panama shall have been opened up.

MARQUETTE, a river of North America, which flows into the E side of Lake Michigan, after a course of 70 m., at a point 50 m. N of Grand river, in N lat. 43° 35'.—Also a county in the N part of the settled portion of Wisconsin, U. S., intersected by Fox river. Area 370 sq. m. Pop. in 1841, 18; in 1851, 8,642.—Its cap., of the same name, is situated on the S side of Neenah river.

MARQUILLIES, a village of France, in the dep. of Nord, cant. and 3 m. NE of La Bassée. Pop. 1,050.

MARQUINA, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Biscay, 15 m. E of Bilbao, on an affluent of the Ondarrao. Pop. 1,132. It has remains of ancient walls.

MARQUINEZ, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 12 m. SSE of Vittoria. Pop. 250.

MARQUION, a village of France, in the dep. of Pas-de-Calais, 15 m. ESE of Arras, near the Gache.

MARQUIS (CAPE), a cape on the N coast of the island of St. Lucia, in N lat. 13° 50'.

MARQUIS (GRAND), a village on the E side of the island of Grenada.

MARQUIS ISLANDS, a cluster of small islands in the Florida stream, in N lat. 24° 35', W long. 82° 30'.

MARQUISE, a town of France, in the dep. of Pas-de-Calais, 6 m. NNE of Boulogne. Pop. 1,952.

MARR. See **MAR**.

MARR, a parish in the W. R. of Yorkshire, 4 m. NW of Doncaster. Area 2,140 acres. Pop. 206.

MARRABU, a considerable town of Bambarra, in Central Africa, on the l. bank of the upper part of the Niger, 120 m. SW of Sego. It has an active trade in salt by the river.

MARRADI, a village of Tuscany, in the prov. and 28 m. NE of Florence. Pop. 1,300.

MARRAH, a town of Syria, anciently called *Arta Maronias*, situated in a mountainous district, 43 m. SE of Aleppo.—Also a town of Syria, in the pash. and 28 m. NE of Damascus.

MARRAY, a town of France, in the dep. of Indre-et-Loire, 11 m. N of Tours. Pop. 1,050.

MARRICK, a parish in the N. R. of Yorkshire, 6½ m. WSW of Richmond. Area 5,560 acres. Pop. in 1831, 659; in 1841, 648.

MARRIKA (CAPE), a cape on the S coast of the gulf of Oman, in N lat. 18° 20'.

MARRIONA, a bay of the island of Antigua, 2 m. S of Willoughby-bay.

MARS, a village in Ribb co., in Alabama, U. S., 24 m. SE of Tuscaloosa.—Also a village in Posey co., in Iowa. Pop. 734.

MARSA (EL), a little coast-village of Tunis, 10 m. NE of Tunis, on the SW declivity of the hill of Sidi-Bu-Said. It contains many good houses, to which the Moors resort in summer for sea-bathing.

MARSAC, a town of France, in the dep. of Puy-de-Dôme, 6 m. S of Ambert. Pop. 3,300. It has manufactures of linen, lace, ribbons, and leather.—Also a village of France, in the dep. of Tarn, cant. and 7 m. W of Alby, on the Tarn. Pop. 500.—Also a village in the dep. of Dordogne, cant. and 3 m. W

of Perigueux.—Also a village in the dep. of Loire-Inferieure, cant. and 7 m. ESE of Guéméné-Penfais. Pop. 1,200.

MARSAGLIA, or **MARSAILLE**, a small town of Piedmont, between Pignerol and Turin, 6 m. NE of Mondovì. Pop. 1,050. Here the duke of Savoy was defeated and made prisoner by the French general Catinat, in 1693.

MARS-AGOLERTE, a port of Algeria, in the prov. of Mascarah, 9 m. SW of Tenez.

MARSAL, a town of France, in the dep. of Meurthe, on a marshy plain, on the Seille, 17 m. NE of Nancy. It was formerly pretty strongly fortified, and sustained a disastrous bombardment in 1815.

MARSALA, a town of Sicily, in the Val-di-Mazara, at the W extremity of the island, 16 m. SSW of Trapani, on Cape Boeo, or the promontory of *Lilybeum*, in N lat. 37° 47' 35", supposed to occupy the site of the ancient town of that name, though no traces of it exist. It is well-built, and is divided into two parts by a spacious street called the Casaro. It is surrounded with a wall and dry ditch, flanked by six bastions; and commands a noble sea-view, diversified with the three islands of Maretime, Levanzo, and Favignano; but the environs are dreary from the stony nature of the soil, and the want of trees. There was formerly a good harbour here, which was destroyed in 1562, to prevent its affording shelter to the Turkish galleys. A new port of small dimensions was formed about 1 m. to the S of the old one. It has a pop. of 22,000; and exports cattle, wine, oil, wheat, and barilla. Its annual export of wine is now estimated at 20,000 pipes. The wine is produced from a mixture of white and black grapes, and is not considered fit for exportation until 3 or 4 years old. It first came into repute in 1802, when it was supplied to the British fleet.

MARSALQUIVIR, or **MERS-EL-KEBIR**, a small sea-port of Algeria, in the arrond. and 3 m. S by W of Oran. It was founded in the 16th cent. In December 1830 it was taken possession of by the French. The village, built in a kind of amphitheatre on the slope of the Ramerah, had a pop. of 996 in 1848. There is a hot spring in the vicinity.

MARSANNE, a canton and town of France, in the dep. of La Drome, 21 m. S of Valence. The cant., comprising 14 com., had a pop. of 10,013 in 1841.—The town is an old place, with narrow difficult streets, conducting some trade in wine and silk. Pop. 1,379.

MARSA-SUZA, a port of Tripoli, on the coast of Barca, 9 m. NNE of Curin. It was the port of the ancient *Cyrene*.

MARSBERG, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Westphalia, circle of Briton, on the l. bank of the Diemel, 33 m. E of Arnsberg. Pop. 3,448.

MARS' BLUFF, a village of Marion district, in S. Carolina, U. S., 122 m. E of Columbia.

MARSCHELD, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Dusseldorf, circle of Lennep. Pop. 143.

MARSCHENDORF, a village of Bohemia, in the circle and 32 m. N of Königgratz, on the l. bank of the Aupa. Pop. 1,300.

MARSCHOWITZ, a village of Bohemia, in the circle and 30 m. SE of Beraun. Pop. 355.

MARSCHWITZ, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Breslau, circle of Neumarkt. Pop. 324.—Also a v. in the same reg., circle of Ohlau. Pop. 351.

MARSIANO, a town of the Papal states, in the deleg. and 12 m. S of Perugia, on the Nestore. Pop. 2,400.

MARSDEN, a chapelry in the parishes of Aldmondbury and Huddersfield, in the W. R. of Yorkshire, 7 m. SW by W of Huddersfield. Pop. in 1801,

1,958; in 1841, 2,403, chiefly employed in cotton and woollen factories. The Leeds and Liverpool railway has a station here 23½ m. from Leeds, and 20 m. from Manchester.

MARSDEN (CAPE), a promontory on the W coast of Admiralty island, at the entrance of Chatham strait, in N lat. 58° 10', W long. 134° 44'.

MARSDEN (GREAT and LITTLE), two townships in the p. of Whalley in Lancashire, 3 m. SW of Colne. Pop. of Great M. 1,987; of Little M. 3,171.

MARSDEN (POINT), the northernmost point of Kangaroo island, in South Australia.

MARS-DIEP, a channel on the NW coast of Holland, separating the island of Texel from the main, and forming the principal entrance from the W into the Zuyder-Zee.

MARS-D'OUILLE' (SAINT), a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Sarthe, cant. of Ecommoy, 18 m. SE of Le Mans. Pop. 2,046.

MARSEILLAN, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of Herault, at the confluence of the Kérain and Arbonval, 15 m. E of Beziers, on the Etang-de-Thau, on which it has a small port for coasting vessels and canal barges. Pop. in 1841, 3,504, chiefly fishers and salt-makers.

MARSEILLE, a town of France, in the dep. of Oise, in a fine valley on the Petit-Therain, 12 m. NNW of Beauvais. Pop. 700.

MARSEILLES [in FRENCH *Marseille*; ITAL. *Massiglia*; SPAN. *Marsella*], a large and commercial city in the S of France, the cap. of the dep. of Bouches-du-Rhône, situated on the Mediterranean, on the E coast of the gulf of Lion, in N lat. 43° 17' 8", E long. 5° 22' 2", 30 m. WNW of Toulon, 170 m. ESE of Lyon, and 420 m. SSE of Paris. The city, with its environs, is enclosed by a succession of rocky hills extending in the form of a half-moon until each extremity reaches the sea, and forming a basin about 6 m. or 7 m. broad. The city itself is surrounded by walls having a circuit of 4 m., and is divided into the Old and New town. The former, which rises to the N like an amphitheatre, and occupies the site of the ancient Greek city, is composed of narrow and dirty streets, bordered with crowded and ill-built houses,

half-ventilated and inconceivably filthy. The latter, which forms the S and E quarters, and may be reckoned at nearly two-thirds of the whole, is equal in beauty to any town of France. Its streets are broad and straight; its squares spacious and handsome; and its buildings remarkable for their elegance. It is separated from the Old town by one of the finest streets in Europe, accounted by some travellers superior in beauty even to the famous Toledo at Naples, which extends across the city from N to S, in a straight line, and is terminated by two principal gates,—that on the N (*b*) called the Porte-d'Aix, that on the S (*c*) the Porte-de-Rome. Towards the centre of the city this street expands into a beautiful promenade (*dd*) planted with trees and adorned with fountains, which here takes the name of the Grand Cours, and on Sundays and holidays is the resort of all the *beau monde* of M. From this, another street, the Rue Canebière (*ee*), wide, and planted with trees, leads to the Quai d'Orleans (*ff*), at the head of the harbour. M. has several public squares, planted with trees, and ornamented with fountains: of which the principal are the Place de St Victor, the Place du Champ Major, the Place Neuve, and the Place du Marche.

The public edifices of M. are in keeping with the elegance of its private buildings. The Hotel-de-ville (*g*), situated on the quay, to the N side of the harbour, is a finished model of architecture. Its facade is decorated with columns of jasper, and reliefs in white marble. The ground-floor is occupied by the exchange. The arsenal, constructed in 1690, is remarkable for nothing but its extent. At the extremity of the Old town, near the sea, is situated the ancient cathedral (*h*), a Gothic edifice said to have been built on the ruins of a temple of Diana. The other churches of the city offer little to the curiosity of the traveller, except that of Sainte Madelaine, which has a handsome facade, and 2 fine campaniles. There are in all about 24 Roman Catholic churches and chapels in the city, 2 Greek churches, a Protestant church, and a synagogue. Of the three theatres, the finest is a late structure built on the model of the Odeon at Paris. Of the many religious houses



which the city contains, the most noted is the royal abbey of St. Victor. The other buildings of interest are the numerous hospitals, the governor's palace, the concert hall, &c. One of the finest public institutions is the lazaretto (*iii*), situated outside of the town, about 200 paces to the N. The arrangements here are so complete, that vessels, though known to be infected with the plague, are admitted without fear. The Hotel-Dieu, established in 1188, is capable of accommodating 750 patients.—The literary institutions of M. are an academy of sciences, a medical society, a college royal with between 300 and 400 students, a diocesan seminary, and a navigation school. The public library contains about 50,000 volumes. The cabinet of natural history, and the botanical garden, are both worth visiting; and the observatory, newly built upon the site of the ancient arsenal, at an alt. of 95 ft. above sea-level, affords a picturesque view of the town, the port, and the surrounding country.

M. is the see of a bishop, and the seat of the prefecture of the dep. Its environs are not fertile, but are well-cultivated, and the number of small country houses which surround the town, stretching from the walls to the base of the environing hills, is said to exceed 5,000. The pop. has fluctuated with its commercial welfare, exceeding 110,000 before the first revolution; falling afterwards below 100,000; in 1821 amounting to 109,483; in 1831 to 148,830; in 1841 to 154,035. The uneducated classes speak a barbarous jargon of Greek, Latin, Turkish, Romance, Provençal, and French.—The mean temp. of the year at M. is $57^{\circ} 5'$; of winter 43° ; of summer $74^{\circ} 2'$. The wind called *mistral* is here blighting and noxious in the extreme.

Port.] The port of M. (*a*) is 1,000 yds. in length from W to E, and nearly $\frac{1}{4}$ m. in breadth. It extends into the heart of the town, and is completely sheltered from all winds. At its mouth it has from 16 to 18 ft. water; and from 12 to 24 ft. within. Its area is 45,000 sq. metres. It owes this security chiefly to the narrowness of the entrance, which does not exceed 100 yds., being confined by two projecting rocks, one on each side, on which are situated two forts for the defence of the harbour; the one on the south side (*k*) called the citadel; the other on the north (*l*) called Fort-St.-Jean. The harbour is farther protected by outworks, by the Chateau d'Iff, and other fortifications raised on the islands of If, Pomègue, and Ratonneau, in the bay; while the fort of Notre-Dame-de-la-Garde, situated on a steep eminence on the S side of the city (*m*), commands the whole city. The harbour is capable of containing nearly 1,200 sail of merchant-vessels; but is not of sufficient depth to float ships-of-war. The ships come close to the quay on all sides, except at the entrance. From the total want of agitation, its waters exhale a disagreeable smell; and the mud which is carried down by the rain-water, along with the filth thrown into it from the city, accumulates in it to such a degree that it is necessary to have men and machinery always at work cleaning it out. The quays, by which it is completely surrounded, are built of hewn stone, and are provided with moles, piers, and other conveniences for the loading and unloading of vessels. There is excellent anchorage for men-of-war about 2 m. to the WSW of the port. On the Isle-de-Planier, about 10 m. from the city, in N lat. $43^{\circ} 11' 57''$, E long. $5^{\circ} 14' 0''$, is a lighthouse; and there are two lights at the entrance to the harbour, one on each side.

Commerce.] From its advantageous position, and the security of its harbour, M. has long enjoyed the largest share of the foreign trade of France with the countries bordering on the Mediterranean. It is, on

account of its lazaretto, the exclusive medium of intercourse between France, the Levant, and the N coast of Africa. The following is a table of the navigation between M. and the Levant during the two years named:

COUNTRIES.	ENTERED.		1834.		1837.	
	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.
Turkey, including the Black sea,	119	19,276	194	42,610		
Egypt, including Syria and Candia,	39	6,339	60	11,400		
Greece,	19	3,175	17	2,053		
Tunis,	57	5,375	38	3,546		
Malta,	8	798	13	1,715		
Ionian islands,	3	1,197	0	0		
Total,	251	36,160	322	61,324		
COUNTRIES.	SAILED.		1834.		1837.	
	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.
Turkey,	61	12,988	167	35,900		
Egypt,	24	4,500	29	5,700		
Greece,	8	1,426	30	6,703		
Tunis,	35	3,468	25	2,904		
Malta,	18	2,567	10	1,167		
Ionian islands,	31	3,217	4	459		
Total,	177	28,166	265	52,233		

It is likewise a central point for the trade with Spain and Italy. Its exports to the latter consist in the woollens of Languedoc and Dauphiny; in linens, liqueurs, oil, hardware, and lead. It has extensive transactions with Holland, England, the Baltic, N. America, and the W. Indies. To England and other northern countries the exports consist in wine, brandy, olive-oil, preserved fruit; in soap; also in silks, gloves, French shawls, &c. In short, M. is the great outlet for all the natural and artificial productions of the S of France. Before the first revolution, the extent of its transactions in sales and purchases together was estimated at £500,000 a-month; but the troubles that ensued reduced both its trade and manufactures to comparative insignificance. The government of Bonaparte endeavoured to revive these great sources of national wealth; but all was ineffectual till the return of peace in 1814, since which period, from its admirable situation, and the liberal measures of the present government, M. has regained its former activity. The total annual value of its imports may be taken at £9,500,000; and of its exports at a like sum. Yet it is said there are few great capitalists in M. The customs revenue in 1810 amounted to 4,993,085 francs; in 1820 to 14,708,260 f.; in 1833 to 30,877,977 f. See article FRANCE. It is a free port; and has railway communication with Arles, Avignon, Nîmes, and Lyons. It has direct steamboat communication with Arles, Tarascon, Beaucaire, Avignon, Pont-Saint-Esprit, Salure, Vienne, Cannes, Cetre, Port-Vendres, Agde, Bastia, Ajaccio, Nice, Algiers, Oran, Stora, Barcelona, Cadiz, Roses, Tarragona, Valencia, Alicante, Carthage, Almeria, Malaga, Adra, Gibraltar, Constantinople, Leghorn, Civita-Vecchia, Malta, Naples, Syria, Smyrna, the Dardanelles, Athens, Alexandria, and Genoa. M. is the continental port at which a large proportion of the East Indian despatches for England are received. As soon as the mail is signalled, one of the three English couriers, who alternately do the service, goes on board to seek the despatches, and convey them to the Canabiere, where the chief of the post-office couriers is waiting with a mail-cart to receive them. No sooner has he made himself acquainted with the news, than the most important of them are transmitted to London by telegraph. In the meantime, one of the French couriers—who are also three in number—attached to the service of the Indian mail, takes to the post-office the vehicle containing the despatches. The despatches are there divided into two classes,—those destined for England, and those for France; the latter comprising the letters for Holland,

Belgium, Switzerland, part of Germany, Spain, &c. All these letters being sorted, are deposited in the mail-cart, which immediately starts under the direction of the English courier, who is responsible for the despatches, and of the French courier, who is responsible for the journey. As regards the return from England to M., the same order is observed.

Manufactures.] The most important of the manufactures of M. is soap, in the manufacture of which from 1,200 to 1,500 tons of olive-oil are annually consumed. The manufacture of coral articles is pretty extensive. Other manufactures are rich silk and embroidered stuffs, woollen stockings and caps, cotton and chintz, plain and coloured linen, hats, caps, leather, sail-cloth, china, earthenware, alum, sulphur, vitriol, salt, and lead. M. has likewise refineries for sugar, and breweries, distilleries, and manufactures of vinegar and liqueurs. Another important branch of industry is the pickling and preparing for exportation of capers, olives, and other fruits, as well as large quantities of anchovies and other fish.

History.] M. is one of the most ancient towns of France, having, it is said, been founded by a Greek colony from Phocis about 600 a.c. Its Latin name was *Massilia*. In the 11th cent. it erected itself into a republic, and was not definitively united to the crown of France till the reign of Louis XIV. In 1720 the plague broke out here, and is said to have carried off about 60,000 of the inhabitants. In 1793 it was entered by the forces of the convention, and hundreds of the most respectable citizens were put to death in cold blood. In January 1794, the Jacobins, dreading a counter-revolution, ordered the inhabitants to be disarmed, and many hundreds of the citizens were guillotined. In the succeeding August the Jacobins were overthrown, and their antagonists retorted on them their sanguinary excesses; nor was the town restored to complete tranquillity till the assumption of power by Bonaparte in 1799. Its fortifications were finally destroyed in 1804, and their line occupied by boulevards planted with trees.

MARSEILLES, a village of La Salle co., in Illinois, U. S., 141 m. NNE of Springfield, on the N side of the Illinois river, at the Grand rapids. The Wabash and Erie canal passes through it, and it has an active trade in lumber and flour.—Also a village in Noble co., in Iowa, 164 m. NNE of Indianapolis.

MARSHALL, a county in the N part of Virginia, U. S., watered by Grave creek, and some other small affluents of the Ohio. Area 350 sq. m. Pop. in 1841, 6,987; in 1851, 10,138. Its cap. is Elizabethtown.—Also a co. in the S of Tennessee, watered by Duck river. Area 200 sq. m. Pop. in 1841, 14,555; in 1851, 15,578. Its cap. is Lewisburg.—Also a co. in the NE part of Alabama, on the Tennessee. Area 600 sq. m. Pop. in 1841, 7,553; in 1851, 7,925. Its cap. is Warrenton.—Also a co. in the N part of Mississippi, on head-branches of the Tallahatchee, and the Coldwater. Area 800 sq. m. Pop. in 1841, 17,526; in 1851, 29,690.—Also a co. in the N part of Iowa, watered by Yellow and Tippecanoe rivers. Area 440 sq. m. Pop. in 1841, 1,651; in 1851, 3,381.—Also a co. in the N of Illinois. Area 384 sq. m. Pop. in 1841, 1,849; in 1851, 5,181. Its cap. is Lacon.—Also a township in Oneida co., in New York, 12 m. SW of Utica, drained by the Oreskany. Pop. in 1841, 2,251.—Also the cap. of Calhoun co., in Michigan, 105 m. W of Detroit, pleasantly situated on Kalamazoo river. Pop. in 1841, 1,763. It is the seat of a recently founded college.—Also the cap. of Clark co., in Illinois, 123 m. ESE of Springfield.—Also the cap. of Saline co., in Missouri, 87 m. NW of Jefferson.

MARSHALLSTOWN, a parish in co. Cork, 2½ m. W of Mitchellstown. Area 7,291 acres. Pop. 2,956.

MARSHAM, a parish of Norfolkshire, 2 m. S of Aylesham. Area 1,530 acres. Pop. in 1841, 692.

MARSH-CHAPEL, a parish in Lincolnshire, 8 m. NNE of Louth. Area 2,980 acres. Pop. 503.

MARSH-CREEK, a river of N. Carolina, U. S., which runs into the Atlantic, in N lat. 34° 35'.

MARSHFIELD, a parish and town of Gloucester-

shire, 13 m. E of Bristol. Area of p. 6,310 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,651; in 1841, 1,674. The town consists chiefly of one main street of old buildings. The trade is chiefly confined to malt.—Also a parish in Monmouthshire, 5 m. SW of Newport. Area 1,230 acres. Pop. in 1841, 503.

MARSHFIELD, a township of Washington co., Vermont, U. S., 15 m. NE of Montpelier, on Onion river. Pop. 1,156.—Also a township of Plymouth co., Massachusetts, 31 m. SE of Boston, on Massachusetts bay, with a small harbour. Pop. 1,761.

MARSH-GIBBON, a parish of Buckinghamshire, 9½ m. WSW of Winslow. Area 3,110 acres. Pop. in 1831, 812; in 1841, 863.

MAR'S HILL, a biforked mountain on the E boundary of the state of Maine, U. S., in about N lat. 46 28', to the N of the Presquiere river, an affluent of the St. John, and about 5 m. from the r. bank of the St. John. It rises in the midst of the forest, and is thickly wooded. One of its peaks has an alt. of 1,506 ft., and the other of 1,363 ft., above the level of the St. John river. From its summit the lofty Katadin, 60 m. distant, in the state of Maine, is visible.

MARSH ISLAND, an island of Maine, U. S., in the Penobscot, 4 m. above Bangor.

MARSHPEE, a township in Barnstable co., in Massachusetts, U. S., 12 m. SE of Barnstable, and 65 m. SE of Boston. Area 10,500 acres. It is secured to the Indians in perpetuity, and is still inhabited by their descendants of mixed blood.

MARSHVILLE, a village of Upper Canada, in Wainfleet township, on the Grand river feeder of the Welland canal, 16 m. from Port Colborne.

MARSHWOOD, a parish and village of Dorsetshire, 4 m. WSW of Beaminster. Area of p. 780 acres. Pop. in 1831, 536; in 1841, 554.

MARSHY-HOPE, a river of Maryland, U. S., which runs SW into the Nanticoke.

MARSHY RIVER, a river of N. America, which runs into the Mississippi, in N lat. 46° 6'.

MARSICO-NUOVO, a considerable inland town of Naples, in the Principato-Citra, at the foot of the Apennines, 23 m. N by W of Policastro. It is the see of a bishop. Pop. 7,400.

MARSICO-VECCHIO, or **VETERE**, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Basilicata, on the Aciri, 14 m. S of Potenza. Pop. 3,100.

MARSIGLIA. See **MARSEILLES**.

MARSILLA, a town of Ladakh, in Tibet, on the l. bank of the Indus, in N lat. 33° 52'.

MARSILLARGUES, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of Hérault, cant. of Lunel, 15 m. ENE of Montpellier. Pop. 2,000.

MARSING, or **MARSENS**, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Freiburg, district of La Gruyère. Pop. 345, Catholics.

MARSIVAN, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the pash. of Sivas, sanj. and 24 m. WNW of Amasieh, containing about 2,000 houses. It is supposed to occupy the site of the ancient *Phazemon*, which was succeeded by *Euchaites* or *Theodoropolis*. It is surrounded by a well-cultivated plain.

MARSK, a parish in the N. R. of Yorkshire, 4½ m. E of Richmond, on the river Swale. Area 5,220 acres. Pop. in 1831, 290; in 1841, 274.—Also a parish and township in the N. R. of Yorkshire, 4½ m. NE of Guisborough, on the coast of the North sea. The church stands upon the edge of a cliff; and the spire serves as a land-mark at sea. Area 3,500 acres. Pop. 1,177.

MARS-LA-BRUYERE (SAINT), a village of France, in the dep. of La Sarthe, cant. and 2 m. SW of Montfort-le-Rotrou. Pop. 300.

MARS-LA-JAILLE (SAINT), a canton and com-

mune of France, in the dep. of Loire-Inferieure, arrond. and 12 m. N of Ancenis. Pop. of cant., comprising 6 coms., in 1841, 7,018; of com. 1,091.

MARS-LA-TOUR, a village of France, in the dep. of Moselle, cant. and 6 m. NW of Gorze. Pop. 550.

MARSOLAN, a village of France, in the dep. of Gers, cant. and 4 m. W of Lectoure. Pop. 1,260.

MARSONNAZ, a village of France, in the dep. of Ain, cant. and 3 m. W of Montrevil. Pop. 1,272.

MARSOUIN (BEC DU), a cape on the N coast of the island of Hayti, in N lat. 18° 35', W long. 73° 35'.

MARSOUS, a village of France, in the dep. of Hautes-Pyrenees, cant. and 1 m. SW of Auzan, near the Gave d'Auzan. Pop. 750.

MARSTAL, a town of Denmark, at the E extremity of the island of Ærø, on the coast of Slesviek, 10 m. SSW of Rudkiøping. Pop. 790, chiefly potters.

MARSTETEN, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Thurgau, 3 m. NW of Weinfelden. Pop. 490, Protestants.

MARSTON, a township in the p. of Great Budworth, co.-palatine of Chester, 2½ m. NNE of Northwich. Area 950 acres. Pop. in 1831, 465; in 1841, 479.—Also a chapelry in the p. of Pencombe, Herefordshire, 6½ m. W by N of Bromyard.—Also a parish in Lincolnshire, 5 m. NNW of Grantham, on the river Witham. Area 2,430 acres. Pop. in 1831, 419; in 1841, 434.—Also a parish of Oxfordshire, 1½ m. NE of Oxford, on the E bank of the Cherwell. Area 1,290 acres. Pop. in 1831, 364; in 1841, 396.—Also a chapelry in the p. of St. Mary and St. Chad, co. of Stafford, 2½ m. N of Stafford. Area 1,210 acres. Pop. in 1831, 119; in 1841, 178.—Also a hamlet in the p. of Wolston, co. of Warwick, 6½ m. NW of Rugby, on the S bank of the Avon.—Also a tything in the p. of Potterne, Wilts, 3½ m. SW of Devizes. Pop. in 1831, 175; in 1841, 179.

MARSTON (LONG), a parish and township in Yorkshire, 5½ m. NNE of Tadcaster, including the townships of Angram, Hutton, and Long M. Area 4,260 acres. Pop. in 1831, 584; in 1841, 649. On July 2d, 1644, Marston-moor, in this p., was the scene of a sanguinary combat between the army of Charles I. and the parliamentarians, wherein the former were totally defeated.

MARSTON (NORTH), a parish in Buckinghamshire, 3 m. SE of Winslow. Area 1,910 acres. Pop. in 1831, 606; in 1841, 619.

MARSTON (SOUTH), a chapelry in the p. of Highworth, Wilts, 3 m. S by W of Highworth, and 1 m. N of the Great Western railway. Pop. 447.

MARSTON (ST. LAWRENCE), a parish in Northamptonshire, 5 m. NW of Brackley. Area 1,230 acres. Pop. in 1831, 440; in 1841, 540.

MARSTON-BIGOTT, a parish in Somersetshire, 2½ m. SW of Frome. Area 2,000 acres. Pop. 534.

MARSTON-UPON-DOVE, a parish in Derbyshire, 8½ m. SW of Derby, including the hamlet of Hatton, and the townships of Hilton and Hoon. Area 4,310 acres. Pop. in 1831, 985; in 1841, 1,177.

MARSTON-FLEET, a parish in Bucks, 2½ m. NW of Aylesbury, on the post-road from Watford to Bicester. Area 930 acres. Pop. in 1841, 38.

MARSTON-MAGNA, a parish in Somersetshire, 4½ m. NE by N of Yeovil. Area 1,320 acres. Pop. in 1831, 346; in 1841, 357.

MARSTON-MAISEY, a parish in Wilts, 3 m. NE of Cricklade, and 1 m. N of the Thames and Severn canal. Area 1,810 acres. Pop. in 1841, 245.

MARSTON-MONTGOMERY, a parish in Derbyshire, 14 m. W by N of Derby, and E of the river Dove. Area 3,150 acres. Pop. in 1841, 477.

MARSTON-MORETAIN, a parish in Bedfordshire, 3½ m. NW of Ampthill, on a branch of the Ouse. Area 4,500 acres. Pop. in 1841, 1,147.

MARSTON-PRIORS, a parish in Warwickshire, 5 m. SE of Southam. Area 3,630 acres. Pop. 701.

MARSTON-SICCA, a parish in Gloucestershire, 6½ m. N by W of Chipping-Campden. Area 1,680 acres. Pop. in 1831, 264; in 1841, 337.

MARSTON-TRUSSEL, a parish in Northamptonshire, 3 m. W by S of Market-Harborough, including the township of Thorpe-Lubbenham. Area 1,640 acres. Pop. in 1831, 223; in 1841, 236.

MARSTOW, a parish in Herefordshire, 4½ m. SW of Ross, on a branch of the Wye. Area 810 acres. Pop. in 1831, 125; in 1841, 139.

MARSTRAND, a small town of Sweden, at the entrance of the Cattégat, in the laen and 23 m. NNW of Gottenburg, in N lat. 57° 53' 51", E long. 11° 35' 45". Pop. 1,200, chiefly fishermen.

MARSWORTH, a parish in Bucks, 2 m. SW of Ivinghoe, intersected by the Aylesbury canal, and on the line of the London and Birmingham railway. Area 880 acres. Pop. in 1831, 427; in 1841, 484.

MARSZALKI, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Posen, circle of Scheldberg. Pop. 276.

MARSZEW, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Posen, circle of Pleschen. Pop. 334.

MARTA, or MARTHA (SANTA), a prov. of New Granada, forming the N part of the dep. of Magdalena; bounded on the W by the prov. of Carthagena, from which it is separated by the great river Magdalena; on the N by the Caribbean sea; on the E by Maracaybo and the Rio-de-la-Hacha; and on the S by the prov. of Santa Fe. It is about 300 m. in length, and 200 m. in breadth. Its pop. was estimated in 1836 at 46,587.—The whole country is full of lofty and impracticable mountains, which form part of the ridge of the Caraccas, and some of which, in the Santa Marta group, attain the enormous elevation of 16,000 ft. above the level of the Caribbean sea. The chief productions are cotton, tobacco, palm-wine, cacao, Brazil-wood, sugar, vanilla, maize, and a peculiar tree whose unctuous leaves afford a substance used by the natives as soap. The mines are of little importance. Gold has been found in the river Ariguana, 90 m. from the capital; and at the village of Ocana, copper ores are dug up. The pearl-fishery was formerly carried on at Carrizal, about 40 m. E of the cap., and was very productive. It is still followed on different parts of the coast; but appears to be badly conducted. The valleys feed immense quantities of cattle, which are killed and salted for exportation. The prov. is watered by the great river Magdalena, by the Santa-Marta, and the Pompatao.

MARTA (SANTA), the capital of the above prov., situated 100 m. NE of Carthagena, in N lat. 11° 19' 34", near the river Gaira, which supplies it with excellent water. It has a large and convenient harbour, which is protected by lofty ridges, and has in front a round hill defending it on the side of the snowy mountains. This city, founded in 1554, was made the magazine of Ximenes de Quesada, whence he explored and conquered New Granada. Sir Francis Drake reduced the place to ashes in 1596. The harbour has two forts for its defence; but the town has considerably declined of late years, having only a trifling trade with Carthagena and the other Spanish ports. In 1835 it was described as a waste and desolate city, its houses blackened by the sun's rays and cracked by earthquakes, with a pop. of 6,000, of whom scarcely a sixteenth were of pure white blood, and its trade sunk to a mere nothing before the superior advantages of Carthagena. A chain of lakes connects this place with the Rio Magdalena, at a distance of 25 leagues. Of these, the Cienaga or Salt lake is remarkable for the richness of vegetation on its banks.—To the SW of the town,

and SE of the embouchure of the Magdalena, is a small circular lake of the same name, which discharges itself into the bay of Magdalena.

MARTA. a river of the Papal states, which issues from the lake of Bolsena, in the deleg. of Viterbo; flows S, passing Toscanella and Corneto; and a little below the latter town discharges itself into the Tyrrhenian sea, after a course of 30 m.

MARTA (SANTA), a town of Spain, in the prov. and 24 m. SSE of Badajoz. Pop. 2,000. It has woolen and linen factories.—Also a coast town of Spain, in the prov. and 50 m. NNW of Lugo, on the E side of a bay of the same name. Pop. 1,200.

MARTABAN, a province of the Burmese empire, situated between the parallels of 15° 30', and 17° 30' N, and between 97° and 99° E long. On the E it is separated from Siam by a chain of mountains; on the S from Ye by a small stream; on the W it has the sea; its N frontier is uncertain. It is watered by three large streams, the Saluen, the Gain, and the Athran, and many smaller ones, affluents of these. Nine-tenths of the surface are covered with forests and jungle. The principal produce is pepper, cardamums, rice, cotton, indigo, salt, and fish; but owing to a number of shoals, and the strong tides which run in the bay of M., it is dangerous to enter its harbours. Being situated between Pegu and Siam, it frequently changed masters; and the Portuguese had in the beginning of the 17th cent. considerable influence here. After the subjugation of the Peguers by the Birmans, in 1745, the latter took possession of this prov., and it has since been governed by an officer sent from Ava.

MARTABAN, or MAOUTAMA, a seaport, the capital of the above-mentioned prov., situated in N lat. 16° 30', E long. 97° 30', 28 m. above Amherst, and 10 m. NW of Maulmein. It was formerly a place of consequence, but suffered much in the war between the Siamese, Peguers, and Birmans, about the year 1741. Some British merchants were settled here, but lost all their property when the place was taken by the Birmans, who afterwards confined the commerce of Europeans to the port of Rangoon. It was captured by the British in 1824; and in the campaign against the Burmese in 1852, it was again taken by the British troops after a very brief resistance.

MARTABAN (BRITISH). See TENASSERIM.

MARTABAN (GULF OF), an inlet on the E side of the bay of Bengal, between N lat. 14° and 17°, and E long. 94° and 98°. The great rivers Irawaddi, Setang, and Saluen flow into it.

MARTA-DE-ORUGUEYRA (SANTA), a town of Spain, in the prov. and 34 m. NE of Corunna, at the bottom of the bay of Carino. Pop. 1,200.

MARTA-DE-TERA (SANTA), a village of Spain, in the prov. and 60 m. WNW of Valladolid, on the r. bank of the Tera. Pop. 300.

MARTANO, a canton and town of Naples, in the prov. of Terra-d'Otranto, 12 m. SSE of Lecce. Pop. of cant. 2,530.

MARTAPURA, a town in the island of Borneo, 60 m. NNE of Banjermassin.

MARTEL, a town of France, in the dep. of Lot, near the Dordogne, 19 m. NE of Gourdon. Pop. 3,070.

MARTELLANGE, a town of Belgian Luxembourg, on the Sare, 12 m. W of Neufchateau. Pop. 1,100. There are extensive collieries in the vicinity.

MARTELLO (CAPE), the S point of the island of Negropont, in Greece, in N lat. 38°, E long. 24° 39'.

MARTEN, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Arnsberg, circle of Dortmund. Pop. 380.

MARTENSDYK (SAINT), a town of Holland, in the prov. of Zeland, 9 m. SE of Zierikyle, on the isle of Tholen. Pop. 1,500.

MARTH, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Erfurt, circle of Heiligenstadt. Pop. 430.

MARTHA (SANTA), a mountain of Brazil, in the S part of the prov. of Santa-Catharina, terminating in a promontory on the coast in about 29° S lat., "near which one rarely passes without having a change of wind." [Fitzroy].—Also a serra in the prov. of Goyaz, SSE of Escalvada.—Also a large lake in the prov. of Santa-Catharina, to the S of the Rio Tabarão, and N of the Camacho lakes, with which it communicates.

MARTHA-BRAE, a small town on the N coast of the island of Jamaica, having a harbour 7 leagues W of Montego point, in N lat. 18° 31', W long. 77° 32'.

MARTHA-DE-PENA-GUIAO (SANTA), a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Tras-os-Montes, comarca and 4 m. WSW of Villa-Real. Pop. 2,050.

MARTHA-DO-BOURO (SANTA), a village of Portugal, in the prov. of Minho, comarca and 12 m. N of Viana, between the Home and the Cavado.

MARTHALEN, a town of Switzerland, in the cant. of Zurich, 5 m. S of Schaffhausen. Pop. 1,401 in 1850, of whom only 8 were Catholics.

MARTHAM, a parish of Norfolk, 6 m. NW by N of Caistor.

MARTHA'S BAY (SAINT), a bay on the W coast of the island of Curaçao.

MARTHA'S RIVER, a river of North America, which falls into the Missouri, on the l. bank, 22 m. W of the confluence of the Yellowstone, after a SSE course of 120 m. through an extensive, fertile, and beautiful valley, though without a single tree.

MARTHA'S VINEYARD, an island of the United States, belonging to Duke's co., Massachusetts, 8 m. S of Falmouth, and 12 m. WSW of Nantucket. It is 21 m. long, and from 2 to 5 m. broad. The greater part of the island is low and level land. The soil is poor. Some Indian corn is raised for exportation, and rye in sufficient quantities for the consumption of the inhabitants. The principal manufactures are those of wool and salt. The island contains the three towns of Edgartown, Tisbury, and Chilmark.—Also a village in Chatham co. in N. Carolina.

MARTHE, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Marienwerder, circle of Deutsch-Crone. Pop. 191.

MARTHOD, a town of Savoy, in the mand. and 4 m. N of Conflans. Pop. 1,100.

MARTHON, a town of France, in the dep. of La Charente, cant. and 4 m. SW of Montbron, on the Bandiat. Pop. 550. Iron mines are wrought in the vicinity.

MARTI, a town of Tuscany, in the prov. of Pisa, 9 m. NE of Lari.

MARTIAL (SAINT), a village of France, in the dep. of Dordogne, cant. and 2 m. SSE of Domme. Pop. 950.—Also a com. in the dep. of Ardèche, cant. of St.-Martin-de-Valamas. Pop. 1833.—Also a village in the dep. of Gard, cant. of Sumène. Pop. 1,000.

MARTIAL-LE-MONT (SAINT), a village of France, in the dep. of Creuse, cant. and 6 m. NNE of Saint-Sulpice. Pop. 900.

MARTIC, a township of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania, U. S., on the E side of the Susquehanna, 15 m. S of Lancaster. Pop. 2,453.

MARTEL, a village of France, in the dep. of Aveyron, cant. and 6 m. WNW of Villefranche. Pop. 800.

MARTIGNANA, a town of Austrian Lombardy, in the prov. and 21 m. ESE of Cremona, on the l. bank of the Po. Pop. 1,450.

MARTIGNANO, a village of Naples, in the Terra-d'Otranto, 9 m. SSE of Lecce. Pop. 580.

MARTIGNE, a commune and village of France,

in the dep. of Ille-et-Vilaine, cant. and 7 m. SSE of Retiers, near the Bruc. Pop. 3,586.—Also a commune in the dep. of Mayenne, cant. and 9 m. S of Mayenne. Pop. 2,090.—Also a village in the dep. of Vosges, cant. and 3 m. NE of La Manche. Pop. 1,070.

MARTIGNE'-BRIAND, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of Maine-et-Loire, cant. of Doué, near the r. bank of the Layon. Pop. 2,186.

MARTIGNY, or **MARTINACH**, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Valais, 17 m. WSW of Suis, and 48 m. E of Geneva, on the Simplon road, and the r. bank of the Drause, near its confluence with the Rhone, 247 toises = 526 yds. above sea-level, and 56 toises = 119 yds. above the level of the lake of Geneva. Pop. 1,066, Catholics. It is an unhealthy place, the Rhone flowing for many miles above the town through a flat swampy valley. In 1818 it suffered terribly from an Alpine debacle, or mountain-torrent, the effects of which are graphically described by Capt. Hall in one of his vols. called *Patchwork*. [Lond. 1841, 3 vols. 8vo.] The monks of St. Bernard have a convent within the town, from which those of their number stationed in the Great St. Bernard, a journey of 10 hours' distance, are from time to time relieved.—About 1 m. distant, up the valley of the Drause, is the village of Bourg-de-Martigny. Pop. 1,076.

MARTIGNY-LE-COMTE, a village of France, in the dep. of Saone-et-Loire, cant. and 6 m. ESE of Palinges. Pop. 1,560. There are iron-works here.

MARTIGUES (LES), a town of France, in the dep. of Bouches-du-Rhone, situated at the outlet of the saltwater basin called the Etang-de-Berre or E. de-Martigues. It consists of three distinct parts; the Isle, or town proper, founded in the 10th cent., situated on an island in the strait which joins the lake to the Mediterranean; the suburb of Jonquières, on the S bank of the strait; and that of Ferrières on the N. The former communicates with the Isle by a bridge of stone, the latter by a draw-bridge. Pop. in 1841, 7,772, employed partly in fishing, partly in trading in fish, wine, brandy, and salt. It was formerly a place of considerable strength.—The harbour, called Port-du-Bouc, is about 2 m. distant, and is defended by a fort.—The environs produce olives and vines.

MARTI-KHAN-TANDA, a town of Sind, 16 m. SW of Kyrpur. It has some trade with Marwar.

MARTIN, a parish in Lincolnshire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. SSW of Horncastle. Area 730 acres. Pop. in 1841, 58.—Also a parish in the W. R. of Yorkshire, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. WSW of Skipton. Area 2,310 acres. Pop. 381.—Also a parish in Wilts, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. NNE of Cranbourne. Area 5,090 acres. Pop. in 1831, 599; in 1841, 582.—Also a parish in Worcestershire, 3 m. SSW of Droitwich. Area 1,290 acres. Pop. 237.—Also a hamlet in the parish of Timberland in Lincolnshire, $9\frac{1}{2}$ m. NNE of Sleaford. Pop. in 1841, 926.—Also an island of Cromartyshire, off the coast of Lochbroom, 4 m. NNW of Ullapool, about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. in circuit.

MARTIN, a county in the E part of the state of N. Carolina, U. S., skirted by the Rowanoke, on the NE boundary. Area 481 sq. m. Pop. in 1821, 7,637; in 1851, 8,829. Its cap. is Williamston.—Also a co. in the SW part of Iowa, intersected by the E fork of White river. Area 300 sq. m. Pop. in 1841, 3,875.—Also a township in Pope co., in Arkansas. Pop. 120.—Also a township in Allegany co., in Michigan. Pop. 116.—Also a river of Lower Canada, which falls into the St. Lawrence, on the l. bank, in N lat. 50° , after a SSE course of about 60 m.

MARTIN (SAINT), the **SINT MAARTIN** of the Dutch, one of the Little Antilles, situated in N lat.

$18^{\circ} 4'$; and W long. $63^{\circ} 5'$, 3 m. S of Anguilles, and 135 m. NNW of Guadaloupe. It is 15 m. in length from E to W; and 9 m. in greatest breadth. Its coasts are thickly indented with small bays, of which Philipsbourg at the S extremity, and Marigot on the NW, offer the safest anchorage. The surface is mountainous, and thickly interspersed with small lakes, of which a considerable proportion are salt. The superficial area has been estimated at 10,000 hect.; but some admeasurements reduce it to 8,000 h. The northern portion of the island, comprising 5,371 hect., or probably two-thirds of its entire surface, belongs to France, and produces sugar and cotton. In 1836, the amount of land under cultivation in this quarter of the island was 1,841 h. The pop. in 1841 was 3,374, of whom 2,351 were slaves. This colony is a dependency of the French island of Guadaloupe.

—The Dutch portion of the island is thickly scattered over with salt-lakes, from which a considerable quantity of salt is annually manufactured. The pop. in 1847 was 2,691. Its chief town is Philipsbourg. It is an administrative dependency of Caracao. The principal portion of the white inhabitants of this island are English.—The Spaniards were the first European nation who formed a settlement on this island; but they were compelled to abandon it in 1650, when the French and Dutch simultaneously took possession of it, and divided it between themselves. In 1744 the French portion was seized by the English, but was soon after given back. In 1800 it again fell into English hands, but was restored at the peace of Amiens. In 1810 it shared the fortunes of Guadaloupe, when that island was seized by the English; but the peace of 1814 gave it back to its old possessors.

MARTIN (SAINT), an island off the W coast of Patagonia, in S lat. $50^{\circ} 40'$, to the S of the island of Madre-de-Dios, from which it is separated by a channel from 2 to 3 leagues in breadth.—Also an island off the W coast of Florida, in N lat. $28^{\circ} 42'$.

MARTIN (SAINT), a river of France, in the dep. of Haute-Marne, arrond. of Chaumont, which falls into the Aujon, on the r. bank, after a NW and SSW course of 12 m.

MARTIN (SAINT), a town of Hungary, in the com. of Thurolz, marche of Elso, 27 m. N of Kremnitz, on the r. bank of the Thurolz. Pop. 1,900.—Also a village of Styria, in the circle and 9 m. SE of Marburg, on the l. bank of the Drave. Pop. 1,164.

MARTIN (SAINT), a parish in Cornwall, $1\frac{1}{4}$ m. N by E of Looe, including the borough of E. Looe. Area 3,060 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,320; in 1841, 1,402.—Also a parish in Cornwall, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. SE by E of Helstone. Area 2,550 acres. Pop. in 1831, 508; in 1841, 565.—Also one of the Scilly isles, containing about 720 acres in a high state of cultivation. Pop. in 1831, 230; in 1841, 214.—Also a parish in the island of Jersey. Pop. in 1831, 1,956.—Also a parish in Salop, $5\frac{1}{4}$ m. W by N of Ellesmere, including the townships of Ifton-Rhyn, and Weston-Rhyn with Bron-y-gath. Area 4,830 m. Pop. in 1831, 2,099; in 1841, 2,200.

MARTIN (SAINT), a commune and village of Belgium, in the prov. of Namur, cant. of Gembloux. Pop. 374.

MARTIN (SAINT), a parish in co. Kilkenny, 3 m. E by S of Kilkenny. Area 782 acres. Pop. in 1841, 306.

MARTINDALE, a chapelry in the parish of Barton, Westmoreland, $9\frac{1}{2}$ m. NNE of Ambleside. Pop. in 1831, 182; in 1841, 198.

MARTINHOE, a parish in Devonshire, $9\frac{1}{2}$ m. E by N of Ilfracombe, on the coast of the Bristol channel. Area 2,990 acres. Pop. in 1841, 236.

MARTIN-HUSSINGTREE, a parish in Worces-

tershire, 2½ m. SW of Droitwich, with which it unites in returning a member to parliament. Area 1,290 acres. Pop. in 1831, 208; in 1841, 237.

MARTIN-AUX-BUNEAUX (SAINT), a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Seine-Inferieure, cant. and 4 m. NNW of Cany. Pop. 1,700.

MARTIN-CHATEAU (SAINT), a village of France, in the dep. of Creuse, cant. and 6 m. WNW of Royere, near the l. bank of the Maude. Pop. 1,150.

MARTIN-D'ABLOIS (SAINT), a town of France, in the dep. of Marne, cant. and 4 m. SW of Epernay. Pop. 1,200.

MARTIN-D'ARDENTES (SAINT), a village of France, in the dep. of Indre, cant. of St. Vincent. Pop. 900.

MARTIN-D'AUXIGNY (SAINT), a village of France, in the dep. of Cher, 18 m. E of Vierzon. Pop. 1,760.

MARTIN-DE-BELLEVILLE (SAINT), a commune and village of Savoy, in the Tarentaise, 12 m. NE of Saint-Jean-de-Maurienne. Pop. 2,398.

MARTIN-DE-BETHISY (SAINT), a village of France, in the dep. of Oise, cant. and 6 m. W of Crepy. Pop. 1,460.

MARTIN-DE-BOSCHERVILLE (SAINT), a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Seine-Inferieure, cant. of Duclair. Pop. 1,011. William the Conqueror was buried in the church of this com.

MARTIN-DE-CARALP (SAINT), a village of France, in the dep. of Ariège, cant. and 4 m. NW of Foix. Pop. 365.

MARTIN-DE-CASTANEDA (SAN), a village of Spain, in the prov. and 52 m. W of Valladolid, near a small lake. Pop. 320.

MARTIN-DE-CASTILLON (SAINT), a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Vaucluse, cant. and 6 m. ESE of Apt. Pop. 1,504.

MARTIN-DE-CARNE'E (SAINT), a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Mayenne, cant. of Bais, 22 m. ESE of Mayenne. Pop. 1,973. There are iron-works in the vicinity.

MARTIN-DE-COURTISOIS (SAINT), a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Marne, cant. and 6 m. N of Marson, on the Vele. Pop. 1,975.

MARTIN-DE-DAMIOTTE (SAINT), a town of France, in the dep. of Tarn, 9 m. ESE of Lavaur, on the r. bank of the Agout. Pop. 1,110.

MARTIN-DE-DON (SAN), a village of Spain, in the prov. and 27 m. N of Burgos, on the l. bank of the Ebro. Pop. 224.

MARTIN-D'ECUBLEY (SAINT), a village of France, in the dep. of Orne, cant. and 3 m. NE of L'Aigle. Pop. 442. There is a mineral spring here.

MARTIN-DE-FONTAINE (SAINT), a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Rhone, cant. and 2 m. SSE of Neuville. Pop. 1,350.

MARTIN-DE-FONTENAY (SAINT), a village of France, in the dep. of Calvados, cant. and 4 m. WSW of Bourgaus, near the r. bank of the Orne. Pop. 589.

MARTIN-DE-FUGE'RES (SAINT), a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Haute-Loire, cant. and 4 m. SW of Monastir. Pop. 1,277.

MARTIN-DE-GURSON (SAINT), a village of France, in the dep. of Dordogne, cant. and 3 m. E of Villefranche. Pop. 1,048.

MARTIN-DE-HUIX (SAINT), a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Landes, 6 m. SSE of St.-Vincent-de-Tirosse. Pop. 1,010.

MARTIN-DE-LA-BESACE (SAINT), a village of France, in the dep. of Calvados, cant. of Beny, 27 m. SW of Caen. Pop. 1,242.

MARTIN-DE-LANDELLE (SAINT), a commune and village of France, in the dep. of La Manche, cant. and 4 m. SW of St.-Hilaire-du-Harcourt.

MARTIN-DE-LA-PLACE (SAINT), a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Maine-et-Loire, cant. and 4 m. NW of Saumur, near the r. bank of the Loire. Pop. 1,100.

MARTIN-DE-LA-VEGA (SAN), a town of Spain, in the prov. and 15 m. SW of Segovia. Pop. 600.

MARTIN-DEL-CASTANAR (SAN), a town of Spain, in the prov. and 39 m. SSW of Salamanca. Pop. 943.

MARTIN-DE-LONDRES (SAINT), a canton, commune, and village of France, in the dep. of Herault, arrond. and 15 m. NNW of Montpellier. Pop. of cant., comprising 10 coms., in 1841, 4,778; of com. 1,077. There are silk-manufactories in this cant.

MARTIN-DE-MONTALBAN (SAN), a village of Spain, in the prov. and 24 m. WSW of Toledo. Pop. 450. It has a church of fine architecture.

MARTIN-DE-OSCOS (SAN), a town of Spain, in the prov. and 56 m. W of Oviedo. Pop. 1,658. There are iron-works in the vicinity.

MARTIN-DE-PUSA (SAN), a village of Spain, in the prov. and 36 m. WSW of Toledo. Pop. 818. A silver-mine exists in the vicinity.

MARTIN-DE-QUEYRIERES (SAINT), a village of France, in the dep. of Hautes-Alpes, cant. and 4 m. N of L'Argentiere, on the r. bank of the Durance. Pop. 1,447.

MARTIN-DE-RE' (SAINT), a canton, commune, and port of France, in the dep. of Charente-Inferieure, arrond. of La Rochelle, occupying the central part of the Isle-de-Re'. Pop. of cant., comprising 4 coms., in 1841, 9,667; of com. and port, 2,617. The port is well-fortified; and an active commerce is conducted from it in wines, brandy, salt, fish, timber, and iron. It has regular steam-boat communication with La Rochelle.

MARTIN-DE-RUBIALES (SAN), a town of Spain, in the prov. and 60 m. S of Burgos, on the r. bank of the Duero. Pop. 800.

MARTIN-DE-SALLON (SAINT), a village of France, in the dep. of Calvados, cant. and 3 m. SW of Harcourt. Pop. 1,400.

MARTIN-DES-CHAMPS (SAINT), a village of France, in the dep. of Yonne, cant. and 2 m. NW of Saint-Fargeau. Pop. 600.

MARTIN-DE-SEIGNAUX (SAINT), a village of France, in the dep. of Landes, cant. and 3 m. NE of Saint-Esprit. Pop. 2,280. Coal is wrought in the vicinity.

MARTIN-DES-ORMES (SAINT), a village of France, in the dep. of Puy-de-Dome, cant. and 3 m. ESE of Ambert. Pop. 1,060.

MARTIN-DE-SOULAN (SAINT), a village of France, in the dep. of Ariège, cant. and 6 m. NW of Massat. Pop. 1,827.

MARTIN-DES-PRES (SAINT), a village of France, in the dep. of Cotes-du-Nord, cant. and 4 m. E of Corlay. Pop. 1,324.

MARTIN-DE-TOURNON (SAINT), a small village of France, in the dep. of Indre, on the r. bank of the Creuse, 9 m. S of Preuilley. Pop. 1,450.

MARTIN-DES-TRAUX (SAINT), a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Loire, cant. and 4 m. NW of La Pacaudière. Pop. 2,400.

MARTIN-DE-TREVIGO (SAN), a town of Spain, in the prov. and 36 m. SSW of Ciudad-Rodrigo. Pop. 1,876. It has oil-mills, tanneries, and woollen factories.

MARTIN-DE-UNX (SAN), a town of Spain, in the prov. and 15 m. SE of Pampeluna. Pop. 1,084.

MARTIN-DE-VALAMAS (SAINT), a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of Ardèche, arrond. of Tournon. Pop. of cant. in 1841, 12,031; of com. and town, 1,893. The town is 18 m. NW of Privas, on the r. bank of the Salouze.

MARTIN-DE-VALDEIGLESIAS, a town of Spain, in the prov. of and 45 m. NW of Toledo. Pop. 3,150. Its environs produce excellent fruit.

MARTIN-DE-VALGALGUE (SAINT), a canton and village of France, in the dep. of Gard, near the l. bank of the Gardon-d'Alais. Pop. of cant. in 1841, 9,210; of com. 777.

MARTIN-DE-VALVENI (SAN), a town of Spain, in the prov. and 15 m. NE of Valladolid, on the l. bank of the Pisuerga. Pop. 300.

MARTIN-DE-VERS (SAINT), a village of France, in the dep. of Lot, cant. and 2 m. NW of Lauzes. Pop. 509.

MARTIN-D'HEUILLE (SAINT), a village of France, in the dep. of Nièvre, cant. and 8 m. SE of Pongues. Pop. 440.

MARTIN-DU-BOIS (SAINT), a village of France, in the dep. of Maine-et-Loire, cant. and 7 m. ENE of Segre. Pop. 1,044.

MARTIN-DU-MONT (SAINT), a village of France, in the dep. of Ain, cant. and 4 m. N of Pont-d'Ain. Pop. 1,722.

MARTIN-DU-PLAN-DE-LA-TOUR, a village of France, in the dep. of Var, cant. and 4 m. N of Grimaud. Pop. 1,050.

MARTIN-DU-PUITS (SAINT), a village of France, in the dep. of Nièvre, cant. and 4 m. NNE of Lormé. Pop. 1,220.

MARTIN-D'URIAGE (SAINT), a village of France, in the dep. of Isère, cant. and 4 m. S of Domene. Pop. 2,454. It has iron and brick-works; and there are hot salt springs in the vicinity, which are much frequented.

MARTIN-DU-VIEUX-BELLEME, a village of France, in the dep. of Orne, cant. and 2 m. NW of Bellême. Pop. 2,542.

MARTIN-EN-BRESSE, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Saône-et-Loire, cant. and 6 m. SSE of Verdun-sur-Saône. Pop. 1,250.

MARTIN-EN-HAUT (SAINT), a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Rhone, cant. and 6 m. NE of Saint-Symphorien-sur-Coise. Pop. 1,800.

MARTIN-EN-VAL-GODEMARD (SAINT), a village of France, in the dep. of Hautes-Alpes, cant. and 4 m. WSW of Saint-Tirmin. Pop. 417. There are quarries of white marble and jasper in the vicinity.

MARTIN-EN-VERCORS (SAINT), a village of France, in the dep. of Drome, 18 m. N of Die. Pop. 600.

MARTIN-ES-VIGNES (SAINT), a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Aube, cant. and 1 m. E of Troyes, of which it forms a faubourg. Pop. 1,670.

MARTINA, a canton and town of Naples, in the prov. of Otranto, 19 m. NE of Taranto. Pop. 4,000.

MARTINENGO, a walled town of Austrian Lombardy, in the prov. and 12 m. SSE of Bergamo. Pop. 3,600. It has silk-factories.

MARTINESTI, a village of Upper Wallachia, 21 m. ENE of Rimnik. Pop. 800. The Austrians and Russians under Suwarrow defeated the Turkish forces here on 30th Sep. 1789.

MARTINEZ, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 36 m. SE of Salamanca. Pop. 400.

MARTINFELD, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Erfurt, circle of Heiligenstadt. Pop. 881.

MARTIN-GARCIA, an island in the river Plata, at the confluence of the Uruguay and the Parana, in S lat. 34° 7', W long. 68° 17'. It is about 6 m. in length. In the treaty of alliance between Brazil and the republic of Uruguay, of 29th May 1851, previous to the conjoint operations against Rosas, the dictator of Buenos-Ayres, this island was made the special subject of the following article: "The high contracting parties, recognising that the island of Martin-Garcia may by its position serve to embarrass and stop the free navigation of the several tributaries of the Plata, in the which all the riverains are interested, and recognising,

moreover, the convenience of the neutrality of said island in time of war, either between the river Plate states, or between any one of those states and any other power, have for the common good, and as guarantee of the navigation of said tributaries, agreed (1.) To oppose by every means any attempt which may tend to place the sovereignty of the said island in any hands other than those of one of the river Plate states interested in the free navigation of the rivers. (2.) To solicit the co-operation of the other states riverains, for the purpose of obtaining from the state to which the island may now belong, or may hereafter belong, to bind itself not to make use of said island to embarrass the free navigation to the other riverains, to consent to its neutrality in time of war, and to permit all and every establishment which may be requisite for the security of the internal navigation of all the states riverains." After the success of the allies, General Urquiza and the Provisional directory published a decree, opening the rivers Plate, Parana, and Uruguay, to all foreign flags after the 1st of October 1852, provided that all vessels ascending these rivers should not be under 120 tons register, and should touch at the registering custom-house on the island of Martin-Garcia—where the expenses were fixed at a moderate rate—to have their permits countersigned.

MARTINHO (SAN), a small port of Portugal, in the prov. of Estremadura, comarca and 10 m. WSW of Alcobaca. Pop. 900.

MARTINHO-DOS-MOUROS (SAN), a comarca and village of Portugal, in the prov. of Beira, 9 m. SW of Villa-Real, on the l. bank of the Douro. Pop. 4,770.

MARTINICO, or **MARTINIQUE**, an island in the W. Indies, one of the largest of the Caribbees, lying between 14° 23' 43" and 14° 52' 47" N lat., and 60° 50' and 61° 19' W long., 12 leagues SE of Dominica; 24 m. N of Santa Lucia; and 25 m. SE of Guadeloupe. The superficies is 98,782 sq. hect., or 244,368 acres. It is very uneven, and intersected in all parts by a number of low hills, mostly of a conical form. Three mountains rise above these smaller eminences. The highest, Mont Pelee, at the N end of the island, and rising 4,438 ft. above sea-level, a long dormant volcano, burst forth with frightful violence on the 5th of August 1851. The woods with which it is covered continually attract the clouds; the two others are in most parts cultivated. From these mountains, but chiefly from the first, issue the numerous springs which water the island, and which, though generally flowing in gentle streams, are changed into torrents on the slightest storm. The chief streams are the Lezarde, which flows into the Cul-de-sac of Royal; the Rivière-de-Fort-St.-Pierre, which flows into the anchorage of St. Pierre on the S coast; and the Gallion. Near the S end is a small salt lake. The valleys on the W side, or Basse-terre, are more extensive and fertile than those on the E side, or Caves-terre.

[*Productions and commerce.*] About two-fifths of the surface is under cultivation. In 1835, 38,320 hect. were under culture; savannas and pasture-lands occupied 21,772 h.; woods and forests 23,387 h.; unproductive lands 15,303 h. The principal productions of the island are sugar, coffee, cassia, cotton, manioc, bananas, maize, indigo, cocoa, ginger, &c. The Tahiti cane and the yellow cane of Java, are chiefly cultivated. Next to the cultivation of sugar, that of coffee is the most important. It is well-adapted to trade, from the number of its bays and harbours, which possess the inestimable advantage of affording a shelter from the hurricanes which infest these latitudes. The climate is humid. The average fall of rain during the year is 84 inches. The greatest rains fall between July and October. The mean annual temp. on the plains is 81°. With all these advantages, however, M. had made but little progress at the end of the 17th cent. In 1700 it contained only 6,597 Whites, and a total pop. of 21,640 persons. But in 1732 the value of the exports was estimated at £700,000 per ann. This extensive trade annually brought into the ports of the island 200 ships from France, 14 or 15 fitted out by the mother-country for the coast of Guinea, 60 from

Canada, and 10 or 12 from the islands of Margaritta and Trinidad; besides the English and Dutch ships that came to carry on a smuggling trade. The navigation from the island to the northern colonies, the Spanish continent, and the Windward islands, employed 130 vessels of from 20 to 70 tons burden, manned by 600 European sailors and 1,500 slaves. The war of 1744 put a stop to this prosperity; and soon after M. fell into the hands of the English, it became infested with vast swarms of ants which destroyed every vegetable in the island. It was restored to France in July 1763. In 1769, 1788, and 1810, the exports and imports were as follow:

	Imports.	Exports.
1769.	£588,412	£536,631
1788.	1,195,111	1,201,875
1810.	635,664	791,773

The following table exhibits the value of the exports into France from M. in 1841:

	General Trade.	Special Trade.
Sugar,	18,866,000 fr.	14,292,000 fr.
Coffee,	780,000	697,000
Dye and cabinet woods,	295,000	274,000
Rum and taffia,	182,000	177,000
Cotton,	145,000	150,000
Hides,	54,000	84,000
Copper,	37,000	37,000
Cocoa,	15,000	14,000
Preserves,	9,000	7,000
Tortoiseshell,	2,000	2,000
Other articles,	56,000	50,000
Iron cables,	4,000	2,000
	20,445,000	15,792,000

We read in the *Moniteur* that during the present year [1852] the exports of colonial produce from M., as well as from Guadalupe, will be more considerable than in 1851, which year showed an augmentation in the crops as compared with 1849 and 1850. To enable a more correct estimate to be formed of this increase, the *Moniteur* gives the following statement of the quantity of sugar imported into France from these two colonies since 1848, the period of the emancipation of the blacks:

Martinique, in 1848,	19,731,392 kilogr.
" 1849,	18,391,600
" 1850,	14,242,200
" 1851,	19,715,530
" 1852, (1st half-year),	15,829,633

Supposing the second half-year to be in proportion with the first, an augmentation would appear at the end of the year of 11,000,000 kilogr. over the produce of 1851, which was of itself more than 5,000,000 kilogr. greater than the average exportation during the preceding three years. It may also be borne in mind that the crops, and the exports of sugar during the last six months of the year are generally inferior to those of the first six months:

Guadalupe, in 1848,	20,319,543 kilogr.
" 1849,	19,191,700
" 1850,	13,020,900
" 1851,	16,922,630
" 1852, (1st half-year),	13,058,458

Although inferior to that which has been produced at M., the augmentation shown for Guadalupe of the exportation of the first half-year is not the less very remarkable. By official returns from the customs department the following quantities of produce appear to have been exported from M. and Guadalupe during the year ending December 31, 1851:

	Martinique.	Guadalupe.
Sugar, muscovado, kilogr.,	23,406,696	20,046,368
Do., clayed,	809	nil.
Coffee, kilogr.,	110,933	221,218
Cotton, do.,	nil.	20,443
Cocoa, do.,	149,033	11,425
Cassia, do.,	163,580	165
Logwood, do.,	50,200	nil.
Molasses, litres,	33,754	13,879
Rum, do.,	2,064,511	142,139

Population.] The pop. of M., according to a return made to the house of commons in 1810, when it was in possession of the British, was as follows:

Slaves,	78,577
Free persons of colour,	8,630
Number of white inhabitants,	9,206
	96,413

In 1827, the pop. was returned at 101,865, of whom 9,937 were Whites; 10,786 free people of colour; and 81,142 slaves. In 1836, the pop. was 116,031; in 1841, 117,906; in 1848, 120,179.

Government, &c.] The administration of M. is conducted by a governor, and a privy council of 7 members, with a colonial council of 30 members elected for 5 years. The number of electors in 1841 was 901. Justice is administered by a supreme court, 2 assize courts, and 2 inferior courts. The military force consists of about 2,000 men, besides a militia of 6,000.—The colonial budget for 1845 exhibited an income of 1,074,830 francs; and an expenditure of 998,890 fr.

Towns.] The principal towns of M. are Fort Royal, the capital, and St. Pierre, the largest and best-built town in the Lesser Antilles. Besides these, Marin has 3,000 inhabitants; Lamentin, 8,900; Riviere-Salle, 2,300; and there are about 20 villages. Of the pop. of 1841, 25,989 were returned as residing in towns. It is subdivided into 14 cantons, and 26 communes.

History.] This island, called by the natives Madiana, was discovered by the Spaniards in 1493, and named by them Martinico. In 1635, it was colonized by the French; but the expulsion or extermination of the Caribs was not completed until 1764. During the war of American independence, it was the centre of all the great naval operations of the French government. In 1794, M. was taken by the British under Sir John Jervis and Sir Charles Grey. It was restored to the French at the treaty of Amiens in 1802, and was again taken by the British under General Prevost, on the 24th of February, 1809. It again reverted to the French at the general peace in 1815. In 1819, M. was ceded to Sweden, and was only recovered by France from the accidental delay of the Swedes in taking possession.

MARTINICO (LITTLE), one of the Grenadine islands, in the Little Antilles, in N lat. 12° 32', W long. 61° 24'.

MARTIN-LA-FOSSE (SAINT), a village of France, in the dep. of Aube, cant. and 6 m. S of Romilly. Pop. 200.

MARTIN-LA-LANDE (SAINT), a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Aude, cant. and 4 m. E of Castelnaudary, near the Canal-du-Midi. Pop. 1,040.

MARTIN-LA-ME'ANE (SAINT), a village of France, in the dep. of La Corrèze, cant. of La-Rochelle-Camillac. Pop. 200.

MARTIN-LA-PLAINE (SAINT), a commune and village of France, in the dep. of La Loire, cant. and 2 m. NW of Rive-de-Gier. Pop. 709. A lead-mine is wrought in the vicinity.

MARTIN-LARS (SAINT), a village of France, in the dep. of La Vienne, cant. of Availles-Limousine, on the l. bank of the Cloise. Pop. 780.

MARTIN-LA-SAUVETE (SAINT), a village of France, in the dep. of La Loire, cant. and 2 m. W of St.-Germain-la-Val. Pop. 1,500.

MARTIN-LE-BEAU (SAINT), a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Indre-et-Loire, cant. and 4 m. SW of Amboise. Pop. 1,500.

MARTIN-LES-BOULOGNE (SAINT), a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Pas-de-Calais, cant. and 1 m. NE of Boulogne. Pop. 1,300.

MARTIN-LESTRA (SAINT), a commune and village of France, in the dep. of La Loire, cant. and 6 m. E of Feurs. Pop. 1,050.

MARTIN-LE-SUPERIEUR (SAINT), a village of France, in the dep. of Ardèche, cant. of Rochebause, near the l. bank of the Laveron. Pop. 500.

MARTIN-MUNOZ, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 24 m. WSW of Segovia. Pop. 988.

MARTINO (SAN), a town of Illyria, in the gov. and 32 m. NNW of Trieste, on the summit of a hill, commanding a fine view of the plain of Friuli, the course of the Isonzo, and the gulf of Trieste. Pop. 2,000. It is surrounded by ancient walls. The mountainous vineyards in the vicinity produce excellent wine.—Also a town of Austrian Lombardy, in the prov. and 6 m. NNW of Cremona.—Also a town of Austrian Lombardy, in the prov. and 15 m. WSW of Mantua, near the Oglio.—Also a village in the Valteline, 3 m. N of Bormio.—Also a village in the prov. and 6 m. E of Verona, on the l. bank of the Tibio.—Also a village in the prov. and 18 m. ENE of Vicenza.—Also a village in the duchy of Modena, on the r. bank of the Secchia, 9 m. N of Modena.—Also a town of Naples, in the prov. of Sannio, cant. and 6 m. ENE of Larino. Pop. 3,300.—Also a town in the Sardinian states, prov. and 6 m. SW of Ivrea. Pop. 2,000.—Also a town in the dio. of Tunis, prov. and 12 m. WNW of Pignerol.—Also a fort of Tuscany, in the prov. and 15 m. NE of Florence, near the r. bank of the Pieve, on the route from Florence to Bologna.

MARTINO-D'ALBARO (SAN), a village of the Sardinian states, in the prov. and 4 m. E of Genoa. Pop. 2,200.

MARTINO-D'ENTRAUNES (SAN), a village of the Sardinian states, in the prov. and 45 m. NW of Nice. Pop. 651.

MARTINO-DI-LANTOSCA (SAN), a town of the Sardinian states, in the prov. and 30 m. N of Nice, on the l. bank of the Vesubia.

MARTINO-DI-VENEZZE (SAN), a village of Austrian Lombardy, in the prov. of Polesina, on the r. bank of the Adige. Pop. 1,900.

MARTINO-SICCOMARIO (SAN), a town of the Sardinian states, in the prov. of Lamellina, on the r. bank of the Ticino, 21 m. ESE of Mortara.

MARTINO (VAL-DI-SAN), or **VAL-DI-GERMANASCA**, a valley in the Piedmontese Alps, intersected by the Germanasca, which has its source in the Col-di-San-M., in the Cottian Alps, and flows NE to the Clusone.

MARTIN-RAUDISCH, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Gumbinnen, circle of Heideckrug. Pop. 137.

MARTINS, a village in Philips co., in Arkansas, U.S., 132 m. E of Little Rock.

MARTIN'S (STAMFORD-BARON SAINT), a parish in the co. of Northampton, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. SE of Stamford, on the S bank of the Wellam, including the hamlet of Woothorpe. Area 2,170 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,274; in 1841, 1,443.

MARTIN'S (Str.), a parish in the Strathmore district of Perthshire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Perth, skirting the Tay for $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. Pop. in 1801, 1,136; in 1831, 1,135; in 1841, 1,071.

MARTINSBERG, a town of the archd. of Austria, in the upper circle of the Manhartsberg, 24 m. W of Krems.—Also a town of Hungary, in the com. and 4 m. SSE of Raab. Pop. 1,550.—Also a village of Prussia, in the reg. and 63 m. SSW of Breslau. Pop. 291.

MARTINSBURG, the cap. of Lewis co., in the state of New York, U. S., 134 m. NW of Albany. Pop. of township in 1841, 2,272.—Also a village in Bedford co., in Pennsylvania, 112 m. W of Harrisburg.—Also the cap. of Berkeley co., in Virginia, 21 m. NW of Harper's Ferry. Pop. 1,700.—Also a village in Monroe co., in Kentucky.—Also a village in Knox co., in Ohio.—Also a village in Washington co., in Iowa, 13 m. SE of Salem.

MARTINSHAGEN, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Cöslin, circle of Schlauwe. Pop. 250.

MARTINSKIRCHEN, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Merseburg, circle of Liebenwerda, on the r. bank of the Elbe. Pop. 280. The counts of Bruhl have a splendid castle here.

MARTINSRIETH, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Merseburg, circle of Sangerhausen. Pop. 240.

MARTINSTEIN, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Coblenz, circle of Kreuznach. Pop. 187.

MARTINSVILLE, or **GREENSBOROUGH**, capital of Guilford co., N. Carolina, U.S., situated in Buffalo creek, 22 m. E of Salem. Pop. 730. A desperate action was fought at this place on the 15th March 1781, between Lord Cornwallis and General Greene, in which the Americans were driven from the field, though with a great loss of British troops.—Also the cap. of Henry co., in Virginia.—Also a village in Clinton co., in Ohio, 82 m. SSW of Columbus. Pop. 200.—Also the cap. of Morgan co., in Iowa, 28 m. SW of Indianapolis.—Also a village in Clarke co., in Illinois.

MARTINSVILLE (SAINT), the chief town of the p. of St. Martin's, in Louisiana, U. S., 178 m. W of New Orleans, situated on the W bank of the Teche, on very flat ground, in the centre of a well-cultivated and productive country. Pop. 500.

MARTINSZELL, a town of Bavaria, 30 m. ENE of Landau.

MARTINTOWN, a village of Upper Canada, in the township of Charlottenburg, on the Riviere-aux-Raisins, 13 m. from Cornwall. Pop. 200.

MARTINVEST, a town of France, in the dep. of La Manche, cant. and 2 m. SSW of Orteville, near the r. bank of the Divette.

MARTIN-VAZ ISLANDS, a group of 3 small rocky islets off the E coast of Brazil, in S lat. 20° 27'.

MARTIN-XILOTEPEC (SAINT), a town of Guatimala, in the dep. of Chimaltenango. Pop. 4,000.

MARTIZAY, a town of France, in the dep. of Indre, on the river Claise, 14 m. N of Le Blanc. Pop. 1,725.

MARTLESHAM, a parish of Suffolk, 2 m. SSW of Woodbridge. Area 2,100 acres. Pop. 510.

MARTLETHWY, a parish of Pembrokeshire, 6 m. NE of Haverford-West. Pop. in 1841, 846.

MARTLEY, a parish of Worcestershire, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. NW by W of Worcester. Area 4,340 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,395; in 1841, 1,354.

MARTOCK, a market-town and parish of Somersetshire, on the Parret, 6 m. WNW of Yeovil. Area of p. 6,930 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,841; in 1841, 3,025. The church is a large and elegant structure, with a superb altar-piece. The town chiefly consists of one long street.

MARTOLA-MARIAM, a town of Abyssinia, in the prov. of Amhara, in N lat. 10° 51'.

MARTON, a township in the parish of Whitegate, in Cheshire, near Delamere forest, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. SW of Northwich. Area 5,850 acres. Pop. in 1831, 711; in 1841, 675.—Also a township in the p. of Poulton, in Lancashire, 2 m. SE of Blackpool. Area 4,890 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,487; in 1841, 1,562.—Also a village and parish of England, in Lincolnshire, on the Trent, 5 m. S by E of Gainsborough. Area 1,310 acres. Pop. in 1831, 494; in 1841, 523.—Also a chapelry in the p. of Prestbury, in Cheshire, 3 m. N by W of Congleton. Area 1,900 acres. Pop. in 1841, 307.—Also a parish in Warwickshire, 5 m. SE of Southam. Area 910 acres. Pop. in 1831, 311; in 1841, 324.—Also a parish in the N. R. of Yorkshire, 6 m. N of Stokesley. Area 3,430 acres. Pop. in 1831, 363; in 1841, 3,430. James Cook, the great navigator, was born here in 1728.—Also a township in the p. of Sinnington, in Yorkshire, 5 m. W of Pickering. Pop. in 1841, 240.

MARTON-WITH-MOXBLY, a parish in the N. R.

of Yorkshire, 5 m. E by S of Easingwold. Area 2,370 acres. Pop. in 1831, 202; in 1841, 173.

MARTON (Long), a parish in Westmoreland, 3 m. NNW of Appleby. Area 3,200 acres. Pop. in 1831, 819; in 1841, 804.

MARTON-WITH-GRAFTON, a parish in the W. R. of Yorkshire, 3 m. S by E of Alderborough. Area 2,030 acres. Pop. in 1841, 514.

MARTON-LE-MOOR, a chapelry in the p. of Topcliffe, N. R. of Yorkshire, 3 m. NNW of Boroughbridge. Area 940 acres. Pop. in 1841, 212.

MARTON (SANKT), a town of Hungary, in the com. and 12 m. SW of Oedenburg. Pop. 615.—Also a town in the com. of Pest, 12 m. N of Solt.—Also a town in the com. of Sabolsh, 12 m. NE of Klein-Wardein.

MARTONVASAR, a town of Hungary, in the com. and 21 m. ENE of Stuhl-Weissenburg.

MARTORANO, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Calabria Ultra 2da, 10 m. NW of Nicastro. It is the see of a bishop. Pop. 2,000.

MARTORELL, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 11 m. NW of Barcelona, at the junction of the Noya with the Llobregat. It is an ill-built place; but it has manufactories of lace, cotton, and paper. On the Llobregat is a high but narrow bridge of 3 arches, ascribed by tradition to Hannibal, but generally considered to be a work of the Romans.

MARTORY, a town of France, in the dep. of Haute-Garonne, on the Garonne, 10 m. N by E of St. Gaudens. It has manufactories of coarse woollens, and conducts an active trade.

MARTOS, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 12 m. SW of Jaen, at the foot of a hill on which is a castle. Pop. 11,072. It is a very ancient place, and is supposed to have been the *Tucci*, afterwards the *Augusta Gemella* of the Romans. It is celebrated for its mineral springs.

MARTRES, a town of France, in the dep. of Haute-Garonne, cant. and 4 m. W of Cazerres, on the l. bank of the Garonne. Pop. 1,650.

MARTRES-D'ARTIERES (LES), a village of France, in the dep. of Puy-de-Dôme, 9 m. NE of Clermont-Ferrand, on the Allier. Pop. 700.

MARTRES-DE-VAYRE (LES), a town of France, in the dep. of Puy-de-Dôme, cant. and 2 m. NE of Vayre, on the Vayre. Pop. 1,929. It has an active trade in wine.

MARTSIKANTSI, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Grodno, 36 m. WNW of Lida.

MARTVILL, a fortress of Asiatic Russia, in Mingrelia, 50 m. NW of Kutais.

MARTYANCZ, a village of Hungary, in the com. of Eisenbourg, 15 m. E of Radkersburg. Pop. 170.

MARTYSHNOI, an island of the Caspian, in the gulf of Kutchak-Kultiuk, 30 m. N of Mangishlak.

MARTYNOSKAIA, a town of Russia, in the territory of the Don Cossacks, on the r. bank of the Buzaluk.

MARTYRE (LA), a town of France, in the dep. of Finistere, cant. and 1 m. SW of Ploudiry.

MARTRY, a parish in co. Meath, 4 m. NW of Navan. Area 3,890 acres. Pop. in 1841, 869.

MARTY'S REEF, a rocky shoal between the gulf of Mexico and the N side of the Florida stream, in N lat. 24° 5'.

MARU, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Para, which rises under the parallel of 4° 0' S; runs N; and enters the Tocantins arm of the Amazon, after a course of 150 m.

MARUGGI, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Terra-d'Oranto, cant. and 6 m. SSW of Manduria. Pop. 1,200.

MARULAN, a village of New South Wales, in Argyle co., 109 m. from Sydney.

MARUNGAS, a small island in the Sulu archipelago, in N lat. 6° 3'.

MARVAL, a village of France, in the dep. of Haute-Vienne, cant. and 6 m. SSE of Saint-Mathieu. Pop. 1,220.

MARVAO, a small town and fortress of Portugal, on the borders of Spain, in the prov. of Alentejo, and comarca of Portalegre, 6 m. SE of Valencia-de-Alcantara, in Spain. Pop. 1,000.—Also a town of Brazil, in the prov. of Piahy, 130 m. NE of Cinas. Pop. 3,000.

MARVEJOLS, a town of France, in the dep. of Lozère, on the r. bank of the Coulanges, 12 m. WNW of Mende. Pop. 3,879. It has manufactories of serge, woollens, and hats.—The arrond. of M., comprising 10 cant., had a pop. of 53,605 in 1841.

MARVELLA. See MARBELLA.

MARVILLE, a town of France, in the dep. of Meuse, on the l. bank of the Othain, 7 m. SE of Montmedy, and 24 m. NNE of Verdun. Pop. 1,263. It has manufactories of gloves and druggets.

MARVORADO, an island off the coast of Brazil, in S lat. 28° 34'.

MARWAR, a division of the province of Ajmir in Hindostan, in recent times better known as the territory of the rajah of Jodhpur. It is bounded by Bikanir and Jesalmir on the N; on the E by the range of Abu, which separates it from Mervar and Jypur; on the S by Sarohi; and on the W by the Great Sandy desert. From E to W, it stretches 270 m.; from N to S 220 m. The Luni, rising on its E frontier, and running in a SW course to the Runn of Kach'h, separates the fertile from the desert part of M. Its pop. has been estimated at 2,000,000, of whom five-eighths are Jats; and one-fourth Rajputs. The government is a kind of feudal monarchy, subsidiary to the British authority. The rajah can, it is said, bring a force of 60,000 men into the field. The great feudatories of M. are the rajahs of Ahwa, Asop, Pokarn, Minaj, Reyah, Ganorah, Kimsar, and Khejarla. The revenue amounts to about £400,000. The chief towns are Jodhpur, the capital; Pipar, 25 m. NE of Jodhpur; Mertha, 38 m. NE of Pipar; Reah, 20 m. W by N of Ajmir; Didwanah, in N lat. 27° 24'; Nagar, in N lat. 27° 8'; Godwar, Ganora, and Pali. The principal productions are grain, cotton, tobacco, salt, and opium. It exports wheat, salt, and opium. See AJMIR.

MARWICK-HEAD, a cape on the W coast of the island of Pomona, in the Hebrides, in N lat. 51° 58'.

MARWOOD, a parish of Devonshire, 3 m. W by N of Barnstaple. Area 2,600 acres. Pop. in 1841, 1,012.—Also a parish of New South Wales, in Durham co., skirted on the S by the river Hunter.

MARY, a river of New South Wales, in the district of Moreton-bay, flowing into Wide bay.—Also another stream of New South Wales, in Wellington district, flowing into the Macquarie.

MARY (PORT), a bay on the W coast of King George the Third's archipelago, in N lat. 57° 11'.

MARYAUKA, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Posen, circle of Schildberg. Pop. 178.

MARYBOROUGH, or BORRIS, a parish in Queen's co., containing the town of M. Area 7,049 acres. Pop. in 1831, 5,300; in 1841, 5,264.—The town, which is the assize town of Queen's co., and was formerly a parl. borough, stands on the rivulet Trigue, 5½ m. W by N of Stradbally, and 40½ m. SW by W of Dublin. An extensive tract of surrounding country is remarkably flat and tame. The principal street extends irregularly, about 1,200 yds. along the road from Dublin to Limerick. The public buildings are the district lunatic asylum, the county court-house, the county jail, the county infirmary,

a splendid range of infantry-barracks, the neat parish-church, 3 dissenting meeting-houses, and a large and elegant Roman Catholic chapel. A considerable manufacture of broad stuffs called Durants at one time existed here and at Mountmellick; but a good number of years ago it experienced declension. Shoemaking employs a number of the inhabitants. In 1821, the Hon. W. W. Pole, second son of Garrett, first earl of Mornington, and elder brother to the Duke of Wellington, was created Baron Maryborough. Area of the town 300 acres. Pop. in 1831, 3,223; in 1841, 3,633.

MARYBURGH, a considerable village in the p. of Kilmalie, Inverness-shire, at the mouth of the rivers Lochy and Nevis, on the E side of Loch-Eil, 17 m. E of Strontian, and 74 m. N of Inverary.—Owing to its being situated in the immediate vicinity of Fort William, it very generally assumes the fort's name. It consists of one long street running parallel to the water, and close to its edge; and of several short narrow streets at right angles with the chief one. The inhabitants, for the most part, depend on the herring-fishery for their maintenance. Pop. between 1,200 and 1,500.—Also a small village in the p. of Cleish, in Kinross-shire, 4 m. S of Kinross.

MARY CAPEL (SAINT), a parish in Suffolk, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. SE of Hadleigh, in the line of the Eastern Counties railway. Area 1,210 acres. Pop. in 1841, 603.

MARY-CHURCH (SAINT), a parish in Devonshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N of Torbay. Area 2,310 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,204; in 1841, 1,668.—Also a parish in Glamorganshire, S. Wales, 2 m. S by E of Cowbridge, on a small river which flows into the Bristol channel. Pop. in 1831, 150; in 1841, 154.

MARYCULTER, a parish in the co. of Kincardine, extending from the S bank of the Dee, opposite Peterculter, to the Grampians. Pop. in 1801, 710; in 1831, 960; in 1841, 991. At Blairs, near the Dee, is St. Mary's college, a Roman Catholic institution, established in 1829, for the education of youths designed for the priesthood. It is under the direction of a president, 3 professors, and a procurator. From 35 to 45 pupils are usually in course of education here.

MARY-EXTRA (SAINT), or **WESTON**, a parish in Southamptonshire, adjoining the town of Southampton. Area 2,040 acres. Pop. in 1841, 1,340.

MARY-HILL (SAINT), a parish in Glamorganshire, 4 m. NW of Cowbridge. Pop. in 1841, 258.

MARYKIRK, or **ABERLUTHNET**, a parish in Kincardineshire, skirted on the S by the river North Esk, and occupying the E extremity of the Howe or Hollow of the Mearns. Area 7,591 acres. Pop. in 1801, 1,530; in 1831, 2,032; in 1841, 1,273. The surface is exceedingly level. The Luther intersects the parish. Near the banks of the Esk, on the road between Montrose and Laurencekirk, stands the village of M., in a beautiful situation. There is another village in the p., named Luthermoor.

MARYLAND, one of the United States of America, situated between the parallels of 38° and 39° $43'$ N, and the meridians of 75° $10'$ and 79° $29'$ W; and bounded on the N by Pennsylvania; on the E by Delaware and the Atlantic; on the S and W by Virginia. It is intersected from N to S by Chesapeake bay, along which, on each side, it extends 110 m. in length to the line which separates it from Pennsylvania and Delaware. It is 106 m. broad, and is of a very irregular form. Its area is estimated at 13,959 sq. m., or 8,933,760 acres.

Rivers.] The principal rivers are the Potomac, which divides this state from Virginia, the Susquehanna, Patapsco, Pawtuxent, Elk, Sassafras, Chester, Choptank, Wicomico, Severn, Nanticoke, and Pokomoke. The Potomac is the largest river in the

state. At its mouth it is $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. wide, and it is navigable for ships of the greatest burden 300 m. Its descent, from the mouth of the Savage river to tide-water, in a course of 219 m., is 1,160 ft. The rivers flowing from the W are the Pawtuxent, the Severn on which Annapolis stands, and the Patapsco on which Baltimore is situated.

Physical features.] The country on the E of the Chesapeake, with the exception of a small part of the N extremity, is low and sandy, much intersected by rivers and creeks, and abounding with stagnant water. In this quarter, consequently, the air in summer is hot and moist, and the inhabitants are subject to agues and intermittent fevers. The Maryland part of the peninsula, included between Delaware and Chesapeake bays, is much lower and more uniformly level than the Delaware part; it is also more intersected by rivers and creeks, and the land is of better quality. The soil is here well-adapted to raising tobacco, wheat, Indian corn, and sweet potatoes.—The country on the W shore of the Chesapeake, below the falls of the rivers, is similar to that on the E shore. But above these falls it becomes gradually uneven and hilly, and in the W part of the state it is mountainous, being crossed by ranges of mountains, which pass through Pennsylvania and Virginia, under various names, as South mountain, North mountain, Sideling hill, Warrior's, Evit's, Wills, and Alleghany mountains.

Productions.] The soil is generally a red clay or loam, producing good crops of wheat, Indian corn, hemp, and flax. Fine orchards have been formed in various quarters; and apples, pears, peaches, plums, and cherries are abundant. The cereal crops in 1847 yielded 4,960,000 bushels of wheat, 1,860,000 b. of oats, 8,300,000 b. of Indian corn, 975,000 b. of rye, 115,000 b. of buckwheat, and 2,900 b. of barley. In 1847, 24,816,012 lbs. of tobacco were raised, 5,673 lbs. of cotton, and 2,290 lbs. of silk cocoons. The forests abound in nut-bearing trees, which feed great numbers of swine. Beef and mutton are also plentiful. The live stock in 1840 consisted of 92,220 horses and mules, 225,714 oxen, 257,922 sheep, and 416,943 swine.—The mineral productions consist chiefly of iron and bituminous coal. The coal-fields are in the NW part of the county.

Manufactures and commerce.] The manufacturing establishments in this state employed a capital of 6,450,284 dollars in 1840. Those of wool and cotton are yet in their infancy, but are said to be rapidly growing. In 1840, there were 12 furnaces for cast-iron, and 17 bloomeries, forges, and rolling-mills. The manufacture of tobacco employs 280 men. Tanneries are numerous, and sugar-refining is extensively engaged in; but flouring—as it is called—or the manufacture of flour, is perhaps the most extensive of all in this state. Ship-building is carried on in Baltimore.—The domestic exports in 1846 were valued at 6,744,110 d.; those of foreign articles at 124,945 d. The imports in the same year amounted to 4,042,915 d. The most considerable export from this state is that of flour; next to this, tobacco. The other exports are iron, lumber, Indian corn, pork, flax-seed, beans, &c. The trade of the state is principally carried on from Baltimore with the other states, with the W. Indies, and various parts of Europe.—There are 18 banks within the state, of which 11 are in Baltimore.—The Chesapeake and Ohio canal, and the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, are magnificent works, and vastly facilitate the internal trade.

Population, &c.] The pop. was estimated in 1665 at 16,000; in 1755, at 153,564, of whom 42,764 were Negro slaves and 3,592 Mulattoes. In 1790 the census returned a total pop. of 319,728; in 1820, of

407,350; in 1840, of 469,232; and in 1850, of 575,150, being a decennial increase, in the last period, of 22·5 per cent. Of the pop. of 1851, 89,495 were slaves. In 1840 there were 12 colleges and universities in this state, attended in all by 813 students. The primary schools were 557, and attended by 16,982 pupils. Of white persons above 20 years of age, 11,605 were returned as unable to read or write.—M. was originally settled by Roman Catholics, who still continue the most numerous denomination of Christians in the state. The archb. of Baltimore is Roman Catholic metropolitan of the United States. The Episcopalians are the next in number.

Government.] A new constitution for this state was ratified by the people on 4th June, and came into operation on 4th July 1851. The legislature is composed of a senate, consisting of 22 members, chosen for 6 years, by electors; and a house-of-delegates, consisting of 78 members chosen annually. The governor is chosen for 4 years, and must be elected from the 3 districts alternately. The right of suffrage belongs to every free white male citizen of 21 years of age who has resided in the state one year. The state sends five representatives to congress.—Annapolis is the seat of government, though Baltimore is much the largest town. The other considerable towns are Frederick, Hagerstown, Cumberland, Williamsport, Bladenburg, and Westminster. The ports-of-entry, besides Baltimore and Annapolis, are St. Mary's on the Potomac; Nottingham on the Pawtuxent; Havre-de-Grace at the mouth of the Susquehanna; Chestertown on the Chester; Oxford on Treadhaven creek; Vienna on the Nanticoke, and Snowhill on the Pokomoke.

Finances.] On the 30th of September 1849, the state-debt amounted to 16,164,813 dollars, and a sum of 375,000 d. was applicable to the extinguishment of this debt, which it is expected will be cleared off within 13 years. On the 1st of December 1850, the state-debt was 15,424,381 d.; and the assets of the state were estimated at 5,341,801 d. of productive property, and 15,910,018 d. of unproductive property. On the 1st of January 1848, the legislature of this state resumed payment of interest on the state debt, which had been suspended for several years, and on which arrears of about 900,000 d. had accumulated. These arrears have now been paid off or redeemed. The assessed value of all real and personal property in the state in 1846 was 177,555,846 d.; and the levy thereon, 443,889 d. The following table exhibits the progress of the pop. in the different counties in this state from 1840 to 1850:

Counties.	1840.	1850.
Alleghany,	15,690	22,873
Anne-Arundel,	29,532	32,388
Baltimore,	32,066	41,589
city,	102,813	169,012
Carroll,	17,241	18,123
Cecil,	17,232	18,837
Calvert,	9,229	9,618
Caroline,	7,806	9,692
Charles,	16,023	16,162
Dorchester,	18,543	18,893
Frederick,	36,405	38,493
Harford,	17,121	19,366
Kent,	10,842	11,357
Montgomery,	14,699	15,860
Prince George,	19,539	21,552
Queen Anne,	12,633	14,455
St. Mary,	13,224	13,681
Somerset,	19,580	22,456
Talbot,	12,096	13,811
Washington,	28,850	30,943
Worcester,	18,377	18,870
	469,232	575,150

History.] M. was the third English colony founded in America. In 1632, it was granted by Charles I. to Sir George Calvert, Lord Baltimore, who named it in honour of Henrietta Maria, queen of Charles I., and whose eldest son Cecil, as proprietor, directed the

affairs of the colony for 40 years, and deputed his brother Leonard as governor, who commenced the settlement of St. Mary's in 1634. M. was one of the foremost of the revolutionary states, and in the last war with England suffered severely.

MARYLAND, a township of Otsego co., New York, U. S., 12 m. N. of Cooperstown. Pop. 2,085.

MARY-LE-BONE (Str.), a parish and a parliamentary borough in the Holborn division of the hund. of Ossulstone, Middlesex, 3 m. NW by W of St. Paul's, intersected by the Regent's canal and Birmingham railway. Area of p. 1,490 acres. Pop. in 1801, 63,982; in 1831, 122,206; in 1841, 138,164. This parish contains some of the finest streets, squares, crescents, and mansions in the metropolis, including Cavendish and Portman-squares, Park-crescent and square, and Manchester-square. Here also are the Regent's park and the Zoological gardens, the Diorama, Colosseum, &c. By the Reform act, the Mary-le-Bone district, comprising the several parishes of Mary-le-Bone, St. Pancras, and Paddington, returns 2 members to parliament. Pop. of parliamentary district in 1851, 370,957. The number of electors registered in 1837 was 11,799; in 1848, 16,812. Mary-le-Bone was at no very distant period an obscure village, separated from the metropolis by open fields. The ancient village was variously named Eyeburn, Ayeabourn, or Tyburn,—from a small stream, now flowing underground.

MARYPORT, a seaport-town on the W coast of Cumberland, 26 m. WSW of Carlisle, and 12 m. NNE of Whitehaven, with both of which places it is connected by railway. Pop. in 1831, 3,877; in 1841, 5,311; in 1851, 5,698. Like many of the towns on this part of the coast, it derives its origin and importance from the abundance of coal in the neighbourhood, which in little more than half-a-century raised it to the rank of a pretty considerable trading town. It is pleasantly situated on the banks, and at the mouth of the river Ellen, which flows round it on the E, S, and W. The streets are wide, and the houses neatly built. The trade consists partly in the exportation of coals to Ireland, and partly in the N. American timber trade. In 1844, 299,407 tons of coals were exported from this port to other parts of the United Kingdom; and in 1845, 348,307 tons. The export to foreign countries in 1844 was 12,734 tons. Ship-building is also carried on. The customs revenue in 1846 was £7,764. The number of sailing-vessels that entered inwards coastwise in 1850 was 333=36,529 tons; and of steam-vessels, 169=53,757 tons. The number which entered from the colonies was 17=3,521 tons; and from foreign ports, 3=357 tons.

MARYPORT, a creek 2½ m. N of the Mull of Galloway, on the E coast of the p. of Kirkmaiden, in Wigtonshire, one of about 16 tiny bays which indent the outline of that peninsular parish.

MARY (SAINT), or **NAS-IBRAHIM**, an island off the E coast of Madagascar, between the parallels of 16° 41' and 17° 8' S, and between 49° 46' and 50° 2' E long. It is 31 m. NE by N and SW by S in length, and from 2 to 3 m. in breadth. Its surface presents a succession of hills from 200 to 400 ft. high, with deep narrow vales thickly covered with trees and underwood. The French twice formed a settlement on this island without success. In 1821, they again took possession of it, or rather of Isle Madame, a low coral islet, at the entrance of a small harbour on the coast of St. M., on which they have erected a fort, hospital, and barracks. The pop. of St. M. is from 1,200 to 1,500, who pay no duties to the French, and are amenable only to their own laws. Geese, fowls, bullocks, and goats may be had here; but at a high price. Fish and vegetables are more abundant. Bananas, cocoa-nuts, pine-apples, mangoes, oranges,

plantains, sugar-cane, rice, yams, cassada, cabbages, carrots, radishes, onions, and coffee, are successfully grown.

MARY'S (Str.), a parish in Kent, $2\frac{1}{4}$ m. N of New Romney. Area 1,630 acres. Pop. in 1831, 111; in 1841, 129.—Also a parish in the island of Jersey. Pop. in 1841, 1,041.—Also the principal of the Scilly islands. It extends in length about $2\frac{1}{2}$ m., and in breadth about $1\frac{1}{2}$. The surface rises in some places into considerable elevations, the vales being fertile, and the hills rich in minerals. The capital is New Town, situated at the base of Garrison-hill, where there are a custom-house, a town-house, and a prison. It has a harbour having from 3 to 5 fath. water, but the entrance is difficult; and it is defended by a small fort called Star-castle. Pop. in 1841, 1,545.

MARY'S (SAINT), a river of Georgia and Florida, U. S., rising in a swamp in the S part of Ware co., in Georgia, and flowing first S, then N, and then E, to the Atlantic, into which it falls after a course of 105 m. It has $13\frac{1}{2}$ ft. water at low tides on its bar, and forms the only good harbour from the boundary of Georgia to Florida point.—Also a river of Ohio and Iowa, flowing NW, and joining the St. Joseph's river at Fort Wayne.—Also the channel which connects Lake Superior with Lake Huron. It flows from the SE side of Lake Superior, and, after a SE course of 60 m., enters Lake Huron by three branches, known as the E, Middle, and W straits. The usual ship-channel is the W strait. Its general width is $\frac{3}{4}$ m.; and its current flows at the rate of $1\frac{1}{4}$ m. per hour. It is navigable for large vessels above and below the rapids, which are 15 m. from Lake Superior. The rapids are $\frac{3}{4}$ m. long, and have a fall of 22 ft. 10 in.; the entire fall of the river, from Lake Superior to Lake Huron, is 44 ft. 8 in. These rapids interrupt navigation; and, in consequence, all the supplies for the Lake Superior region, as well as the products of that region, must be unladen, transported around the rapids, and reshipped, of course at much expense and great inconvenience. The topography of the country is favourable for the construction of a ship-canal, which need not exceed 1 m. in length. Four large islands and several small ones occur in the course of this river.—Also a co. in the NW part of Maryland. Area 200 sq. m. Pop. in 1841, 13,224; in 1851, 13,681. Its cap. is Leonardtown.—Also a village in Mercer co., in Ohio, 105 m. WNW of Columbus, on the E bank of St. Mary's river.—Also a port-of-entry in Camden co., in Georgia, 293 m. SSE of Milledgeville, 7 m. from the mouth of St. Mary's river. Pop. in 1841, 2,754.—Also a village in Hancock co., in Illinois.

MARY'S (SAINT), an island of W. Africa, in the Gambia river, about 3 m. from the cape of the same name, and extending along the S bank of the river for about 4 m., being separated from the mainland by a small muddy stream called Oyster creek. It is low and swampy in surface, about 5 m. long, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. broad, and now contains upwards of 4,000 inhabitants. In 1848, there were only 8 acres of the surface under tillage. Its principal town, Bathurst, is situated on a low sandy piece of land, the greater portion of which has been reclaimed by embankments from a mangrove swamp. The embankments frequently give way, thereby inundating the settlement, as was the case in 1837, when nearly all the Europeans, and a great number of the native inhabitants, died of fever. On the E point of the island there is an immense swamp, extending to the outskirts of the town, over which the high tides flow, depositing a compound of mud and animal and vegetable remains, carried down by the river. When this filthy mass, pregnant with diseases, is acted upon by the tropical sun, a most offensive effluvia is brought forth, so de-

structive to human health and life, that even the natives reared in the swamps of Africa begin to desert the fatal spot. To the SW the town is surrounded by mangrove swamps several miles in extent, over which the land-wind blows for several months in the year, carrying with it the febrile miasma necessarily generated in so large a tract. Cape St. M. is situated on the lee-shore, at the mouth of the river. The land in the immediate vicinity of the coast is 50 ft. above the level of the sea; the soil, a dry loam, superincumbent on a bed of granite. The country for several miles along the coast is clean and almost clear from wood. It descends in a gentle slope from the sea towards the interior; consequently the great quantity of water that falls during the rainy season is rapidly carried away from the vicinity of the cape, and flows into a creek situated some distance in the interior, and through this channel finds its way into the sea. The cape, being so much nearer the sea-shore, enjoys at all times the full advantage of the sea-breeze, which, combined with its elevated situation, gives it a continual atmospheric temp. several degrees cooler than the island; and there being no swamps in the neighbourhood, the land-breeze brings with it a cool air, devoid of that pestilential effluvia which poisons the atmosphere of the island. A small tract of country in the vicinity of the cape, and about 8 m. from Bathurst, was acquired in 1850 by the British government from the king and chiefs of Combo. St. M., or its capital, Bathurst, is the seat of the British government and trade in the district of Senegambia since the abolition of the slave-trade, and the consequent focus of civilization in this quarter of Africa. See articles BATHURST and GAMBIA.

MARYSBURGH, a township of Upper Canada, in the Prince Edward district, bounded on the E and S by the bay of Quinté and Lake Ontario. Pop. in 1842, 2,207.

MARY'S-DE-FORE (Str.), a parish in Westmeath, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. E of Castle-Pollard. Area 4,289 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,217; in 1841, 1,390. Lough-Bane lies on the SW boundary, and has an elevation of 312 ft. above sea-level.

MARY'S ISLAND (SAINT), or LADY'S ISLAND, a parish in co. Wexford, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. SE of Broadway. Area 597 acres. Pop. in 1831, 239; in 1841, 289.

MARY'S KEY (SAINT), a small island in the gulf of Mexico, near the coast of Florida, in N lat. $30^{\circ} 11'$.—Also a cluster of rocks on the S coast of Newfoundland, in N lat. $46^{\circ} 47'$.

MARY'S LOCH (SAINT), a fine loch in Selkirkshire, fed by the Meggat, and giving origin to Yarrow-water. At the head of the lake are the hills of Chapelhope, the rugged and broken outskirts of which are celebrated as the last retreat of the persecuted Covenanters. More distant, and peeping over these, is the top of Carrifrangans, a precipice in Moffatdale. Towering above Carrifrangans, though not so distant, is the pointed summit of the White Comb, the highest mountain in the S of Scotland. On the same side is a hill called the Braken-law. At the foot of the Braken-law is the ruined chapel and burial-place of St. Mary's, from which the lake derives its name.

MARYSTOW, a parish in Devon, 6 m. NW of Tavistock. Area 1,340 acres. Pop. in 1841, 574.

MARYSVILLE, the capital of Blount co., in Tennessee, U. S., 18 m. SSW of Knoxville, on a branch of Pistol creek. Pop. 500. The Presbyterians have a theological seminary here.—Also a village of Union co., Ohio, 41 m. NW of Columbus.—Also a village of Campbell co., in Virginia.—Also a town of California, on the l. bank of the Yuba river, and about 1 m. from its mouth. It is a place of little more than a year's growth, but is said already to contain nearly 5,000 inhabitants, and is considered the

best point of trade for the Sacramento river and its tributaries.

MARY-TAVY, a parish in Devon, 4 m. N by E of Tavistock. Area 3,950 acres. Pop. in 1841, 1,552.

MARYTON, a parish in Forfarshire, consisting of two detached districts, the larger of which is bounded on the N by the S. Esk, and on the NE by Montrose basin. Area of the whole 2,180 acres. Pop. in 1831, 419; in 1841, 452.

MARZA, a town of Sicily, in the Val-di-Noto, near the sea-coast, 10 m. S by W of Noto. It has extensive salt-works.

MARZA-KUF, a village of Arabia, 35 m. S of Mecca.

MARZAMENI, an islet near the E coast of Sicily, 27 m. SSW of Syracuse, and 3 m. NW of Cape Passero.

MARZAN, a town of France, in the dep. of Morbihan, 2 m. NNW of La Roche-Bernard. Pop. 1,747.

MARZANO, a town of Naples, in the Terra-di-Lavoro, 1 m. ESE of Gaeta. Pop. 3,300.

MARZELL, a village of Baden, 4 m. ESE of Mülheim. Pop. 400.

MASAFUERO. See FERNANDEZ-DE-ÁFUERA.

MASAGRAN. See MAZAGRAN.

MASAMAGRELL, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 9 m. NNE of Valentia. Pop. 1,250.

MASANET-DE-CABRENES, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 24 m. N of Girona. Pop. 1,800.

MAS-A-TIERRA. See FERNANDEZ (JUAN).

MASAYA, a settlement of Nicaragua, on the NW side of Lake Nicaragua, 60 m. SE of Leon.

MASBACH, a town of Bavaria, 12 m. N of Schweinfurth. Pop. 1,300. It has numerous distilleries.

MASBATE, one of the Philippine islands, lying due S of the island of Luzon, between the parallels of 11° 52' and 12° 37'. In length it may be estimated at 60 m., by 17 m. in average breadth. The principal produce is rice.

MAS-CABARDES (LE), a town of France, in the dep. of Aude, 12 m. N of Carcassonne, on the Orviel. Pop. 748.

MASCAL, an island in the gulf of Bengal, off the coast of Chittagong, at the mouth of the Joareah. It is 15 m. in length, by 10 m. in average breadth. It is thinly peopled.

MASCALI-NUOVO, a town of Sicily, in the Val-di-Demona, near the sea-coast, at the foot of Mount Etna, 15 m. N by E of Catania. Pop. 3,100. It has a considerable commerce in wine.—A little to the NW is the v. of M. Vecchio.

MASCALUCIA, a village of Sicily, 4 m. N of Catania, on the S flank of Mount Etna. Pop. 1,800.

MASCARA, a town of Algiers, in the prov. and 54 m. SE of Oran, in N lat. 35° 36', on the S flank of the first chain of the Atlas. Pop. in 1848, 3,884. It is built on two little hills, which are separated by a small stream called the Sidi-Tudman. The French first entered it in 1835; and definitively took possession of it in 1841.

MASCARAQUE, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 15 m. SE of Toledo, near the Guazalate. Pop. 1,200.

MASCAREIGNES, the collective name sometimes given to the islands of Mauritius, Bourbon, and their dependencies. It is the French form of the Portuguese MASCARENHAS.

MASCARIN, one of the Gallipagos, in the Pacific ocean, in S lat. 1° 12'.

MASCAT. See MUSCAT.

MASCH, an extensive salt-work in Electoral Hesse, in the prov. of Lower Hesse, and circle of Schauenburg, a little to the S of Rodenberg. In the same locality is a coal-mine.

MASCHAU, or MASZCZOW, a town of Bohemia, in the circle and 14 m. WSW of Saatz, and 14 m. NNE of Luditz. Pop. 600. Asbestos is found in the environs.

MASCHITO, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Basilicata, district and 12 m. SE of Melfi. Pop., chiefly Albanian, 3,000.

MASCHMUTKOI, a village of Turkey in Europe, in Bulgaria, in the sanj. of Silistria, SW of Rassoava.

MASCOUTENS, a tribe of Indians who inhabit the E part of the state of Illinois, U. S., near the banks of the Wabash.

MASCUS, a small island in Saldanha bay, on the SE coast of Africa, 2½ m. E of Malagassen.

MAS-D'AGENOIS (LE), a canton and commune of France, in the dep. of the Lot-et-Garonne, and arrond. of Marmande. The cant. comprises 7 com. Pop. in 1831, 9,140; in 1841, 9,409. The v. is 8 m. SE of Marmande, on the l. bank of the Garonne. Pop. 2,264.

MAS-D'AUIGNON (LE), a town of France, in the dep. of the Gers, cant. and 7 m. SW of Lectoure. Pop. 600.

MAS-D'AZIL (LE), a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Ariège, and arrond. of Pamiers. The cant. comprises 14 coms. Pop. in 1831, 11,111; in 1841, 11,460. The town is 14 m. WSW of Pamiers, in a fine valley, on the Arize, at an alt. of 287 yds. above sea-level. Pop. in 1841, 3,002. It has a Calvinist consistorial church. It possesses manufactories of alum and coppers, and of combs, and has an active trade in cattle. In the vicinity the waters of the river Arize are engulphed in a mountain cavern.

MAS-DE-LAS-MALAS, a town of Spain, in Aragon, in the prov. of Teruel, and partido of Castellote, 11 m. SSW of Alcaniz, and 71 m. SE of Saragossa, on the l. bank of the Guadalupe. Pop. 1,809. It has a parish-church, a custom-house, and a public granary.

MASDEU, a village of France, in the dep. of Pyrenees-Orientales, 7 m. SE of Vendre. It gives its name to a very good red wine, which is considered by some judges to bear comparison with port wine.

MASEGOSA, a town of Spain, in New Castile, in the prov. and 33 m. ENE of Guadalajara, and partido of Brihuega, on the r. bank of the Tajuna, which is here crossed by a stone-bridge. Pop. 293.

MASEKENSBERG, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of W. Flanders, and dep. of Oostcamp. Pop. 215.

MASETTAZAS, or MEZETABCAS, a range of mountains in Morocco, in the prov. of Fez, a spur of the Little Atlas.

MASEYCK, or MAASEYK, a town of Limburg, on the Maese, 9 m. SSW of Ruremonde.

MAS-GARNIER (LE), a commune and town of France, in the dep. of Tarn-et-Garonne, cant. of Verdun-sur-Garonne, 12 m. SSE of Castel-Sarrasin. Pop. 1,548.

MASHAM, a town and parish of the N. R. of Yorkshire, 14 m. SSE of Richmond, and 31 m. NW of York, on the Ure. Area of p., which includes the townships of M., Burton, Ellinsting, Ellingtons, Fearby, Heally, Ilton, and Swinton, 22,940 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,995; in 1841, 2,974, many of whom are engaged in woollen manufactures.

MASHANAGUR, a town of Afghanistan, in the prov. of Cabul, on the river Sewad, in N lat. 33° 54'.

MASHBURY, a parish of Essex, 6 m. NW of Chelmsford. Area 1,260 acres. Pop. in 1841, 85.

MASHOW, or MASSAO, a town of S. Africa, in the Bechuana country, 115 m. NE of Littaku, on the route to Kurriehane, in about S lat. 26° 5'.

MASI, a town of Austrian Lombardy, in the prov.

and 30 m. SW of Padua, on the l. bank of the Adige. Pop. 2,300.

MASIDE, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 45 m. NE of Vigo. Pop. 600. It has some trade in wine, oil, and soap.

MASINA, a kingdom of Central Africa, situated to the E and N of Bambarra, and to the W of Timbuctu, on the N bank of the Niger, and of Lake Dibble. It is inhabited by a tribe of Fulahs, who employ themselves chiefly in pasturage, and pay an annual tribute to the king of Bambarra.

MASIVAN, or **MERZIPHON**, a village of Asiatic Turkey, in the pash. and 90 m. NW of Sivas.

MASK (LOUGH), a lake in co. Galway and co. Mayo, Connaught. Its length is 8 m.; its breadth from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$ m.;—but it sends off westward and near the foot, 2 narrow arms of respectively 3 and $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. in length; and its area comprises 22,219 acres. The surface-elevation of the lake above sea-level was 64 ft. in the summer of 1837, and 72 ft. in the winter of 1837-8. It receives on its E side the rivers Carra and Robe; and it sends off its superfluous waters, by a very wonderful subterranean river, to the head of Lough Corrib. Numerous islets variegate its borders, but few occur near its centre. The eastern shores are very low, and comparatively tame and unpicturesque; but the west shores are rugged, bold, and soaring, and are immediately backed by the magnificent mountains of Joyce-Country.

MASKALEVA, a village of Asiatic Russia, in the gov. of Irkutsk, on the Angara.

MASKEGON, a river of Michigan, U. S., which rises in several small lakes in Mikenauk co., and enters Lake Michigan, 14 m. N of Grand river, after a course of 175 m.—Also a township in Ottawa co., in Michigan, 227 m. WNW of Detroit.

MASKELYNE (POINT), a cape on the W coast of North America, in N lat. $54^{\circ} 4'$.

MASKELYNE'S ISLANDS, a cluster of small islands in the S. Pacific, lying off the SE point of Mallicollo island, in S lat. $16^{\circ} 32'$.

MASKINONGE, or **MASQUINONGE**, a considerable river of Lower Canada, which issues from a lake of the same name, on a ridge of mountains running in a direction from Quebec into the interior. It is navigable for boats for several miles up; and there are some good settlements on its E bank. It falls into the St. Lawrence at its entrance into Lake St. Peter, by two or three different channels, after a SE and S course of 200 m. About 8 m. from its mouth, it is navigable for boats and canoes as far as the Great Rapids, where it has a fall of 300 ft.—M. lake is about 4 m. long, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. broad.

MASKO, a district of Russian Finland, on the S of the gov. of Abo.

MASKOW, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Coslin, circle of Furstenthum. Pop. 134.—Also a village in the reg. of Stettin, circle of Naugard. Pop. 138.

MASLACQ, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of Basses-Pyrenees, cant. and 4 m. NNW of Lagor, on the l. bank of the Gave-de-Pau. Pop. 872.

MASLE, a town of Nubia, 90 m. NW of Sennaar, and 18 m. from the r. bank of the Bahr-el-Abiad.

MASLES, a town of France, in the dep. of Orne, cant. of Theil, 21 m. SSE of Mortagne, near the l. bank of the Huine. Pop. 1,200.

MASLOOKA, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Voronetz, 12 m. WSW of Bobrov, on the l. bank of the Ikoretz.

MASLOWO, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Posen, circle of Schunim. Pop. 214.

MASLOZERO, a lake of Russia, in the gov. of Olonetz, 6 m. W of Lake Segozero. It is 15

m. in length from NW to SE, and about 3 m. broad.

MASNIERES, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Nord, cant. of Marcoing. Pop. 1,603. It has glass-works, and beet-root sugar manufactories.

MASON, a county in the W part of Virginia, U. S., skirted on the N and W by the Ohio. Area 875 sq. m. Pop. in 1841, 6,777; in 1851, 7,539. Its chief town is Point-Pleasant.—Also a county in the NE part of Kentucky. Area 260 sq. m. Pop. in 1841, 15,719; in 1851, 18,351. Its chief towns are Washington and Maysville.—Also a township in Hillsborough co., New Hampshire, 44 m. SSW of Concord. Pop. 1,275.—Also a township in Lawrence co., in Ohio. Pop. 685.—Also a township in Cass co., in Michigan. Pop. 318.—Also a township in Ingham co., in Michigan. Pop. 273.

MASON, a township in the p. of Donnington, in Northumberland, 7 m. NNW of Newcastle. Pop. 144.

MASON ISLAND, an inhabited island in the parish of Moyrus, co. Galway, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ or 2 m. in circumf. It lies $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. NW of Golam-head.

MASON-CENTRE, a village in Ingham co., in Michigan, U. S., 85 m. W by N of Detroit.

MASONDA, a town of Lower Guinea, 60 m. NW of San-Salvador, on the l. bank of the Zaire.

MASONVILLE, a township of Delaware co., New York, U. S., 111 m. SW of Albany. Pop. 1,420.—Also a v. in Lauderdale co., in Alabama.

MASOVIA, a palatinate or administrative prov. of the interior of Poland; bounded on the N and E by the Vistula; on the S by the palatinates of Sandomir and Kalisch; and on the W by Prussian Poland. Its area is 4,630 sq. m. Pop. in 1833, 778,882. The soil is for the most part a sandy loam, and naturally good; but though this prov. has Warsaw for its cap., its state of cultivation is in general very backward. It is wooded throughout, particularly towards the S and SE. It is subdivided into the obwods of Varsovia or Warsaw, Stanislawow, Rawa, Leczyca, Sochaczew, and Gostyn, and contains 81 villages, and 4,025 hamlets. See **WARSAW**.

MASPA, a settlement of Ecuador, in the prov. of Quixos, 45 m. ESE of Quito.

MASPALOMA, a small town in the island of Grand Canary, 12 m. S of Palmas.

MASPARO, a river of New Granada, which rises in the prov. of Maracaybo, and falls into the Apure.

MASQUEFA, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 21 m. NNE of Tarragona. Pop. 900.

MASSA, or **MASSA-DUCALE**, a town of Italy, the capital of the duchy of the same name, situated on the l. bank of the Frigido, about 2 m. from the gulf of Genoa, on the great coast-road leading through Tuscany, 24 m. NW of Lucca. Pop. in 1832, 6,600.

It is well-built, the public edifices, and even many of the private houses, being constructed of Carrara marble. The cathedral contains some good pictures; and the palace, with its gardens, is a place of considerable interest. It is the see of a bishop, and the seat of an episcopal seminary and a college of Barnabites. Olives are cultivated in the environs.

MASSA, a town of Austrian Lombardy, in the Polesina, 24 m. WSW of Rovigo, on the l. bank of the Po. Pop. 2,800.—Also a town of Tuscany, in the prov. of Sienna, in the Maremma, 40 m. SE of Leghorn. Pop. 2,840. Its environs are rich in antimony.

MASSA-CARRARA, a duchy in the central part of Italy, on the S side of the Apennines, bounded on the N by the Tuscan vicariats of Pontremole and Bagnone; on the NE by the Modenese enclaves of Varano, and the Tuscan vicariat of Fivizzano; on the E by the duchy of Modena; on the SE by the Tuscan vicariat of Pietra-Santa; on the S by the Lucchese enclaves of Montegnoso; on the SW by the

gulf of Genoa; and on the W by Sardinia. It is about 30 m. in length from N to S; its greatest breadth is 12 m. Its superficial extent is 320 sq. m. Its pop. in 1850 was 56,867. Its surface is mountainous, but tolerably fertile in oil, wine, fruit, hemp, and silk. It is watered by the Magra, the Cassione, and the Frigido. Its mountains, from base to summit, are composed almost entirely of beautiful white marble.—This district anciently appertained to the family of Malasпина, from which it passed to the house of Cibo, under whom it was erected into a duchy. In 1743, it passed to the house of Modena, by the marriage of Maria Theresa. Napoleon in 1806 bestowed it on his sister Elisa; and in 1809, he created Regnier duke of Massa-Carrara. In 1814, it was restored to the archduchess Maria Beatrix, as heiress of the houses of Este and Cibo, to return at her death to her son the duke of Modena. See MODENA.

MASSAC-CREEK, a river of Kentucky, U. S., which runs into the Ohio, in N lat. 36° 47'.

MASSACHIO, a town of the Papal states, 20 m. W by S of Ancona.

MASSACHUSETTS, one of the eastern United States; bounded on the N by Vermont and New Hampshire; on the E by the Atlantic; on the S by Rhode island and Connecticut; and on the W by New York. It extends from 41° 10' to 42° 52' N lat.; and from 69° 50' to 73° 20' W long. Its greatest length from E to W, reckoning the peninsula of Cape Cod, is 190 m.; its breadth is about 90 m. Its area is computed at 7,500 sq. m., or 4,800,000 acres.

Mountains and rivers.] The range denominated in Vermont the Green mountains, enters the W part of M., forming the Hoosac and Taugannuck ridges, which run S, and nearly parallel to each other, into Connecticut. The Taugannuck ridge is near the W boundary of the state; its most elevated peaks are Saddle mountain, 3,600 ft., and Taugannuck mountain, 3,000 ft. in alt. The Hoosac ridge divides the waters of the Connecticut from those of the Housatonic. The White mountain range enters this state from New Hampshire, a little to the E of the Connecticut, and running S, divides below Northampton into the Mount Tom and Lyme ranges. Mount Tom and Mount Holyoke, single peaks in this range, have an alt. respectively of 1,200 and 910 ft. above the level of Connecticut river, which flows between them. To the E of this range are some detached groups. Wachusett, toward the E, has an alt. of 3,000 ft. above the level of the sea. Saddle mountain, in the NW corner of and the highest point of land in the state, consists of a ridge 6 m. long, with two distinct summits. It is covered with forests of maple, beech, cherry, and birch, with large patches and streaks of evergreens. From its summit the Catskill mountains appear in the W, and the Green mountains in the E, N, and S, with the peaks of Monadnock, Taugannuck, and Mount Tom, at 40 or 50 m. distance.—The Connecticut enters the W part of this state, and flows S into Connecticut. The tract which it waters in M. is 50 m. in extent, but its course is meandering. In this distance it receives Deerfield and Westfield rivers from the W, and Miller's and Chickopee rivers from the E. The Housatonic rises in the NW corner of the state, and flows S into Connecticut. The Hoosac rises in the same quarter, and flows NW into New York. The Merrimack enters in the NE, and flows easterly 50 m. to the sea at Newburyport, receiving in its course Concord and Shawsheen rivers from the S. The greater part of Nashua river, which falls into the Merrimack in New Hampshire, a few miles N of the M. line, is in Massachusetts. Charles and Neponset rivers, on the E, join the sea at different points in

Boston-bay. Pawtucket and Taunton rivers, in the S, flow into Narragansett bay. Only two of the above-mentioned rivers have any considerable navigation. The Merrimack is navigable for vessels of 200 tons to Haverhill, 15 m. from its mouth; at some distance above are rapids; at its entrance into the sea it expands to a mile in width, and forms the harbour of Newburyport. The Connecticut, though obstructed by falls at different points, is susceptible of boat-navigation, and in M. is from 80 to 100 rods wide. Small steam-boats run on this river between Windsor and Hartford.—The valley of the Connecticut, which, varying in width, extends through the state from N to S, consists for the most part of a sandy alluvion. The lower flats are fertile, producing rich crops of maize, rye, oats, barley, and hay. A portion of this valley is occupied by sandy tracts, which yield light crops of rye and maize. The valley of the Housatonic extends nearly in the same direction with that of the Connecticut, and consists of alluvial tracts of the same description. The valley of the Hoosac, in the NW, consists of an almost uninterrupted succession of interval, about 1 m. in width, extremely rich, and ornamented with the liveliest verdure.

Coasts and islands.] Massachusetts-bay, between Cape Ann on the N, and Cape Cod on the S, is about 40 m. in breadth. Within this lies Boston bay, including the harbours of Boston, Dorchester, Quincy, and Hingham, with Nantasket and President roads, and the numerous islands within the Boston light-house. In the S is Cape Cod bay, 15 or 20 m. in breadth. Buzzard's bay, on the SW side of Cape Cod, is 20 m. deep, and contains the harbour of New Bedford. In the N part of the state the shore is rocky and bold. Cape Ann, the northern limit of M. bay, is a rocky promontory, 15 m. in length, containing several good harbours. The peninsula of Cape Cod, the SE part of the state, is about 75 m. long, and from 5 to 20 m. broad. At the first settlement of the country there was an island E of the cape, about 9 m. out to sea, 20 acres in extent, and covered with savin and cedar trees; but for a century this island has been entirely submerged, and the water upon it is 6 fath. deep. The peninsula of Nahant, a few miles N of the harbour of Boston, is connected with the mainland by Lynn beach, a smooth and level floor of sand, 2 m. in length. Nahant is now a favourite place of resort for the inhabitants of Boston during the heat of summer.—Nantucket, 20 m. S of the mainland at Cape Cod, is an island of triangular form, about 15 m. long, and 11 m. broad in the widest part, containing 30,000 acres. It is little more than a heap of sand, without a tree of native growth upon it, yet it maintains a numerous pop., distinguished for their activity and enterprise in the whale-fishery, in which almost all are engaged. The climate of this island is much milder than that of the neighbouring continent; and the soil, though sandy, is in some parts productive. A century ago it was covered with trees. To the SE of this island, out of sight of land, lie Nantucket shoals, a dangerous reef of sand, 50 m. in extent. Martha's Vineyard, W of Nantucket, and lying nearer the continent, is 20 m. long, and 10 m. broad. The Elizabeth islands, a chain of 16 small islands, lie NW of Martha's Vineyard, forming the SE side of Buzzard's bay. A multitude of islands lie in Boston bay. At the mouth of the Merrimack is Plum island, 9 m. long, and 1 m. wide. On the side towards the ocean it consists of sand-hills, 20 or 30 ft. high, covered with low bushes bearing the beach-plum, a fruit about the size of a musket ball, and of a pleasant taste.

Climate.] The winters are severe in this state, and deep snows

bury the earth many feet every season. Extreme cold of short continuance generally occurs during the month of February. The heat in summer is at times excessive, although, like the cold in winter, such intensity commonly terminates after a few days, and is not felt more than two or three times in a season. About the 1st of March the ice in the rivers breaks up, but snow-storms often occur after that period. During March and April, NE winds are sure to prevail, commonly accompanied with rain, but always damp, cold, and disagreeable. In May the weather becomes settled, and after the first thunder-showers, S and W winds blow, the heavens are clear, and a warm sun gives the first effectual impulse to vegetation. In general the spring is about a week earlier than in New Hampshire. In June, immediately after the cessation of the spring rains, the sky becomes serene, and a rapid vegetation covers the earth with luxuriant verdure. In July the weather is hot and clear, with the exception of thunder-storms. In the early part of August it is very sultry, but towards the end of that month, and throughout the following, the air is temperate, clear, and elastic, the nights cool and serene, and the weather in every respect delightful. Frosts occur in October, but it is rare that snow falls in that month. Heavy rains fall in October and November; snow-storms are sometimes experienced in the latter month, but the winter cannot be considered as fairly set in till December. All the rivers are frozen for two or three months, and sometimes, though not often, the harbours on the coast, for a week or a fortnight, are closed by the ice.

Natural productions.] Though M. was settled before any other New England state, forests still occupy a large portion of its surface. These have a remarkably fresh and healthy look; the clean and smooth bark of the walnut, maple, beech, birch, and others, show no traces of the mossy covering which a humid air engenders in a European wood. Of oaks, there are 30 or 40 distinct varieties; but the most noble and majestic of the trees is the American elm. In the SE part of the state the soil is light and sandy, with occasional fertile tracts. The middle and W parts have a strong rich soil, excellent for all purposes of agriculture; in the N, on the sea-coast, the land is not naturally fertile, but by skilful culture has been rendered highly productive. Salt-marshes are numerous in all the maritime parts.—The rocks of the New England states are almost entirely primary. In M. there is a strip of transition or older secondary formation covering part of the primary, and extending from Boston to Rhode island, from 10 to 15 m. in width. Red sandstone forms the bed of the Connecticut in M. and Connecticut, and is in parts covered with ridges of greenstone trap. The mountains toward the W consist of mica slate, clay slate, hornblende, limestone, granite, gneiss, quartz, and other siliceous rocks. In the E, sienite, porphyry, pudding-stone, and serpentine occur. In the N part the primary rocks are washed by the sea. The finest building-stone is abundant in M. Quarries of excellent granite, sienite, and gneiss, are found in all parts of the state. The most celebrated are those of Chelmsford and Quincy, which have supplied the materials for the finest structures in Boston, and some of the southern cities. Beautiful white marble is abundant, and extensively wrought at Lanesborough, Lenox, and Stockbridge; soapstone is found at Cummington and Middlefield; limestone, serpentine, and asbestos, occur at Newbury. Bog-iron ore is found at Carver in Plymouth co.; iron also occurs in several places in the co. of Bristol. At Hawley, near the banks of Deerfield river, is a mine of magnetic iron ore, which has been wrought for many years. Anthracite coal exists in many places in the interior, but no mines are wrought at present. The island of Martha's Vineyard produces abundance of argillaceous earth, from which alum is manufactured. Quarries of slate exist at Lancaster, Harvard, Bernardston, and Charlestown. The plumbago or black-lead of Sturbridge and Worcester is employed in making crucibles and lead-pencils, and lubricating machinery.

Agriculture.] M. is the most highly cultivated state in the Union, although Connecticut, and the E part of Pennsylvania, approach it in this respect.

The greatest attention is paid to farming as a science; and the exertions of the various agricultural societies in collecting and disseminating information, and offering encouragements in the shape of premiums, have had the best effect in promoting skilful and thrifty husbandry among the farmers. The state-government has also appropriated considerable sums in aid of these efforts. The farms consist generally of 100 to 200 acres, and are almost universally the property of the cultivators. In 1847, 3,098,000 bushels of Indian corn, 200,000 b. oats, 3,410,000 b. potatoes, 620,000 b. rye, 256,000 b. wheat, 170,100 b. barley, and 138,000 b. buckwheat, were grown in this state. The products of the dairy were valued in the same year at 2,373,299 dollars; and of the orchard at 389,177 d. The live stock in 1845 consisted of 65,181 horses, 276,549 neat cattle, 354,943 sheep, and 104,740 swine.

Commerce and manufactures.] The most important branches of productive industry in M. are the fisheries, navigation, commerce, and manufactures. The shipping belonging to this state amounts to 470,388 tons, being greater than that of any other state, and about one-fourth of the whole shipping of the country; about 1,500 vessels, of 295,031 tons, enter annually the different ports of the state. The yearly value of the imports is about 20,000,000 dollars; of exports, 10,000,000 d. These statements refer only to the foreign trade, the value of the coastwise exports and imports, which is much larger, not being known. Of the exports, about one-half are of domestic produce. The coastwise imports are chiefly raw produce and provisions, and the exports are all kinds of domestic manufactures, and home and foreign produce re-exported. M. is more extensively engaged in manufactures than any other state. In 1831, there were in this state 250 cotton-mills, with 339,777 spindles, and 8,981 looms, consuming 24,871,981 lbs. of cotton, and producing 79,231,000 yds. of cloth; at present the number of cotton-mills exceeds 330. Some wool is grown in the state, particularly in the hill-towns of the W part, but much of the raw material consumed in 144 woollen-mills is brought from other states and foreign countries. Broad-cloths, cassimeres, flannels, satinets, blankets, carpets, &c., are among the woollen manufactures. The silk manufacture is made in small quantities. The iron manufactures, including nails, machinery of all sorts, agricultural, mechanical, and philosophical instruments, hollow ware, cutlery, fire-arms, cannon, &c., are very extensive; there are also some brass-foundries and bell-foundries, and tin-ware is furnished for exportation. Leather is made in great quantities, and including its products, in boots and shoes, saddles, harness, trunks, &c., forms one of the most important items of manufacture. The making of cordage, hats, furniture, clothes, paper, glass, coaches and waggons, soap, tallow candles and spermaceti candles, and wooden ware, employs large numbers. Salt is made from sea-water, chiefly by solar heat, to the amount of about 500,000 bushels a-year; and Epsom and Glauber salts are obtained from the same source. The preparation of India-rubber cloth, impervious to water, and the making of it up into various articles of clothing and family use, although of recent date, are carried on in several large establishments. Dye-stuffs, bleaching salts, and numerous other chemical articles used in the various manufactures, are also produced in considerable quantities. Shipbuilding is extensively carried on. Combs of wood, ivory, horn, and shell; straw and palm-leaf hats and bonnets, the braiding and plaiting of which employ several thousand females; brooms of broom-corn [*Holcus sorghum*], about 1,000,000 of which are made annually; wooden buttons and button-moulds; whips, brushes, &c., are among the minor articles of manufacture. By a comparison of the leading features of the returns made in M. with the previous returns of 1840, the fallacy of the protectionist doctrine so prevalent in this state, which supposes that an increase of manufactures increases the home-demand for agricultural produce, is apparent. The number of active persons, and of various manufacturing establishments now in operation, show a great and invariable increase over those recorded in 1840, while, on the other hand, as marked, and almost as invariable a decrease, has taken place in the numbers of farm stock and quantities of farm produce.

The following tables illustrate the truth of these remarks:

I. FACTORIES IN MASSACHUSETTS.

Number of	1840.	1850.
Polis,	185,908	244,150
Houses,	96,550	134,041
Cotton-factories,	278	337
Cotton-spindles,	665,095	1,220,752
Woollen-factories,	144	191
Woollen-spindles,	113,457	208,844
Iron-works,	115	208
Distilleries,	37	43
Breweries,	7	19
Tanneries,	355	388

Ropewalks,	51	71
Grist-mills,	678	718
Saw-mills,	1,252	1,605
Oil-mills,	7	64
Glass-houses,	4	8
Paper-mills,	82	114
Bleacheries,	10	23
Tons shipping,	498,057	628,770

II. FARM STOCK AND PRODUCTS.

	1840.	1850.
Horses and mules,	61,484	74,174
Neat cattle,	282,274	299,600
Sheep,	378,224	179,537
Swine,	143,421	73,041
Wheat, bushels,	157,923	28,487
Rye,	536,014	411,208
Oats,	1,319,680	1,210,238
Corn,	1,809,192	2,295,856
Barley,	165,319	117,441
Hops, pounds,	254,795	150,655
Hay, tons,	569,395	516,803

Thus it appears, that in the manufacturing districts the number of operatives have increased 30 per cent., and the number of dwellings something more than 40 per cent. Every branch of manufacturing industry shows an immense increase, more particularly shipping, and cotton and woollen factories. The increase of cotton spindles is 90 per cent. Every description of manufactory shows the same result in a greater or less degree, and the towns in which they are located are connected by an increase of 800 m. of railroad. Yet, with all this marked augmentation of prosperity, both in manufactures and shipping, it does not appear, as it should do—if the protectionist principle is correct—that the farmers of M. have built up a home-market of steady and lucrative demand for themselves. On the contrary, the increasing demand for food has been met by a decrease of production to almost the same extent, the deficiency having been made up by imports from New York and the South. A reference to the increased import of such articles, as well as of cotton and coal, is also interesting:

III. IMPORT OF FLOUR AND CORN INTO BOSTON.

	Flour.		Corn.	
	1840.	1850.	1840.	1850.
From New York,	365,805	177,015	214,196	394,307
From New York, per railroad,	—	303,760	—	—
From slave states,	201,161	525,905	1,218,597	2,110,308
From other places,	7,267	37,008	612,431	484,266
Total,	574,233	1,133,768	2,045,224	2,988,881
Coal,	—	—	73,847	319,809
Cotton, bales,	—	—	131,609	242,279

The above table affords additional proof, not only that the material to employ hands, but the food to feed them, have been largely imported upon increased tonnage, while the prosperity of the agriculturist has as visibly declined. The most remarkable falling off has been in sheep. It is seen by the foregoing tables that woollen spindles have increased 80 per cent. Consequently the demand for wool has been in that proportion greater, and yet wool grown in M. has fallen off one-half in quantity. All this, combined with the recent discovery, that in the manufacture of heavy cotton goods they cannot in that state compete successfully with the South, clearly shows that the natural advantages of countries and sections are those which ultimately determine their prosperity. Each may, for a time, retain a particular branch of industry, but extension of settlement, with facilities for rapid communication, must eventually cause all branches of industry to find their proper locality.

Fisheries.] This branch of enterprise, once of greater importance than all the other maritime interests of the state, is still important in M., and every sea-port in the state is engaged in them. They have always been a prominent branch of New England industry, whether we consider the number of persons engaged in them, or the value of the returns they afford. The herring or ale-wife and mackerel fisheries are carried on along shore; the cod-fishery chiefly on the Great banks, and on the Newfoundland and Labrador coasts; the whale and seal fisheries in the S. Atlantic, Pacific, Indian, and Antarctic oceans. About 300 vessels, of 75,000 tons, with 8,000 men, are employed in the whale-fishery, and there are annually brought into the ports of M., 4,500,000 galls. of sperm oil, and 2,000,000 g. of right-whale oil, with upwards of 1,200,000 lbs. of whalebone: worth in all nearly 5,000,000 d. New Bedford and Fairhaven, Nantucket, Salem, Edgartown, Barnstable, Newburyport, and Plymouth are most largely engaged. Boston, Gloucester, Newburyport, Hingham, Plymouth, Barnstable, &c., are most extensively concerned in the mackerel fishery, in which 36,000 tons of small craft are engaged. The cod-fishery employs 45,000 tons of shipping, chiefly from Marblehead, Gloucester, Boston, Plymouth, Barnstable, &c. The annual catch is about 400,000 quintals of fish, yielding also 6,000 barrels of oil, of the aggregate value of about 1,200,000 dollars.

Canals.] Middlesex canal, uniting the Merrimack with the

waters of Boston harbour, was begun in 1793, and completed in 1804, at an expense of 575,000 d. It is 27 m. long, 30 ft. wide, and 4 ft. deep. It leaves the Merrimack 1 m. above Pawtucket falls, and terminates in Charlestown Mill-pond, an artificial basin connected with Boston harbour. The locks are 90 ft. long, and 12 ft. wide, and are strongly built of hewn stone.—Pawtucket canal was begun in 1793, and finished in 1797. It passes round Pawtucket falls, on the Merrimack, is 1½ m. in length, and is 90 ft. wide, and 4 ft. deep.—Blackstone canal follows the valley of Blackstone river from Worcester to Providence, 45 m. It has 48 locks, making a rise and fall of 450 ft. The locks are each 82 ft. long, and 10 ft. wide.—Hampton and Hampshire canal, in continuation of the Farmington canal, from Southwick to Northampton, is 20 m. long.—South Hadley canal and Montague canal were constructed for passing falls in the Connecticut.

Roads and railroads.] In the older towns, especially in the eastern parts of the state, the roads are generally good, and ample provision is made by law for their support. The towns are portioned out into districts, and surveyors are appointed to clear all obstructions, and keep the roads in repair.—Railroads in M. have been constructed by joint stock companies, but the state has subscribed 3,000,000 dollars to the stock of the Western Railroad corporation, and loaned its credit to the other companies. In May 1852, 1,089 miles of railroad were completed in this state, and 67 m. in progress.—The Quincy railroad, completed in 1827, 3 m. in length, from the granite quarries in that town to the river Neponset, was the first railroad constructed in the United States. The rails are of wood, iron bound, and laid upon a stone foundation.—The Boston and Lowell railroad extends from Boston to Lowell, 25 m., with a branch from Wilmington to Haverhill, 18 m. A continuation of this road extends from Lowell to Nashua, 15 m., and a continuation of the Haverhill branch passes through the manufacturing towns in the SE part of New Hampshire into Maine.—The Eastern railroad runs from Boston through Salem to Newburyport, 33 m., and is to be continued to Portsmouth. The Boston and Providence railroad is 42 m. in length, with a branch 11 m. long from Mansfield to Taunton, whence the Old Colony railroad continues the line to New Bedford; there is also a branch to the village of Dedham, 2 m., and a terminus on Seekonk river, on the M. side.—The Worcester railroad, 43 m., is a part of the great Western railroad now in progress between Boston and the W. boundary of the state, and which, with the other roads constructing or finished in New York, connects Boston harbour with Lake Erie. The whole length of the Western railroad, through Worcester, Springfield, and Pittsfield, is 160 m.—The Worcester and Norwich railroad terminates at Norwich, Connecticut, 59 m.

Population.] The following table shows the progress of the pop. of M.:

1790,	378,717	1820,	610,408
1800,	423,245	1840,	737,639
1810,	472,040	1850,	994,665
1820,	523,287		

Of the pop. in 1850, 200,896 were foreigners by birth, or 20·20 per cent. Scattered remnants of the aborigines linger in various parts of the state, but chiefly in the SE quarter, about Buzzard's bay, and on the island of Martha's Vineyard. Their united numbers are about 750. At Marshpee and on Martha's Vineyard are Indian settlements. They are all, except 50 or 60, of mixed blood, mostly by intermarriage with blacks. Some of the young Indians are employed in the whale and other fisheries. Most of the children read and write.—The following table shows the number of counties, and their progressive pop. in 1840 and 1850:

	1840.	1850.
Barnstable,	32,548	35,279
Berkshire,	41,745	49,596
Bristol,	60,165	76,202
Duke's,	3,958	4,541
Essex,	94,987	131,307
Franklin,	28,812	30,869
Hampton,	37,366	51,285
Hampshire,	30,897	35,714
Middlesex,	106,611	161,385
Nantucket,	9,012	8,452
Norfolk,	53,140	79,000
Plymouth,	47,373	55,699
Suffolk,	96,773	144,520
Worcester,	95,313	130,817
	737,699	994,665

Government.] The legislative body consists of a senate and a house-of-representatives, together styled the General court of M. The representatives are chosen in towns, in proportion to the pop. The senators are chosen in counties; the numbers being

proportioned to the taxes paid by each co. The executive are a governor and lieutenant-governor chosen by the people, and a council of 9 chosen by the legislature. All resident citizens of a year's standing, who pay taxes, are voters. The legislature meets once a-year at Boston. M. sends 10 representatives to Congress.—The supreme court consists of 5 judges.

Finances.] On 1st January, 1847, the public debt of the state was 999,654 dollars, besides 5,049,555 d. representing the credit of the commonwealth lent to railroads. On 1st January, 1851, the debt of the state on its own account was 1,210,375 d.; and its liability for scrip loaned to railroads 5,049,555 d.: making a total absolute and contingent debt of 6,259,930 d. The total property of the state at the last-mentioned date, was estimated at 10,386,357 d. The ordinary revenue received in 1851 was 492,840 d.; and the receipts from extraordinary sources, including loans, 988,950 d.: making a total of 1,481,791 d. The total payments in 1851 amounted to 1,416,280 d., of which 90,912 d. were to expenses of legislation; 76,108 to salaries; 119,819 to state-paupers; 14,000 d. to asylum for the blind; and 22,600 d. to the state reform schools. The number of persons relieved or supported as paupers was 25,981, of whom 7,900 were town-paupers, and 16,058 state-paupers. Of the latter, 12,334 were foreigners.—The whole number of prisoners in jails and houses-of-correction in 1850, including 1,461 debtors, was 12,122. Of these, 5,854 were foreigners. Their average cost per week was 1 d. 66 c. The total number of criminal prosecutions in 1850 was 3,764; of convictions, 1,905. The expenses of the state-prison for 1850 were 45,261 d.; the receipts 45,816 d. The number of prisoners, on 30th Sept., 1850, was 440.

Religion and education.] The Congregational form is that which generally prevails in this state; but within its limits are sects holding a diversity of doctrines, as Calvinism, Unitarianism, Anabaptism, Universalism, &c. The Calvinists are numerous, but the Unitarians have made considerable progress in this state, and in Boston they exceed in numbers any other denomination. The orthodox Congregationalists have in this state 325 churches, with 47,000 communicants; the Unitarians 125; the Baptists 130, with 20,500 communicants; the Universalists 100. The Methodists have 90 ministers, and the Episcopalians 40. There are also a few Shakers, Swedenborgians, Roman Catholics, &c.—Harvard university stands at the head of the literary institutions of the western hemisphere; and is the oldest and wealthiest university in the United States. It was founded in 1636, and has received liberal endowments from the state of M. and from philanthropic individuals. The officers are a president and 30 teachers. The government belongs to a corporation, consisting of 6 fellows, and a board of overseers, comprising the governor of the state, the lieutenant-governor, the members of the council and senate, the speaker of the house-of-representatives, and 30 others, elected for that purpose. A theological school, in which tuition is afforded free of expense, a law school, and a medical college are attached to the university.—Williams college, at Williamstown, incorporated in 1793, has a president and 7 instructors; the Amherst Collegiate institution was established in 1821, and is supported by the interest of a fund of 50,000 dollars, contributed by individuals. The officers are a president and 12 teachers.—Phillips academy, at Andover, one of the oldest and best endowed seminaries of its kind in the country, was founded in 1778.—The Theological seminary, at Andover, founded in 1807, and liberally endowed,

has 5 professors, and a library of 20,000 vols. There are a Baptist Theological institution at Newton, and 56 incorporated academies in the state. The number of free schools is about 3,000, attended by 140,000 pupils.

History.] When Sebastian Cabot discovered North America, in 1497, he sailed along the coast of M., in his passage from Newfoundland to Florida; but the first proper discoveries in this state took place in 1602, when Bartholomew Gosnold explored Cape Cod and Buzzard's bay. In 1614, Captain John Smith explored the whole coast of Maine and M., as far as the S extremity of the bay. The splendid accounts of the country which he transmitted to England, induced Prince Charles, afterwards Charles I. to give it the name of New England. The Puritans, persecuted in England, resolved to emigrate to America for liberty of conscience; and, obtaining a grant of the land, set sail on this memorable voyage, in September 1620. They landed, built a settlement, and established a republican government at Plymouth, in December of the same year. Their hardships here were great, yet their numbers were soon augmented by the arrival of other emigrants. Salem was founded in 1627, and Boston in 1630. The colony of Massachusetts bay and that of Plymouth, or the Old colony, as it was called, were under distinct governments till 1692, when, by a royal charter, they were united. From this period, the governors of the colony were appointed by the king, and the power of annulling the colonial laws was assumed as a royal prerogative. This regulation continued until the Revolution, and the monarchical principle thus infused into the M. democracy, occasioned an almost perpetual struggle between the republican spirit of the people and the royal authority. Yet M. stood ever foremost in opposition to the domination of the mother-country, and the American revolution began at Boston. The last remnant of British authority expired in M. on the 17th of March, 1776, when the British were driven from Boston. The colonial form of government continued till 1780, when a convention of delegates established the present constitution. This instrument underwent revision in 1820.

MASSACIUCCOLI (LAKE), a small sheet of water in the duchy and 7 m. W of Lucca, on the Tuscan frontier. It is about 3 m. in length, and 1 m. broad; and has a village of the same name on its l. bank.

MASSACRE (LE-DU), a small island on the coast of Florida, 2 m. E of Ile Horn, in N lat. 30° 12', 10 m. from the mainland.

MASSACRE (RIVIERE DU), a river of Hayti, which flows into Mancenilla bay, 6 m. NE of Fort Liberty.

MASSA-DE-LOMBARDA, a small town of the Papal states, 24 m. SSE of Ferrara. Pop. 4,000.

MASSA-FISCAGLIA, a small town of the Papal states, 18 m. E of Ferrara.

MASSAFRA, a town of Naples, in Terra-d'Otranto, at the base of the Apennines, 9 m. NW of Taranto. It is of considerable strength, but has little trade. Pop. of the cant. 6,600.

MASSAGLIA, a town of the duchy of Modena, in the district and 5 m. W of the town of that name, on the r. bank of the Secchia. Pop. 1,580.

MASSAGUEL, a village of France, in the dep. of the Tarn, cant. and 1 m. NE of Dourgne. Pop. 480. It has manufactures of common stuffs.

MASSAI, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Bahia, which runs N, passing the Torre-d'Avila, to the ocean.

MAS-SAINTES-PUELLES (LE), a village of France, in the dep. of the Aude, cant. and 4 m. from Castelnaudary, on the Treboul, and near the Canal-du-Midi. Pop. 1,120. This village was formerly a fortified town, and bore the name of *Recadun*. It was destroyed by the English in 1355, and again in 1623 by the troops of Louis XIII.

MASSAKHIT, a town of Tripoli, now in ruins, near the shore of the Mediterranean, between Derna and Curin. The extent of the ruins indicates its having been a place of importance. It is supposed by Pacho to have been the episcopal town of *Olbia* noticed by Synesius.

MASSALA-MASANGO, a town of Lower Guinea, in Congo, 270 m. ESE of San Salvador.

MASSALSK, a district and town of Russia in Europe, in the W part of the gov. of Kalouga. Pop.

of district 138,000. The town is 54 m. W of Kaulouga, on the l. bank of the Gorodenka. Pop. 1,250. It has 3 churches, and several salt and grain stores. The trade, which is considerable, consists chiefly in hemp and oil.

MASSA-LUBRENSE, or **MASSA-DI-SORRENTO**, a town of Naples, in the prov. and 19 m. S of Naples, district and 11 m. SW of Castel-a-Mare, on the gulf of Naples. Pop. 2,660.

MASSAMAES, a tribe of Indians who inhabit a territory in the SE part of Ecuador, lying to the N of the Amazon, and between the Napo and Nanay.

MASSAMBABA. See **FRIO (CAPE)**.

MASSANGANO, a fort of Lower Guinea, in the kingdom of Angola, at the confluence of the Coanza and Lucala, 141 m. E of St. Paul-de-Loanda. It belongs to the Portuguese, and is defended by a garrison of about 100 men.

MASSANUTTEN, a village of Page co., in the state of Virginia, U. S., 138 m. NW of Richmond. In the vicinity is a mountain of the same name.

MASSAPA, a village of Caffraria, in Monomotapa, near the l. bank of the Manzora, about 150 m. SSW of Zimbaoé.

MASSARENE, a village in co. Antrim, forming a suburb of the town of Antrim. Pop. in 1841, 252.

MASSAROONY, or **MAZARUNI**, a river of British Guayana, which runs parallel to the lower course of the Essequibo, and joins the Cuyuni, 8 m. above the junction of their confluent streams with the great river Essequibo.

MASSAT, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Ariège, and arrond. of St. Giron. The town is 13 m. SE of St. Giron, in a valley, near the Arac. Pop. in 1841, 9,001. In the environs are mines of iron and of argentiferous lead, quarries of marble and slate, and several iron-works. Horses and cattle are extensively reared in the locality.—Pop. of cant. in 1841, 15,629.

MASSAY, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Cher, cant. and 6 m. SSW of Vierzon, and 21 m. WNW of Bourges. Pop. 1,851.—Also a village in the dep. of the Deux-Sevres, cant. and 6 m. ENE of Argenton-le-Château, on the Argenton. Pop. 650.

MASSE, or **HIAOU**, an island of the S. Pacific, in the Marquesas or Mendana archipelago, in S lat. 7° 37', and W long. 140° 24'. It received the name Masse from Marchand; and bears also the appellations of **KNOX** and **FREEMANTLE**.

MASSELETTE, a small river in Belgium, in the prov. of Luxemburg, and dep. of St. Hubert. It throws itself into the Homme, on the r. bank.

MASSEL, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of Silesia, regency and 18 m. NNE of Breslau, circle and 5 m. NE of Trebnitz. Pop. 200. Garnets are found in the vicinity, and in the neighbourhood is a mine of iron.

MASSEMEN-WESTREM, a department of Belgium, in the prov. of East Flanders, and arrond. of Termonde. Pop. 2,085.

MASSENHOVEN, a department of Belgium, in the prov. and arrond. of Antwerp. Pop. 264. It is watered by a stream named Tupebeck.

MASSENNA, a township of St. Lawrence co., in the state of New York, U. S., 247 m. NNW of Albany. It has an undulating surface, bounded on the N by the St. Lawrence, and watered by Rackett and Grass rivers. The soil consists of rich loam. Pop. in 1840, 2,726. It is noted for a sulphur spring. Pop. of village, 500.

MASSERANO, a town of Sardinia, in Piedmont, capital of a mandamento, in the div. and 23 m. NW of Novara, prov. and 21 m. NNW of Vercelli. Pop.

3,441. It has a communal college. It was formerly the cap. of a principality of the same name.

MASSERET, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Corrèze, cant. and 9 m. NNW of Uzerche, and 25 m. NW of Tulle. Pop. 848.

MASSEERNE, or **OZARK MOUNTAINS**, a range in the United States, which has its origin near the junction of the Missouri and Mississippi rivers, in the state of Missouri, and runs in a SW direction through the states of Missouri and Arkansas, into Texas. It is intersected by the Arkansas and Red rivers. Its highest summit is called Mount Cerne, whence its name.

MASSEUBE, or **MASSEOUBE**, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Gers, and arrond. of Mirande. The cant. comprises 23 com. Pop. in 1831, 10,726; in 1841, 10,756. The town is 12 m. SE of Mirande, on the l. bank of the Gers. Pop. 1,640. It has manufactories of caddis and of blankets and horse-cloths, and tanneries, and carries on an extensive traffic in mules with Spain.

MASSEVAUX, or **MASMUNSTER**, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Upper Rhine, and arrond. of Belfort. The cant. comprises 18 com. Pop. in 1831, 12,791; in 1841, 13,635. The town is 13 m. NNE of Belfort, and is pleasantly situated at the foot of the Vosges, on the r. bank of the Doller. Pop. in 1841, 3,244. It has several spinning-mills, manufactories of cotton-fabrics, and of copper utensils, and extensive iron-works. The locality is noted for its kirschenwasser. M. was erected into a town in 1217. It derived its name from a monastery erected in the locality by Maso, son of Adelbert, duke of Alsace.

MASSFELD, a bailiwick of the duchy of Saxe-Meiningen, in the Unterland. Pop. 7,745. Its chief place is Unter-Massfeld.

MASSFELD (OBER and UNTER), two villages of the duchy of Saxe-Meiningen, in the Unterland, and bail. of Massfeld. The former is 1 m. SE of Unter M., and 3 m. S of Meiningen, on the r. bank of the Werra. Pop. 340. It has a saltpetre-work. The latter, which is the chief place in the bail., is 2 m. SSW of Meiningen, on the l. bank of the Werra. Pop. 674. It has a castle, and a powder-mill.

MASSIAC, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Cantal, and arrond. of Saint-Flour. The cant. comprises 15 coms. Pop. in 1831, 10,428; in 1841, 10,329. The town is 18 m. N of Saint-Flour, on the r. bank of the Alagnon, in a deep and well-cultivated valley. Pop. 1,905. It has a fine castle, and possesses extensive manufactories of linen.

MASSICO, a hill in Naples, in the prov. of Terra-di-Lavoro, and district of Gaeta, a little to the SW of Carinola. It produces good wines; and is noted for the victory gained in its vicinity by Appius Claudius over the Samnites.

MASSIE'S CREEK, a village of Greene co., in the state of Ohio, U. S., 57 m. WSW of Columbus. The creek has its source in Madison co., and falls into Little Miami river, 4 m. above Xenia.

MASSIGNAC, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Charente, and cant. of Montembœuf, 19 m. S of Confolens. Pop. 1,110.

MASSILLON, a village of Perry township, Stark co., in the state of Ohio, U. S., 116 m. NE of Columbus, on the Ohio canal. Pop. in 1840, 1,422.

MASSIMO (SANTO), a village of Naples, in the prov. of Sannio, district and 14 m. SE of Isernia, cant. and 2 m. NW of Bojano.

MASSINA, a kingdom of Western Nigritia, to the N of Bambarra, to which it is tributary. It is inhabited by pastoral Foulahs, who profess Mahomedanism. The cap., which bears the same name, is about 180 m. S of Timbuctu.

MASSING, a town of Bavaria, in the circle of Lower Bavaria, 23 m. ESE of Landshut.

MASSINGHAM (GREAT), a parish of Norfolk, 7 m. NW of Litcham. Area 4,390 acres. Pop. in 1831, 850; in 1841, 905.

MASSINGHAM (LITTLE), a parish of Norfolk, 8 m. NW by W of Litcham. Area 2,240 acres. Pop. in 1831, 165; in 1841, 152.

MASSOULA, a town of Persia, cap. of a district in Ghilan, and 30 m. W of Resht.

MASSOW, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Pomerania, reg. and 23 m. ENE of Stettin, circle and 14 m. S of Naugarden. Pop. 2,110. It is enclosed by a wall. Its industry is chiefly agricultural.

MASSOWAH, MASSOGAH, or MUSAWWA, an island of the Red sea, in the N extremity of Arkiko bay, 420 m. S by E of Jidda, and 4 m. N of Arkiko on the mainland. It is nearly a parallelogram in form, about a $\frac{1}{2}$ m. in length, and between 300 and 400 yds. wide, composed principally of coral rocks of small elevation, and in a state of great decay. Nearly one-half of the island is occupied by tanks and a burial-ground; and on the inner half stands the town, which is crowded with habitations to the water's edge. The most considerable buildings in it are the mosques, the dholah's and banyan's houses, a few warehouses, and a stone-built bazaar at which jowari, dates, tobacco, beef, mutton, fowls, and occasionally fish, may be procured. The anchorage—which is greatly the best in this quarter—lies in a WSW direction, with soundings in mid-channel of from 7 to 8 fath. The entrance is 250 yds. wide; and the broadest part of the harbour only 450 yds. between the reefs. This island is the ordinary starting-point to the interior of Abyssinia from Egypt, and the great outlet of the Abyssinian trade. Its exports are chiefly slaves, ivory, musk, wax, coffee, and senna. The revenues of the port amount to about 40,000 dollars annually, of which 23,000 are expended in the place, and the rest is remitted to Jidda. In Salt's time, in 1809, the revenue from duties was from 20,000 to 30,000 d., which, at 10 per cent., made the value of imports 250,000 d. annually. All the ivory brought from Abyssinia, the Galla country, and the SW and S parts of Africa, pass through this port. A caravan proceeds from Arkiko, regularly in the month of April, to the interior of Abyssinia; and it is more or less numerous according to the number of ships which arrive from India by the passage winds. The caravan from the interior usually arrives in February. The pop. has been estimated at 2,000, and consists chiefly of Abyssinians, Mahomedans, Indians, Banyans, and merchants from different parts of Arabia. The moral character of the inhabitants is painted by all travellers in revolting colours, and seems to be chiefly due to the demoralizing influence of their traffic in slaves.—M. was taken possession of by the Turks in 1577, and a garrison of 400 Bosnian soldiers was stationed there, for whose support a monthly stipend of 1,400 oz. of silver was charged on the revenues of the place. The Porte soon lost sight of so insignificant a dependency, and M. fell under the immediate control of the pasha of Jidda. The Bosnian soldiers in the meantime intermarried with the Habab, the tribe occupying the shores of the mainland, and adopted their manners and language. Yet, forming a kind of military corporation, like the Janissaries in general, they transmitted to their representatives a title to the pay, and the obligation to do military service. Their chief was allowed by the Turkish authorities to rule the coast of the mainland and the town of Arkiko, with the title of *naib*. In the course of the 17th cent., as the Turkish power in the Red sea declined, the governor of M. was obliged to pay tribute to Abyssinia.

Towards the close of the last cent., however, the sheriff of Mekka made himself master of this port, and reduced the monthly pay to the *naib's* people to 1,005 oz. of silver. In 1814, when Mohammed Ali's power was established on the opposite shores of Arabia, M., of course, followed the fortune of Jidda, and received his officers. The new *kaimakan* or lieutenant-governor ventured to doubt the validity of the title under which the Habab claimed to share in the revenues of the port; and in 1826, pretending that his coffers were empty, he suspended payment of their pensions. This occasioned a revolt, which forced him to flee; but in a few months peace was established on the old footing, the Turks keeping possession of the island, and paying out of its revenues a fixed monthly sum—1,005 oz. of silver—to the rude soldiery of the mainland, among whom, in process of descent, it is now very unequally distributed, some receiving a handsome income, and many but a miserable fraction from that fund.—Bruce.—Salt.—Valentia.—Moresby.—Ruppell.

MASSUD, a town of Hindostan, in the presidency of Bengal, prov. and district of Gundwana, 75 m. WNW of Nagpur.

MASSUGUES, a village of France, in the dep. of Tarn, cant. of Vabres, 6 m. SW of St. Sernin. Pop. 1,150.

MASSY, a village of France, in the dep. of Seine-et-Oise, cant. and 4 m. NNW of Longjumeau. Pop. 1,200.

MASSYTOWN. See MACROOM.

MAST, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Munster, circle of Ahaus. Pop. 340.

MASTASSIN (LAKE). See MISTASSINIE.

MASTENBROECK, a town of Holland, in the prov. of Overysse, 4 m. NE of Kampen.

MASTERSHAUSEN, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Coblenz, circle of Zell. Pop. 575.

MASTERTON, a village in the p. of Dunfermline, in Fifeshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. NNW of Inverkeithing. Pop. 126.

MAST-HEAD, an islet off the NE coast of Australia, in S lat. $23^{\circ} 34'$.

MASTHOLTE, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Minden, circle of Wiedenbrück. Pop. 172.

MASTI, a village of Hindostan, in the state of Mysore, 36 m. ESE of Bangalore.

MASTIB, a small town of Kirman, in Persia, 140 m. ENE of Kirman.

MASTICO (CAPE), the S point of the island of Chios, in the Archipelago, to the SE of the v. of M.

MASTIGON, a river of Michigan, U. S., which runs W into Lake Michigan, about 11 m. N of La Grande Riviere. It is 150 yds. wide at its mouth, and has a course of 60 m.

MASTRE (LA), a town of France, in the dep. of Ardeche, on the river Doux, 12 m. SW of Tournon. Pop. 2,218. It is celebrated for its chestnuts.

MASTRICHT. See MAESTRICHT.

MASTRUP, a village of Prussia, in the reg. and circle of Munster. Pop. 165.

MASTUCH, a town of Northern India, the cap. of Chital, in N lat. $36^{\circ} 12'$, E long. $72^{\circ} 31'$, near the l. bank of the Kumer. It consists of about 400 houses, and trades with Yarkund. Wheat and barley are cultivated in the environs, and excellent grapes.

MASTURA, a village of Arabia, in the Hedjaz, 30 m. NW of Rudagh, on the coast of the Arabian gulf.

MASUAH. See MASSOWAH.

MASULIPATAM, a district of India, forming one of the Northern Circars, intersected by the parallel of $16^{\circ} 10' N$, and the meridian of $81^{\circ} 14'$. It is bounded on the N by the Godavery; on the E by the ocean; on the S by the Kistna; and on the W by the Nizam's territories. It has an area of 4,810 sq. m.

The coast is low; towards the W. the surface rises into mountains. The rivers, in addition to the Godavery and the Kistna, are the Budamar, the Ram-lair, the Temmelair, the Pulair, the Palair, the Bimanadi, the Munairn, the Wyam, and the Salt river near Ankard. The Colair lake lies within this circar. The pop. in 1837 was 332,039. The Mahomedan pop. was to the Hindu as 1 to 20. The revenue in 1837-8 was 1,219,499 rupees, of which 259,523 r. was from salt.

MASULIPATAM, originally **MOTCHLIPATAM**, a considerable seaport town of Hindostan, and the cap. of the above prov., is situated in a fertile and well-watered territory, 764 travelling m. from Calcutta, and 292 m. from Madras. It has long been celebrated for the fineness and brilliant colour of its cotton cloths called chintzes. Its harbour is capable of admitting vessels of 300 tons burden, and is the only good port on the coast of Coromandel, from Cape Comorin. The fort is an oblong square, 800 yds. long, by 600 yds. broad; but being situated near the sea, and at the mouth of a river, the adjoining grounds may be inundated at pleasure, which constitutes its principal defence. The Black town is situated 1½ m. NW of the forts, and may also be inundated in case of necessity. The trade of M. now extends little beyond Calcutta on the one side, and Basorah in the Persian gulf on the other; and consists principally of piece-goods and snuff. M. was conquered by the Mahomedans in 1480, and in course of time fell into possession of the nizams of the Deccan, who made it over with the prov. to the French in 1751. It was taken by the British in the month of April 1759, and is now the residence of the judge and collector of the district.

MASY, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, and dep. of Nenfvlles. Pop. 124.

MASZYAD, or **KALAT MASZYAD**, a town of Syria, in N lat. 35° 12', E long. 36° 16', about 20 m. W of Hamah, the chief seat of the religious sect of the Ismaylys from a very early period. The approach to the Kalat, or castle, on two sides, is across a large moor. To the N are the highest points of the mountain of Maszyad, at the foot of which the castle stands, upon a high and almost perpendicular rock, commanding the moor in every direction, and presenting a gloomy romantic landscape. On the W side is a valley in which the inhabitants cultivate wheat and barley. The town, built between the castle and the mountain, on the declivity of the mountain, is upwards of half-an-hour in circumf., but the houses are in ruins, and there is not a single well-built dwelling, although stone is the only material used. The town is surrounded by a modern wall, and has three stone gates of more ancient construction. The mosque is in ruins. There are several Arabic inscriptions in different parts of the town, which are all of the time of El Melek el Dhaier. The castle is surrounded by a wall of moderate thickness; and contains a few private habitations. The entrance is arched, and leads to an arched passage, through which the road ascends to the inner and highest parts of the castle. From a kiosk, which the present governor has built here, there is a beautiful view down the valley on the W.

MATA, a river of Eastern Africa, in the territory of Mozambique, and gov. of Sofala, which, after a course of about 50 m., flows into the channel of Mozambique, to the NNE of Sofala bay.

MATA, a lake of Brazil, in the prov. and 180 m. S of Maranhão. It is about 24 m. in length, and 12 m. in breadth, and gives rise to the Codo, an affluent of the Itapicuru.—Also a village in the prov. of Bahia, and district of São Francisco. It has a chapel and an elementary school.

MATA (GRANDE), a town and parish of Brazil, in the prov. of Alagoas, to the W of Macayo.

MATA (GROSSA), a town of Brazil, in the prov. of Goyaz and district of Cavalcante, near the l. bank of the Rio Paranan. It has a parish-church. Its inhabitants, who are nomadic in their habits, find their chief employment in rearing cattle, and in the cultivation of ordinary articles of provision.

MATA (LA), a town of Spain, in Valencia, in the prov. and 32 m. SSW of Alicante, and partido of Orihuela, at the foot of a mountain, and near the Mediterranean. Pop. 650. It has an hospital, and possesses manufactories of linen, tape, and shoes. It has a small port, of which the chief exports consist in the produce of the neighbouring salt-works and grain.—Also a town in Estremadura, in the prov. and 32 m. NNW of Caceres, partido and 5 m. ESE of Alcantara, amid hills. Pop. 1,062.—Also a town in New Castile, in the prov. and 22 m. WNW of Toledo, and partido of Torrijos, in a fertile locality. Pop. 891. It has manufactories of bolting-cloth.

MATAA, a village of Arabia, in Yemen, 18 m. E of Zebid, and 102 m. SSW of Sana, near the l. bank of the Wady-Zebid.

MATABILI, a powerful nation in the interior of S. Africa, whose frontier-town is Mosega, in about S lat. 26° 15', 32 m. SSE of Kurichane. Captain Harris tells us that their standing army amounts to 5,000 men. Their wealth, or rather that of their chief, consists in herds of cattle. On the verdant slopes of the hills through which Captain Harris's route lay, from Mosega to the royal residence at Kapain, about 50 m. farther NNE, he saw countless herds of sleek oxen, and fields of Caffre corn [*Holcus sorghum*] were cultivated in the neighbourhood of the villages.

MATACA. See **MATANZAS**.

MATACHEL, a river of Spain, in Estremadura, in the prov. of Badajoz, which has its source near Aznaga; runs N; and, after a course of 60 m., throws itself into the Guadiana, on the l. bank, at Molgado, 9 m. S of Merida.

MATACOS, a tribe of Indians who inhabit the NW part of the prov. of Chaco, in La Plata, near the Pilcomayo.

MATA-DA-CORDA, a mountain of Brazil, in the prov. of Minas-Geraes, and comarca of Paracatu. It gives rise to the head-streams of the river Abaité, and is reputed to contain silver and tin.

MATADEON-DE-LOS-OTEROS, a town of Spain, in Leon, in the prov. and 23 m. SE of Leon, partido and 10 m. ENE of Valencia-de-don-Juan. Pop. 290.

MATAGALPA, a department in the E part of the state of Nicaragua. It abounds in cattle, and affords large quantities of maize. It has a small town of the same name.

MATAGNE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Namur, and dep. of Hailot. Pop. 239.

MATAGNE-LA-GRANDE, a department of Belgium, in the prov. of Namur, and arrond. of Dinant. Pop. 211.

MATAGNE-LA-PETITE, a department of Belgium, in the prov. of Namur, and arrond. of Dinant. Pop. 259.

MATAGODA, a town of Chili, in the district of Cuscos, 90 m. S of Coquimbo, and 180 m. NNW of Santiago, near the shore of the Pacific.

MATAGORDA, a county of Texas, at the mouth of the Colorado. The surface is level; the larger streams are bordered by broad belts of forest; the remainder, comprising more than two-thirds of the surface, is open prairie. The soil is generally a deep black mould, producing heavy crops of cotton, sugar, maize, and potatoes. Veins of gold and silver are reported to exist on the mountains, and coal and iron are found along the Colorado.—The town of M. stands on the E bank of the Colorado, 45 m. above the Paso Cavallo entrance to the bay.

MATAGORDA BAY, a bay on the coast of Texas, about 60

m. in length, and from 6 to 10 m. in breadth, separated from the gulf of Mexico by a peninsula varying in breadth from 1 to 2 m. The main entrance to the bay, called Paso Cavallo, is in N lat. 28° 18', and W long. 97° 14'. It admits vessels drawing from 8 to 9 ft. water, which, when once within the bay, are completely land-locked, with from 8 to 20 ft. depth of water, on a soft muddy bottom. Much however of the area of the bay is very shallow, so that vessels approaching the Colorado are obliged to discharge cargo. The Live Oak, Austin, and Prairie creeks, enter the bay from the N. to the eastward of the embouchure of its principal river, the Colorado, which enters it, after a course of 800 m. from the Guadalupe mountains, by two deltoid arms, about 2 m. apart. The bay is surrounded by a prairie country interspersed with groves of oak, cedar, and ash.—To the SW of the Paso Cavallo lies M. island, which is about 40 m. in length, and from 4 to 6 m. in width.

MATAGUAYOS, a tribe of Indians who inhabit the NW part of the prov. of Chaco, in La Plata, between the rivers Vernejo and Pilcomayo.

MATA-EL-JUIN, a town of Spain, in New Castile, in the prov. and 26 m. NNW of Madrid, and partido of Colmenar-Viejo. Pop. 130.

MATALA. See THEODIA (CAPE).

MATALAREEN, or HART RIVER, a river which has its source in the Bechuana territory, Caffraria; flows thence into the territory of the Koranas in Hottentotia; and after a course, in a generally SSW direction, of 150 m., joins the Ky-Garipe, on the r. bank, on the W side of the Great Bend.

MATALLANA, a town of Spain, in Leon, in the prov. and 20 m. SE of Leon. Pop. 310.

MATALONI. See MADDALONI.

MATALUENGA, a town of Spain, in Leon, in the prov. and 16 m. WNW of Leon, and partido of Murias-de-Paredes. Pop. 253.

MATAMMAH, or MECAOD, a central territory of Nubia, to the S of that of the Djalem Arabs, to the N of Halfay, to the E of the desert of Bahiouda, and separated by the Nile on the E from the prov. of Shendy. It is about 105 m. in length from NE to SW. Its capital, which bears the same name, is near the l. bank of the Nile, and nearly opposite Shendy.

MATAMORAS, a town of Mexico, in the state and 250 m. N of Tamaulipas, on the r. bank of the Rio-Grande-del-Norte, 40 m. from the gulf of Mexico. It has two ports on the gulf, about 9 m. apart, known as the Brazo-de-Santiago, and the Boca-del-Rio. Its exports consist of hides, wool, horses, and specie.

MATAN, an island of the Philippine archipelago, near the E coast of Zebu, in N lat. 10° 16', E long. 123° 48'. It is 12 m. in length, and about 5 m. in breadth. Magalhaen lost his life here in a conflict with the natives.

MATANÇA, a river of E. Florida, which falls into the ocean, 16 m. SW of St. Augustine.—Also a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Beira, comarca and 24 m. NE of Trancoso.—Also a town of Spain, in the prov. and 40 m. WSW of Soria, on the r. bank of the Rejas.

MATANCHEL, a town and port of Mexico, in the state of Xalisco, on the Pacific ocean, in N lat. 20° 45', 56 leagues W of Guadalajara.

MATANZAS, or SAN-CARLOS-DE-MATANZAS, a city and commercial port on the N coast of Cuba, 52 m. E of Havana, situated on a gentle eminence between the rivers San-Juan and Yumuri, in N lat. 23° 2' 45', W long. of Cadiz 75° 15' 42'. It is the seat of a governor, and includes within its jurisdiction a circuit of about 6 leagues, comprising, in 1841, 161 sugar estates, and 1,881 farms, with a pop. of 85,050, of whom 27,148 were whites, 4,570 free-coloured, and 53,822 slaves. The city itself, including its two suburbs, had a pop. of 19,124: of whom 10,304 were whites, 5,779 slaves, and 3,041 free-coloured. In 1827 its pop. was only 14,341. It contains 2 churches, a large hospital, extensive barracks, a theatre, and a public library. About one-third of the houses are of

stone, with strongly barricaded windows. Its harbour is rather limited and shallow; but the bay is spacious, and protected from all winds but the NE. Its chief exports are sugar and molasses; its importations consist chiefly of articles of food, and machinery for the sugar and coffee estates. The soil on which M. stands consists of a sort of argillaceous sand, which easily allows the surface-water to percolate; hence the city is peculiarly healthy.

MATAPAN (CAPE), the *Tenarium Promontorium* of the ancients, the most southerly point of the peninsula of the Morea, and of the mainland of Europe, in N lat. 36° 22' 58", E long. of Paris 20° 8' 53" [Boblaye in 1835]; N lat. 36° 21', E long. 22° 29' [Raper]. It is a peninsula of a circular form, about 7 m. in circuit, connected with the extremity of the great Taygetic promontory by an isthmus about a $\frac{1}{2}$ m. wide.

MATAPAS, a town of San-Salvador, near Lake Guija, 65 m. ESE of Guatemala.

MATA-PORCOS, a populous village of Brazil, in the prov. of Rio-de-Janeiro, and parish of Engenho-Velho. It has a parish-church and barracks. Its name is derived from a swine-market, which was formerly held in the locality.

MATA-POZUELOS, an ancient town of Spain, in Leon, in the prov. and 15 m. SSW of Valladolid, and partido of Olmedo, in a plain, near the Adaja. Pop. 1,124. It has a parish-church, a custom-house, and a public granary, and carries on an extensive trade in cattle.

MATAQUITO, a large river of Chili, in the prov. of Chancos, which rises at the foot of Feteroa, in the Andes; runs W; and enters the Pacific between the rivers Maule and Boyeruca, after a course of 150 m.

MATARAN, a town on the W coast of the island of Lombok, in the Sunda archipelago, the residence of the sultan of Lombok.

MATA-REDONDA, a village of Brazil, in the prov. and 18 m. S of Parahiba, and district of Conde.

MATARIEH, or MATARIA, a village of Egypt, 6 m. NE of Cairo, a little to the N of which are found the ruins of the ancient *On* or *Heliopolis*, one of the most celebrated cities of ancient Egypt, distinguished by its worship of the sun, and still marked by an obelisk of red granite, 68 ft. 2 in. high, and about 6 ft. 1 in. on the face, and by the ruins of several sphinxes. On the 20th March 1800, a battle was fought here between the French and the Turks, in which the latter were defeated, with the loss of about 8,000 killed and wounded, and a great part of their cannon and baggage. The present village contains about 500 inhabitants.

MATARIEH, a large village of Lower Egypt, situated on a peninsula nearly surrounded by the waters of Lake Menzaleh, 20 m. SE of Damietta, and between 6 and 7 m. from Menzaleh. Its pop., amounting to 3,000, is almost exclusively occupied in catching and salting fish.

MATARO, a town and port of Spain, in the prov. and 20 m. NE of Barcelona, near the sea, in N lat. 41° 32' 26", E long. 2° 28' 24". It is divided into an old and new town. The former, situated on a rising ground, is of great antiquity, and preserves its old circuit, with the walls and gates of a remote age. It is supposed to be the *Iuro* of Ptolemy and Pomponius Mela, and to have received its present name from the Moors. The new town lies between the old town and the sea. Its streets are wide, straight, and regular; and has two fine squares; and many of the houses are painted in fresco. Pop. in 1845, 13,010. The inhabitants have all the industry and spirit of the Catalans, and carry on a variety of manufactures, amongst which are calico, laces, silk and cotton stockings, silk stuffs and velvets, rib-

bons, silk twist, canvass and leather. Bay salt is collected along the shore; and the neighbourhood being a vine country, affords both wine and brandy for export. A railroad $15\frac{1}{2}$ m. long now connects this port with Barcelona. It was opened in October 1848, and was the first work of the kind executed in Spain.

MATA-RUBIA, a town of Spain, in New Castile, in the prov. and 33 m. N of Guadalajara, and partido of Tamajón. Pop. 330.

MATATANE, a river which falls into the Ind an sea, on the E coast of Madagascar, in S lat. $22^{\circ} 30'$, after a SE course of 120 m.

MATAVAI BAY, a bay on the N coast of the island of Tahiti, which opens towards the NW. The entrance is between a reef and a sunken rock. It is well sheltered against all winds, except from the W and NW. A long flat neck of land, which forms its N boundary, is called Point Venus. This bay was discovered by Wallis in 1767; and on its N shores the English missionaries first landed from the Duff.

MATCHA, a town of Independent Tartary, in the khanate and 60 m. SSE of Khokan.

MATCHAPUNGO, a small island near the coast of Virginia, in N lat. $27^{\circ} 28'$.

MATCHAQUADI, a town and small state of Nigritia, 500 m. NE of Coomassie.

MATCHADASH, a township of Upper Canada, skirting on the N and E by the Severn, and on the W by the township of Tay.

MATCHADASH BAY, a bay on the S extremity of the Georgian bay, on Lake Huron. On an island in this bay, called Beansoleil, is a settlement of Chipewia Indians.

MATCHEDASH. See SEVERN.

MATCHERY. See ALVAR.

MATCHIKA, a town of Russia, in the territory of the Don Cossacks, 78 m. E of Novokhopersk, on an affluent of the Khoper.

MATCHIN, a town of Turkey, in the sanjak of Silistria, 21 m. WSW of Jassakshi, on the r. bank of the Danube.

MATCHING, or **MACHING**, a parish of Essex, 3 m. E by N of Harlow. Area 2,550 acres. Pop. in 1841, 687.

MATE CREEK, a river of Kentucky, which runs into the Licking, in N lat. $38^{\circ} 4'$.

MATELICA, a town of Italy, in the Papal states, deleg. and 24 m. WSW of Macerata, on the river San-Angelo, an affluent of the Esina. Pop. 7,270, employed partly in the culture of the adjacent country, partly in spinning yarn and manufacturing coarse woollens.

MATELLES (Les), a town of France, in the dep. of Herault, 12 m. ENE of Aniane, near the source of the Leran. Pop. 372; of cant. 2,962.

MATELLOTES, a small group of the S. Pacific, in the W part of the archipelago of the Carolines, in N lat. $8^{\circ} 30'$, E long. $137^{\circ} 50'$.

MATEMBO, or **MATEMO**, a small island, one of the group of the Querimbas, near the coast of Mozambique, in S lat. $12^{\circ} 15'$.

MATEO (SAN), a town of Spain, in the prov. and 34 m. N of Castillon-de-la-Plana. It is walled, and defended by two forts. Pop. 850. It is supposed to occupy the site of the ancient *Incibili*.—Also a town of Venezuela, 96 m. SW of Cumana, on the r. bank of the Unare. Pop. 2,000.

MATERA, a town of Naples, the cap. of the prov. of Basilicata, situated on the r. bank of the Gravina, 35 m. WNW of Taranto. Pop. 11,500. It is the see of the archb. of Acerenza and M.; and is a place of antiquity. It has a cathedral and 6 convents.

MATERBORN, a town of Prussia, in the reg. of Dusseldorf, circle of Cleve. Pop. 871.

MATERIA, a village of Austria, in Illyria, in the gov. and SW of Trieste.

MATESE, a summit of the Apennines, in Naples, in the prov. of Molise.

MATE-SZALKA. See SZALKA (MATE).

MATGARA, a mountain of Marocco, in the prov. of Fez, near Teza, in the chain of the Little Atlas. It is very lofty and difficult to pass.

MATHA, **MATAS**, or **MASTAC**, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Charente-Inferieure, and arrond. of St. Jean-d'Angéley. The cant. comprises 25 com. Pop. in 1831, 17,162; in 1841, 17,481. The town is 12 m. SE of St. Jean-d'Angéley, on the Anteigne. Pop. 1,781.

MATHATHAN, a town of Nigritia, in Haussa, near the r. bank of the Shashum, and 36 m. SW of Katagum.

MATHAY, a tribe of pastoral Arabs, who inhabit the confines of Upper and Central Egypt, on the l. bank of the Nile, near the pyramids of Sakkara. They are governed by a sheik, and can put under arms 200 men on foot, and 20 horsemen.

MATHEOS (SAO), a comarca, district, and town of Brazil, in the prov. of Espirito-Santo. The town is 12 m. from the shore of the Atlantic, and 84 m. N of the Rio Doce. It stands on a rising ground at some distance from the river of the same name. It is irregularly built, and is surrounded by extensive marshes which render the locality extremely unhealthy. It has a church and several schools. The district is bounded on the N by that of Porto-Alegre; on the NE by the ocean; on the S by the river of the same name; and on the W by the Cordilheira-dos-Aimores. Its principal productions are rice, mandioc, sugar, millet, cacao, and coffee. The river São-M. is formed by the junction of several streams which descend from the E side of the Serras-das-Safras, in the prov. of Minas-Geraes; it winds through the Cordilheira-dos-Aimores, traverses the prov. of Espirito-Santo, in which it has several falls, passes the town of the same name, and discharges itself into the ocean, near the town of Barra, and in S lat. $18^{\circ} 37'$. Its principal affluents are the Cotaché and Santa Anna.—Also a district and town in the prov. of Ceará, and comarca of Ico. The pop. of the district, consisting of Indians and Whites, is estimated at 13,000, 2,000 of whom reside in the town. The industry of the locality consists chiefly in the rearing of cattle. Cotton is cultivated to some extent by the Indians, but they live chiefly by the chase. The town is on the l. bank of the Jaguaribe, between the towns of São-João-do-Príncipe and Ico. Pop. 2,000.

MATHERN, a parish in Monmouthshire, 2 m. S by W of Chepstow. Area 1,730 acres. Pop. in 1831, 412; in 1841, 442.

MATHEWS, a county of the state of Virginia, U. S., in the SE part of the state on Chesapeake bay, comprising an area of 68 sq. m., and consists of a peninsula stretching between Piauhatanck and Mobjack bays. Pop. in 1840, 7,442. It contains a village of the same name.

MATHIEU (SAINT), a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Haute-Vienne, and arrond. of Rochechouart. The cant. comprises 7 com. Pop. in 1831, 8,981; in 1841, 9,087. The town is 10 m. SSW of Rochechouart, on the l. bank of the Tardoire. Pop. 2,193. It has several iron-mines and forges.—Also a village in the dep. of Calvados, cant. and 2 m. S of Douvres, and 5 m. N of Caen. Pop. 813.—Also a headland in the dep. of the Finistère, cant. and 11 m. SW of St. Renan, and 14 m. W of Brest.

MATHOD, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Vaud, district and 4 m. WSW of Yverdon, and 19 m. N of Lausanne. It possesses a fine castle, and has a paper-mill.

MATHON, a parish in Worcestershire, 5 m. N by E of Ledbury, and W of the Malvern hills. Area 3,670 acres. Pop. in 1831, 690; in 1841, 716.

MATHURA—pronounced *MUTTRA*—a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Agra, on the W bank of the Jumna, in N lat. $27^{\circ} 45'$, E long. $77^{\circ} 35'$, 35 m. NNW of Agra. It is much venerated by the Hindus as the birth-place of their deity, Krishna; and is one continued street of temples, and ghauts or stone stairs descending to the river side for the convenience of the innumerable pilgrims who come from all parts of India to pay their devotions at the shrine of the deity, and bathe in the waters of the sacred river. It was taken by the Mahomedans in 1019; and the avarice of the celebrated Mahmud of Ghizni was glutted by the gold and silver images, covered with jewels, which he plundered from its temples. During the sway of Akbar and his immediate successors, the Hindus were permitted to rebuild and beautify the place; and Bhir Sing, rajah of Oorcha, erected a temple here which cost 36 lacs of rupees. But this superb edifice was destroyed in the latter end of the 17th cent., by Aurungzebe, who erected a mosque on the spot, and changed the name of the town to Islamabad, or 'the Residence of the Faithful.' M. was sacked and plundered by the Afghan chief, Ahmed Shah, in 1756, and has never recovered from that last calamity. In the end of the last cent. it was taken possession of by the Mahrattas, and it became the head-quarters of General Perron, the commanding officer of Scindia's infantry. It was taken in 1803 by the British, and, with the greater part of the prov., remains in their possession. From its vicinity to the village of Bindrabund, the two names are frequently united. The monkeys, peacocks, paroquets, and fish of this territory, are regarded as sacred, and a penalty is inflicted on any person who kills them.

MATHURA. See **MATURA**.

MATHURIN (SAINT), a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Maine-et-Loire, cant. and 12 m. E of Les-Ponts-de-Cé, on the r. bank of the Loire. Pop. 2,702.

MATIA, or **AURORA**, a small island of the South Pacific, in the Low archipelago, in S lat. $15^{\circ} 48'$, and W long. $149^{\circ} 58'$. It appears to have a level surface, and to be fertile. The inhabitants resemble the Otaheitans, but possess less civilization.

MATIAS (SAINT), an extensive bay of Patagonia, on the E coast, between the mouth of the Rio Negro and the peninsula of San Josef. It contains the ports of San Antonio and of San Josef.

MATIFU, or **RAS-EL-TEMENDEUS**, a headland of Algiers, 9 m. E of the town of that name, on the Mediterranean, in N lat. $36^{\circ} 45'$, and E long. $2^{\circ} 12'$. It encloses on the E the roadstead of Algiers, and has a fort.

MATIGNON, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Côtes-du-Nord, and around of Dinan. The cant. comprises 11 com. Pop. in 1831, 12,166; and in 1841, 12,479. The town is 17 m. NNW of Dinan. Pop. 1,172.

MATILLA, a town of Spain, in the prov. and partido, and 20 m. SW of Salamanca, on the r. bank of the Rollan. Pop. 917. It has a castle belonging to the dukes of Frias, and a convent.

MATILLA-DE-ARZON, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Leon, 9 m. S of Laguna-de-Negrillos. Pop. 246.

MATINA, a river of Central America, in the republic of Costa Rica, which descends from the mountains in the interior; flows E; and falls into the Caribbean sea, near a village of the same name.

MATINIC, an island of Lincoln co., in the state of Maine, U. S. Pop. in 1840, 19.

MATINICUS ROCK, an island of Lincoln co., in the state of Maine, U. S., to the S of the bay of Penobscot. Pop. in 1840, 10.

MATISTAN, a village of Afghanistan, 80 m. ESE of Ghuzni, at some distance from the l. bank of the Helmund.

MATITANANA, a territory in the SE part of Madagascar, between the Mananzary on the N and Managara on the S, and between the ocean and the territory of Ibara.

MATKTI (EL), a marshy lake of Turkey in Asia, in Syria, in the pash. and 27 m. SSW of Aleppo. It is 12 m. in length from N to S, and about equal in breadth. It receives the Koweik on the N.

MATLASK, a parish in Norfolk, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. SE of Holt. Area 530 acres. Pop. in 1841, 198.

MATLEY, a township in the p. of Mottram, Cheshire, $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. NE of Stockport, on the Manchester and Sheffield railway. Area 770 acres. Pop. in 1831, 262; in 1841, 251.

MATLOCK, a parish in Derbyshire, 9 m. SW by S of Chesterfield, and 15 m. N by W of Derby, in the line of the Cromford and High Peak railway. Area 3,960 acres. Pop. in 1801, 2,354; in 1831, 3,262; in 1841, 3,782. The village of M., about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. distant from the Baths, stands on the banks of the Derwent, in a romantic situation, on the steep acclivity of a mountain, rising from the banks of the Derwent. The principal manufactures consist of cotton-spinning, framework-knitting, paper-making, fluor-spar ornaments, bobbin-net-lace, and hats. Many of the inhabitants also find employment in the lead-mines of the vicinity. The celebrity of M. arises principally from its medicinal springs, and the surpassing beauty and grandeur of its scenery. Its springs are hot, though less so than those of Bristol, and are supposed to acquire their heat by passing through a stratum of limestone. Their mineral impregnation is exceedingly slight, consisting chiefly of calcareous earth, held in solution by carbonic acid. Used externally and internally, they are found to be efficacious in those diseases termed glandular and nervous, for which medical science has as yet found no certain or effectual remedy; and also in the first stages of consumption and gout. Invalids have ample accommodation provided for them: the hotels are excellent, and the lodging-houses numerous and respectable. Matlock Baths is 6 m. by the Matlock and Buxton branch of the North Midland railway from Ambergate station on the latter line, and 21 m. from Buxton.

MATMAR, a village of Sweden, in Jamtland, on the Stor-lake.

MATOCOS, or **MATOTCS**, a town of Hungary, in the comitat of Satlmar, 22 m. S of Mezö-kaszony, and 27 m. SE of Klein-Wardein.

MATO-GROSSO, or **MATTO-GROSSO**, a province of Brazil; bounded on the N by the prov. of Para, from which it is separated by an imaginary line running along the parallel of 7° S; on the E by that of Goyaz, from which it is chiefly separated by the Araguay and by the Parana; on the S by the prov. of São Paulo, from which it is separated by the Parana, and by the Paraguy; and on the W by Bolivia. It stretches from the parallel of 7° to that of $22^{\circ} 25'$ S; and between the 51st and 65th meridian W. Of this extensive country, embracing an area of 500,000 sq. m., we have very imperfect information. It is intersected by the Cordillera Geral, running from SE to NW, and bearing successively the names of Campos-Parexis, and Serra-Trucumanacu, and uniting on the E to the Serra-dos-Vertentes. This mountain-system separates the rivers that run southward to the Plata, from those that run in an opposite direction to the Amazon; and from these mountains many

great rivers proceed, by which this extensive region is watered, and a communication opened with the most distant parts of Brazil. These rivers are chiefly the great river Araguay, flowing into the Tocantins in S lat. 6°; and its tributaries the Rio-das-Mortes, the Xingu, the Topayos, and the Madeira with its tributary the Guaporé, all belonging to the basin of the Amazon. The great rivers Paraguay and Parana, which, running S, unite and enter the ocean under the appellation of the Rio-de-la-Plata, have their rise also in this prov., and are supplied by numerous tributary streams, which penetrate the country in all directions, and render it accessible in its most remote parts. The country is generally fertile, and similar in its productions to other parts of Brazil, but is little known. Among its chief exports are gold, diamonds, and ipeacuanha. In some parts considerable attention is given to grazing. At least 66 different tribes of savage Indians roam over this vast region; and its pop. is supposed not to exceed 40,000.—It is divided into two large comarcas, Cuiaba and Mato-Grosso. Its cap., of the same name as the prov., is situated on the r. bank of the Guaporé, 260 m. WNW of Cuiaba. Its pop. was estimated in 1845 at 15,000. The distance in a right line from Para to this city is about 1,000 m., and 2,500 m. by water. In a memoir published by the Geographical and Historical Institute of Rio-de-Janeiro, we have a detailed account of this route, and the numerous difficulties it opposes to either the traveller or the merchant. For the space of 1,500 m. up the Amazon and the Madeira, to the falls of St. Anthony, there is nothing in the way but a powerful current. Much of the country through which the last named river flows is very unhealthy. From the falls of St. Anthony a succession of falls and rapids extend upward for more than 200 m.; and nearly all this distance it is necessary to transport canoes and cargoes overland, by the most tedious and difficult processes imaginable,—precipices must be climbed, roads cut, and huts built from time to time, as a temporary shelter against the rains. In short, three or four months are necessarily consumed on this part of the route. Once above this chain of obstacles, there remain about 700 m. of good navigation on the Mamoré and Guaporé rivers. The entire voyage occupies 10 months when made by traders carrying goods. Vast numbers of Indians and Negroes are required as oarsmen and bearers of burdens. It is customary for several companies to associate together, and the provisions which must necessarily be provided beforehand, occasion great expense and inconvenience. The downward voyage, as a matter of course, would be much easier and quicker performed: notwithstanding the tedium and the toil of this long and dreary passage, it is generally less dreaded than the overland route to Rio-de-Janeiro. On the latter, an interminable succession of mountains, the lack of any direct or suitable roads, the impossibility of procuring provisions by the way, at least for great distances, and the slow pace of loaded mules, are by no means trifling difficulties in the way of either despatch or pleasure. Thus it is seen, that whatever may be the condition of this prov., its opportunities for intercourse with the maritime provs. are by no means inviting. At the same time, there is but little hope of their improving until some methods of shortening distances and levelling mountains, not yet heard of, shall be discovered. The name *Mato-Grosso* signifies 'a dense forest,' and in itself is no imperfect description of the vast territory to which it is applied. The prov. is sometimes called Cuiaba, after a river which runs through it. The bishopric which it constitutes is known by that name only.

MATO-GROSSO, a village of Brazil, in the prov.

of Bahia, 6 m. W of the town of Rio-de-Contas, in the comarca of the same name.—Also a river of the prov. of Rio-de-Janeiro, which has its source in the Serra-dos-Organos; waters the p. of Roca-do-Alferes, and falls into the l. bank of the Parahiba.

MATOMBAGH, a river of Madagascar, in the Seclaves territory. It runs WNW, and falls into the channel of Mozambique, in S lat. 17° 10', and after a course of about 150 m.

MATOTCHKIN-SHAR, a strait of the Arctic ocean, which divides Nova Zembla into two unequal parts, and terminates in the E in the sea of Kara. It has a total length of 45 m., and averages 3 m. in breadth. The banks are to a great extent steep and rocky.

MATOUA, or **MATAUA**, a small island of the Kurile archipelago, to the S of the island of Raikoke, and from which it is separated by the strait of Golovin, and divided from the island of Rashna on the S by the strait of Nadejdy, in N lat. 47°, E long. 153° 10'.

MATOUR, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Saône-et-Loire, and arrond. of Macon. The cant. comprises 9 coms. Pop. in 1831, 8,621; in 1841, 8,765. The town is 18 m. W of Macon, in a fertile plain. Pop. 2,323.

MATTOZINHO, a town of Brazil, on the confines of the prov. of Minas-Geraes, about half-a-league NNE of São-João-d'El-Rei, on the l. bank of the Rio-dos-Mortes, which is here crossed by a wooden-bridge. It has a large circular praça, in the midst of which is the parish-church; and it has also an elementary school.—Also a village of the same prov., at some distance from the l. bank of the Rio-Guaicui or Velhas. It has a parish-church.—Also a village of the same prov., in the district of Serro. It has a parish-church.

MATTOZINHOS (BARRA DE), a village and port of Portugal, in the prov. of Minho, comarca and 4 m. WNW of Porto, on the l. bank of the Leça, at its entrance into the Atlantic. Pop. 1,910. The port affords safe anchorage, and in the vicinity are extensive fisheries and a salt-work.

MATQUIM, a village of La Plata, in the prov. and 105 m. W of Tucuman.

MATRA, or **MATRY**, a branch of the Carpathian mountains, in Hungary, in the comitat of Heves. It forms the boundary-line between the marche of Gyongyos and that of the same name. See **CARPATHIANS**.

MATRACA. See **MAHRAH**.

MATRAJA, a town of the duchy and 6 m. NNE of Lucca. Olives are extensively cultivated in the locality.

MATRAY, a town of the Tyrol, in the circle of the Lower Innthal, 11 m. S of Innspruck, on the Sil. It has manufactories of cutlery.

MATRIN-DE-COILE, a parish of Brazil, in the prov. of Parahiba, and district of Brejo-d'Arca. Its inhabitants find their chief employments in rearing cattle, and in the culture of cotton.

MATRIN-VELHA, a village of Brazil, in the prov. of Bahia, 9 m. S of Villanova-da-Rainha. It has a church and an elementary school. The cultivation of rice, millet, and mandioc, and the rearing of cattle, form the chief employments of the inhabitants.

MATROUWSTRAET, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, and dep. of Paricke. Pop. 209.

MATSCHDORF, a town of Prussia, in the reg. and 9 m. ESE of Frankfurt.

MATSCHEWICE, a small town of Poland, 32 m. E of Warsaw. Here was fought, in 1794, the decisive action between the Poles and Russians, in which Kosciusko was wounded and taken.

MATSMAL. See Jesso.

MATSON, a parish of Gloucestershire, 2 m. SE of Gloucester. Area 450 acres. Pop. 61.

MATT, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. and 9 m. SE of Glaris, on the r. bank of the Seruft.

MATTABELLAN, an island in the archipelago of the Moluccas, SE of Goram, in S lat. 4° 20', E long. 131° 40'.

MATTADEQUIN CREEK, a river of Virginia, U. S., which runs into York river, in N lat. 37° 40'.

MATTAMBA, a district in the E part of Angola, in Lower Guinea, intersected on the N by the Zaire; on the W by its affluent the Lumini: and on the S by the Coanza.

MATTAN, a river in the SW part of Borneo, flowing into the strait of Carimata, in S lat. 1° 46'.

MATTAPONY, a river of Virginia, U. S., which rises in Spotsylvania co.; runs SE; and unites with Pamunky, below the town of Delaware, to form York river. It is navigable for boats 70 m.

MATTEAWAN, a village in Dutchess co., in the state of New York, U. S., on Fishkill creek.

MATTERHORN. See CERVIN.

MATTERSDORF, or **NAGY-MALTON,** a town of Hungary, in the com. and 10 m. WNW of Oedenburg. Pop. 4,090, of which a considerable number are Jews.

MATTERSEY, a parish of Notts, 4 m. ESE of Bawtry. Area 2,210 acres. Pop. 519.

MATTESHALL, a parish of Norfolk, 12 m. WNW of Norwich. Area 2,100 acres. Pop. 1,155.

MATTHEW (SAINT), an island lying off the W coast of Lower Siam, in N lat. 10°, E long. 98°. It is 18 m. in length, and densely wooded.—Also a small island of the S. Atlantic, 480 m. S of Cape Palmas, in Upper Guinea, in S lat 2°, W long. 11°. It was discovered in 1516 by the Portuguese. They formed a small establishment upon it, but it was soon abandoned. It contains a small lake of fresh water.—Also a small island of the S. Atlantic, to the E of New Caledonia, in S lat. 22° 30', E long. 172° 15'. It is merely a volcanic rock.

MATTHEW, MATVIEIA (SAINT), or **GORE,** an island of Behring's sea, 240 m. from the shore of Russian America, and 285 m. from that of Asiatic Russia, to the S of the island of Saint Lawrence, and to the W of that of Nouivik, in N lat. 60° 30', W long. 172° 40'. It is 45 m. in length from NW to SE, and 15 m. in breadth. It is in its greater extent covered with mountains, the naked and arid summits of which are frequented by innumerable swarms of sea-birds. The valleys possess some verdure. Seals and morse are found on the coasts. The island is inhabited.

MATTIA, or **MAT,** a river of Albania, in the sanj. of Skutari, which flows into the Adriatic 9 m. WNW of Ichini, after a course of 60 m.—Also a town near the source of that river.

MATTIGHOFEN, a town of Austria, in the circle of the Inn, 15 m. WSW of Ried. Pop. 520.

MATTILUCK, a village in Suffolk co., in New York, U. S., 233 m. SSE of Albany.

MATTINATA, a river of Naples, which has its rise in the Gargano mountains, and falls into the Adriatic.—Also a village and port of Naples, in the prov. of Capitanata, cant. and 6 m. E of Monte-San-Angelo.

MATTY'S ISLAND, an island in the S. Pacific, near the N coast of New Guinea, discovered by Cook in 1767, in S lat. 1° 46'.

MATUARO, an island near the NE coast of New Zealand, in the bay of Islands, in S lat. 35°.

MATUCANAS (SAN-JUAN-DE), a village of Peru, on the road from Lima to San Mateo, at an alt. of 8,026 ft. above sea-level, on the l. bank of the Rimac.

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Its houses are of brick, roofed with straw. The surrounding soil is fertile, producing maize, wheat, lucerne, and potatoes. A few miles above M., a large lateral valley, called the Quebrada-de-Viso, forms a junction with the principal valley of the Rimac.

MATURA, a town of Brazil, in the prov. and 1,500 m. W of Para, on the r. bank of the Amazon.—Also a town, fort, and district of Ceylon, near its S extremity. The district extends from E to W upwards of 40 m., and from N to S 18 m., and comprises 15 *pattus* and 464 villages. It is famous for poultry; but coir, arrack, and cocoa-nuts, are its staples. The town lies in N lat. 5° 58', E long. 80° 37', in a low situation on the Nila-Ganga, on the r. bank of which is the fort, with 5 bastions. Ships can anchor abreast of the town in 20 and 22 fath. A small island, sometimes known as Pigeon island, stands opposite the fort. The town is the residence of a revenue agent and a district judge. The vicinity is adapted for the cultivation of pepper, indigo, coffee, cotton, ginger, and sugar.

MATURIN, a department of Venezuela, comprising the provs. of Cumana, Barcelona, Guayana, and Isla Margarita, or nearly the whole of Spanish Guayana, and Cumana. It stretches from 1° 20' to 11° N lat., and is separated from Brazilian Guayana by the Sierra-de-Pacaraina. The Orinoco, which rises in this dep., and waters its northern part, sometimes gives name to the dep. Its cap. is Cumana. Little comparatively is known of its vast surface, which is yet very thinly inhabited, and chiefly by roaming tribes of savage Indians.

MATUTE, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 27 m. SW of Logrono. Pop. 700.

MATVIEIEV, an islet in the Arctic ocean, to the S of Nova-Zembla, and W of Waitgatsh.

MATWAR, a district of Hindostan, in the prov. of Candeish, situated between the 21st and 22d parallels of N lat. Its principal river is the Tupti, which bounds it on the SW, and its chief towns Sultanpore and Akran.

MATZAMBA, a river on the W coast of Madagascar, which flows into the Mozambique channel, under the 15th parallel of S lat. There is a village of the same name near its mouth, 60 m. SE of Mouzangaia.

MATZDORF, a village of Hungary, in the com. of Zips, 7 m. S of Kasmarkt, on the l. bank of the Poprad. Pop. 1,000. There is a ferruginous mineral spring in the vicinity.

MATZUTKEHMEN, a village of Prussia, in the reg. and circle of Gumbinnen. Pop. 338.

MATZWITZ, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Oppeln, circle of Grottkau. Pop. 327.

MAU-AL-HEB, a town of Yemen, in Arabia, on a mountain 2 m. N of Damar.

MAUBEC, a town of France, in the dep. of Isere, cant. and 7 m. SE of La Verpilliere. Pop. 2,700.—Also a village in the dep. of Vauluse, cant. of Caillaillon, 18 m. SE of Avignon.

MAUBERT-FONTAINE, a village of France, in the dep. of Ardennes, cant. and 6 m. SW of Rocroy. Pop. 1,312.

MAUBEUGE, a canton and town of France, in the dep. of Nord, on the Sambre. The cant., comprising 28 coms., had a pop. of 22,763 in 1841.—The town, 11 m. N of Avesnes, is fortified and well-built, and has a manufactory of arms, which employs from 400 to 500 workmen, and a saltpetre refinery. Woolen stuffs are made here in considerable quantities, as well as stoneware, soap, salt, leather, beet-root sugar, and different sorts of hardware. The pop. in 1841 was 7,431. In October 1793, this fortress, and the French camp near it, sustained a blockade from the Allies, who were, however, obliged to retreat sud-

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denly across the Sambre, in consequence of a disastrous engagement on the 16th of that month, in which they lost 6,000 men. M. was one of the strong places occupied by the allied troops from 1815 to 1818.

MAUBOURGUET, a canton and town of France, in the dep. of Hautes-Pyrenees, on the l. bank of the Adour, 16 m. N of Tarbes. Pop. of cant. 8,920; of town 2,202.

MAUBRAY, a canton and village of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, arrond. of Tournay. Pop. 1,624.

MAUCH-CHUNK, a township and village of Northampton co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., 92 m. NE by E of Harrisburg. The v. is situated on the W bank of the Lehigh, in a deep ravine. Pop. 1,200, chiefly employed in mining and shipping coal on the Lehigh canal, from a great coal-mine, which is connected with this place by a railway 9 m. in length.

MAUHLIN, a parish and village of Ayrshire, 8 m. SE of Kilmarnock. Pop. of p. in 1831, 2,232; in 1841, 2,165, of whom 1,336 were in the v., which is situated on an eminence near the water of Ayr, and has a station on the Glasgow and Ayr railway. It is celebrated for its manufacture of wooden snuff-boxes; and a considerable proportion of the pop. are employed in cotton-weaving.

MAUDE, a river of France, rising in the dep. of Creuse, and flowing into the Vienne, on the r. bank, at L'Artigne, after a course of 30 m.

MAUDLINTOWN, a parish in co. Wexford, containing part of the town of Wexford. Pop. 416.

MAUDRE, a river of France, which rises 15 m. SW of Versailles, and joins the Seine, on the l. bank, 4 m. SW of Meulan, after a course of about 20 m.

MAUER, a village of the archd. of Austria, 6 m. SW of Vienna. Pop. 900.

MAUERBACH, a village of the archd. of Austria, 9 m. W of Vienna. There is a large hospital here.

MAUERKIRCHEN, a village of the archd. of Austria, 15 m. W of Ried.

MAUGHAN'S (SAINT), a parish of Monmouthshire, 4 m. NW of Monmouth. Area 1,260 acres. Pop. 204.

MAUGHOLD, a parish in the isle of Man, comprising the town of Ramsey. Pop. in 1841, 3,680.

MAUGUO, a town of France, in the dep. of Hérault, 8 m. E of Montpellier, on a large etang of the same name. Pop. 2,131.

MAUHE. See **MAHE**.

MAUI, or **MOWEE**, one of the Sandwich group, 24 m. NW of Hawaii. It is composed of two masses of rock, united by a low sandy isthmus 9 m. in width. Its E half attains an alt., in Mount Haleakala, of 10,217 ft. above sea-level; and its whole aspect is mountainous. Near the settlement of Lahaina, a port on the leeward side of the island, several mountains of much grandeur advance within a short distance of the coast, whilst the surface exhibits the strong contrast of luxuriant verdure and volcanic sterility, so common to islands in the Sandwich group. The pop. of M. was estimated in January 1849 at only 18,671. The natives are intelligent, orderly, healthy, and submissive to the control of the American missionaries, whose influence is great throughout all this group of islands. In 1849, there were 94 protestant schools, attended by 3,851 children, and 31 Roman Catholic schools, attended by 773 children, on this island alone. The settlement of Lahaina contains a neat wooden church, a reading-room for foreign visitors, and a market to regulate the trade between the native and foreign shipping. The American mission-station and seminary is about 2 m. from Lahaina, and at an alt. of 622 ft. above it. Numerous South-seamen annually visit this island to refresh; hence the natives are well supplied with European and American manufactures. The customs receipts at

Lahaina in 1849 amounted to 3,330 dollars; and 154 whalers, of which 153 were American, and 1 from Bremen, entered the port. The highest temp. observed at Lahaina, in 10 years, was 86°; the lowest 54°. The difference between noon and night temp. seldom exceeds 10°.

MAULBAUN, a village in the p. of Monkstown, co. Cork. Pop. in 1841, 424.

MAULBRONN, a village of Württemberg, in the Neckar circle, 21 m. WSW of Heilbronn, and 27 m. NW of Stuttgart, on the Salza. Pop. 747. It has a beautiful church, and the ruins of a fine Cistercian abbey, founded in 1142.

MAULDE, a village of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, arrond. and 8 m. S of Tournay. Pop. 1,375.

MAULDEN, a parish of Bedfordshire, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. E of Ampthill. Area 2,574 acres. Pop. 1,330.

MAULE, a river of Chili, which rises on the W flank of the Andes, under the parallel of 35° 15'; flows W past Talca; and falls into the Pacific, in 35° S lat., 5 m. NE of Cape Humos, after a course of 150 m. Its principal affluent is the Guanatil. But for the bar which shuts up its mouth, this fine river would be navigable far inland. It gives name to a district of Chili, which is traversed by it, and in its N part by the Matakaquito; and the cap. of which is Talca. Pop. in 1847, 146,542.—Also a river of New South Wales, in the Liverpool plains, an affluent of the Namboy.

MAULE'ON, an arrondissement, canton, and town of France, in the dep. of Gers.—The arrond. has an area of 186,794 hect., and comprises the 6 cant. of Baigorry, Iholdy, Pied-de-Port, M., Saint-Palais, and Tardets. Pop. in 1841, 75,701. The cant., comprising 28 coms., had a pop. of 13,868 in 1841.—The town is 25 m. SW of Pau, on the r. bank of the Saison. Pop. 1,167.

MAULEON-BAROUSSE, a canton and village of France, in the dep. of Hautes-Pyrenees, arrond. of Bagneres-en-Bigorre. Pop. of cant. 8,737; of v. 823.

MAULEVRIER, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Maine-et-Loire, cant. of Cholet, on the Moine. Pop. 1,757.

MAULLE, a village of France, in the dep. of Seine-et-Oise, cant. and 7 m. SSW of Meulan, on the Maudre. Pop. 1,300.

MAULMAIN, **MOELMYNE**, or **MAULMEIN**, a port of Tenasserim, at the mouth of the Saluen river, nearly opposite Martaban, and 28 m. NE of Amherst, in N lat. 16° 30', E long. 97° 37'. The banks of the river, from its mouth up to the town, present an uninterrupted line of jungle, except here and there, where a small house or hut, near a line of stakes in the water, denotes the residence or occasional resort of fishermen. The horizon is bounded by hills which run parallel with the stream, and from 1 to 5 or 6 m. distant, covered with trees to their summits. The approach to M. is striking. Advancing up a river about a mile in width, on the edge of the stream are seen the Birman mat houses, raised on piles 10 or 12 ft. high, while underneath them flows the tide; behind these rise the tops of the Europeans' houses; and about a $\frac{1}{2}$ m. in rear of them runs a range of heights thickly wooded, their summit towards the N extremity being crowned by a lofty Birman pagoda. In the distance in front can be distinguished the pagodas on the heights above Martaban, the Birman town on the opposite bank of the river. The Europeans' houses, and those of the wealthier classes of Birmans, are built entirely of teak-wood, raised on piles from 4 to 8 ft. from the ground. The roofs are for the most part formed of leaves of the *nipah* tree, doubled across a bamboo lath of from 2 to 4 ft. in length. These leaves form light roofs, and effectually keep out the heavy rains

which prevail here. Brick houses are scattered throughout the town; but as flat roofs will not bear the rains, during the rainy season an inclined roof of grass or leaves is superadded. The native part of the town consists of one long street, which runs for nearly 4 m. along the l. bank of the Saluen, and here and there throws out arms towards the heights on the E, connecting the main street with the European houses, and towards the river on the W. The latter lead to wooden jetties, of which there are several along the shore. The rise of M., and the increase of its pop., has been singularly rapid. In 1825, when Sir A. Campbell pitched his tent here after the Birman war, there was naught but jungle overrun by tigers. At present there are at least 25,000 inhabitants, consisting of Birmans, Talains, Chinese, Bengallis, Madrassis, merchants from the Persian gulf, some Jews, and a few Malays and Cingalese. M. was at first peopled partly by Birman emigrants from Martaban, partly by Chinamen from Malacca and Penang. As the trade of the place increased, petty merchants and adventurers of various nations congregated together. The Birmans and Talains or Peguans, forming the bulk of the pop., are the cultivators of the soil, and the day-labourers, wood-cutters, boatmen, and carpenters of rough work. The Chinamen are carpenters, shoemakers, traders, &c. and form the most useful and industrious class. The Persians and Jews are merchants. The value of the imports by sea in 1850 amounted to 22,57,983 rupees = £225,798; and of its exports, to 23,32,951 r. = £233,295. The chief export is timber, the value of which in 1850 was 5,51,087 r. = £55,108. The other exports are rice, tobacco, lac, betel-nut, ivory, and live stock. M. possesses a large and thriving European pop., 7 places of public worship, 5 of which are Protestant, 8 English and native schools, and 3 printing-presses; and 40 vessels, of an aggregate tonnage of 17,170 tons, have been launched from its dockyard since 1830. Its trade is principally with Calcutta, Madras, Rangoon, and Penang. The revenue of the territory of M., which in 1838 was £35,714, in 1850-51 was £50,580, chiefly derived from taxes upon land, salt, and timber.

MAUMEE, a river of the United States, which takes its rise in the NE part of Indiana, and is formed by the junction of the Little St. Joseph, the St. May, and the Great and Little Anglaize. It flows NE into Lake Erie, after a course of about 100 m. It is navigable for 18 m. to Perrysburg. The Wash and Erie canal is constructed along its banks. On its W side, at the foot of the rapids, in Lucas co., 124 m. NNW of Columbus, is a v. of the same name. Pop. 840.

MAUNA-LOA, or **MOUNA-ROA**, a great volcanic mountain in the island of Hawaii or Owyhee, in the Sandwich group, about 35 m. from Hilo, and 23 m. from the old crater of Kilauaea. Alt. above half-tide 13,760 ft. From N round to SE it is covered with dense forests; but there is hardly any wood on the sides from NW to SE. On the 18th of March 1852, a terrific eruption burst forth from the side of this mountain, apparently from an old fissure about one-third from the summit, on the NW side, and 8,000 ft. above sea-level. For twenty days a column of red hot liquid lava, varying from 200 to 700 ft. in height, and from 100 to 300 ft. in diam., kept constantly playing above the crater, and formed a stream from 30 to 40 m. in length, and varying from a $\frac{1}{4}$ m. to 2 m. in breadth, which at some parts in its progress to the sea filled up gulches and ravines of great depth, and destroyed forests.—The ascent of this mountain by the officers of the American Exploring expedition under Captain Wilkes, is interestingly and fully detailed in their published

Narrative. To the N of it rises another lofty volcanic mountain known as Mauna-Kea, which the American officers describe as "a vast mound topped with cones," one of which they estimated to have an alt. of 193 ft. above their position on the summit of Mauna-Loa. See also **KILAUEA**.

MAUPERTUIS, a village of France, in the dep. of Seine-et-Marne, cant. and 4 m. S of Coulommiers, on the Aubetin. Pop. 400. The battle of Poitiers was fought close to this village, in 1356.

MAUPREVOIR, a village of France, in the dep. of La Vienne, 18 m. E of Civray. Pop. 1,146.

MAUR (SAINT), a village of France, in the dep. of the Seine, pleasantly situated on the r. bank of the Marne, 6 m. E of Paris. It is a place of active trade, and has large iron-works, cotton-factories, and paper-mills. It is celebrated as the retreat, in the 17th cent., of a learned society of Benedictine monks.

MAURA, or **MAPITI**, the smallest of the Society islands, in the S. Pacific, in S lat. 16° 25'. It is about 14 or 15 m. in circuit, and appears to be surrounded by a reef of coral rocks, which renders the approach to it very difficult. The E side of the island produces cocoa trees; and the bread-fruit tree here attains a larger size than in several of the adjacent islands.

MAURA (SANTA), an island in the Ionian sea, on the W coast of Greece, nearly opposite the gulf of Arta, and a few miles N of Cephalonia, in N lat. 38° 42', E long. 20° 40'. It is separated from the mainland by a shallow channel, in some places little more than 80 or 100 yds. wide. It is about 23 m. in length, and 8 m. in breadth; and has a superficial area of 180 sq. m. Its surface throughout is mountainous, and attains an alt. of 3,000 ft. towards the centre. The climate is mild in winter; in summer very hot; and earthquakes are frequent. The quantity of corn raised in the island does not exceed half the consumption of the inhabitants, and its cultivation is chiefly confined to a narrow strip of land running along the NW coast; but wine, olive oil, citrons, pomegranates, almonds, and other fruits, are produced in great abundance. The pastures are good, and feed large numbers of sheep and goats. Game is plentiful; and even bees form an object of rural economy. The most important production of the island, however, is bay or sea salt, of which between 5,000 and 6,000 tons are made annually near Amaxichi. Honey, wax, fruit, olives, and wine, likewise form articles of export. The inhabitants are of Greek origin, and of the religion of the Greek church. Their number in 1836 was 17,385. Many of them are employed as fishermen and sailors; others visit the neighbouring continent, during part of the year, in quest of work. This island, the *Leucas* of the ancients, was celebrated for its temple of Apollo, situated on the famous promontory of Leucadia, the modern Cape Ducato. In 1797 it was ceded, by the treaty of Campo Formio, to France. In 1799 it was declared one of the 7 islands composing the Ionian republic. It has several good ports; but no town of consequence except the capital, **AMAXICHI**: which see.

MAURAGE, a commune and village of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, cant. of Roulx. Pop. 622.

MAUREGNY, a village of France, in the dep. of the Aisne, cant. and 5 m. SW of Sissonne. Pop. 550.

MAUREN, a village of France, in the dep. of the Lower Alps, cant. and com., and 8 m. SW of St. Paul. In the environs are mines of iron and lead.

MAUREN, a river of Mantshuria, in the district of Kirin-Oula, which has its source in the mountains to the E of Ningrota; runs NE; and joins the Ou-souri.

MAURENS, a commune of France, in the dep. of

the Dordogne, cant. and 8 m. SSW of Villemblard. Pop. 1,157.

MAURENNES, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Namur, dep. of Hastière-Lavaux. Pop. 130.

MAUREPAS, a village of France, in the dep. of the Somme, cant. and 2 m. SSW of Combles, and 6 m. NNW of Peronne. Pop. 1,000.

MAURIAC, an arrondissement, canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of Cantal. The arrond. comprises an area of 131,783 hect., and contains 6 cant. Pop. in 1831, 63,003; in 1841, 62,860. The cant. comprises 11 com. Pop. in 1831, 12,892; in 1841, 11,989. The town is 22 m. NNW of Aurillac, and 42 m. WNW of St. Flour, on the slope of a volcanic hill, near the r. bank of the Auze, and about 5 m. from the Dordogne. Pop. in 1789, 2,340; in 1831, 3,530; and in 1841, 3,371. It has a fine Gothic church, built in the 13th cent., a communal college, and a printing establishment; and carries on an active trade in horses, mules, cattle, woollen and linen fabrics, lace, leather, staves, wax, and cheese.

MAURICE, a river of Gloucester co., in the state of New Jersey, U.S., which has its sources in Deptford and Franklin townships, and flows into Delaware bay. It is navigable to the distance of 20 m.

MAURICE (SAINT), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Orne, and cant. of Tourouvre, 15 m. NW of Mortagne-sur-Huine. Pop. 627.—Also a commune in the dep. of the Puy-de-Dôme, cant. and 2 m. N of Vic-le-Comte. Pop. 1,201.—Also a commune in the same dep., cant. and 6 m. SW of Pionsat. Pop. 1,762.—Also a commune in the dep. of the Vosges, cant. and 6 m. ESE of Ramonchamp. Pop. 2,028. It has several cotton-spinning mills.—Also a village of France, in the same dep., cant. and 4 m. NNW of Ramberviller, and 18 m. NNE of Epinal. Pop. 203. In the neighbourhood is an iron-mine.—Also a village of France, in the dep. of the Creuse, cant. and 4 m. SW of Southeraine. Pop. 1,550.—Also a town of Switzerland, cap. of a dîzain, in the cant. of Valais, 18 m. W of Sion, and 45 m. E of Geneva, on the Rhone, at an alt. of 451 yds. above sea-level. Pop. (Cath.) 1,200. The situation of this town is extremely picturesque: the rocks, which form the base of the Dents-du-Midi and of Morcles, enclose the valley, and seem to threaten it continually with their fall. It has one fine street, but the rest are in a state of great dilapidation. The library contains some curious ancient manuscripts. St. M. is supposed to be the *Aganum* of the ancients. It contains several Roman inscriptions; and some authors attribute its castle, and the fine stone-bridge, of a single arch, by which the Rhone is here crossed, to Julius Caesar; while others assign them to Juste-de-Sillinen, bishop of Sion, in 1482. The town derives its name from an abbey erected in the locality in 515 by Sigismond, king of Burgundy, in honour of St. Maurice, chief of the Theban legion, who were massacred here, in 302, by order of the emperor Maximian.—About 5 m. S of the town is the fine cascade of Pissevache, formed by the Salanche. The dîzain contains 5 parishes, and 5,817 inhabitants.—Also a village in the cant. of Vaud, district of Grandson.

MAURICE (SAINT), a county of Lower Canada, in the district of Three Rivers; bounded on the NE by the co. of Champlain; on the N and NW by the N boundary of the prov.; and on the SE by the St. Lawrence. Pop. in 1844, 16,536; in 1848, 17,981. It is 240 m. in length, and 28½ m. in breadth, and comprises an area of 7,300 sq. m. Its lat., on Lake St. Peter, is 46° 17' 30", and W long. 72° 42' 30". It contains 12 seigneuries, one of which bears the same name, and is watered by the St. Maurice, Maskinongé, du Loupe, and the Grand and

Petite Machiche. The principal lakes are the Kempt, Matawin, and Shasawataisi. A tract of level ground extends along the St. Lawrence, with a fine light soil of sand and clay; several high ridges intersect the interior. The extent of area laid out in 1845 was only 575 sq. m. At present the principal settlements are in the vicinity of the St. Lawrence. The seignory, which lies on the river of the same name, is 1½ league in depth. The soil is light and sandy, with a substratum of clay and marl. The surface is generally undulating. The lower parts are swampy, and bear large quantities of cedar and hemlock; the rising grounds are covered with a considerable variety of timber. About 3 m. above the town of Three Rivers, on the St. Maurice, are the Forges of St. Maurice. The river St. M., which, although inconsiderable in depth, is one of the largest tributaries of the St. Lawrence, being inferior only to the Saguenay and Ottawa. Its bed comprises an area 140 m. in length, and from 20 to 100 m. in breadth, and a total superficies of 8,400 sq. m. It has its source in the interior of the country, in a large lake, named Oskelanaia, near the skirts of the NW ridge of mountains, traverses the counties of Portneuf, Champlain, and St. Maurice, and falls into the St. Lawrence below the town of Three Rivers. Its course is generally in a SSE direction. Its principal affluents are the Kasikan, Pisnay, Ribbon, Windigo, Vermilion, North Bastonais, Bastonais, Aux-Rats, Mattouin, and Shawenegan. It has besides numerous minor tributary streams and lakes. Its navigation is practicable for boats as far as La Tuque, but it is interrupted by 7 portages. In its course are 14 small islands of from 1 to 50 acres in extent. It abounds in bass, pike, trout, pickerel, and white fish. The Hudson's Bay company have a port at La Tuque on this river, in N lat. 47° 18' 30", W long. 73°, about 100 m. above the town of Three Rivers.—Also a river of New Jersey, U.S., which flows into Delaware bay, and is navigable for 20 m. by vessels under 100 tons.

MAURICE-DE-GOURDAN (SAINT), a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Ain, cant. of Meximieux, 24 m. ESE of Trevoux. Pop. 1,144.

MAURICE-DE-LIGNON, a village of France, in the dep. of Haute-Loire, cant. and 4 m. S of Monistrol. Pop. 1,800.

MAURICE-EN-GOURGOIS (SAINT), a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Lozère, cant. and 6 m. ESE of St.-Bonnet-le-Chateau. Pop. 2,184.

MAURICE-SUR-DARGOIRE (SAINT), a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Rhone, cant. and 4 m. SSW of Mornant. Pop. 1,319.

MAURICE-SUR-LAVERON (SAINT), a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Loiret, cant. and 6 m. NE of Chatillon-sur-Loing. Pop. 1,408.

MAURICE-SUR-LOIRE, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Loire, cant. and 7 m. SSW of Roanne. Pop. 1,209.

MAURIENNE, an administrative province of Sardinia, in the division of Savoy. Area 2,143 sq. kilom. Pop. in 1839, 62,344. It is covered on the E and S by branches of the Grecian and Cottian Alps. At its NE extremity rises Mont Isaram, from which the river Arc descends. It is divided into the 6 mandamento of St.-Jean-de-M., Lans-le-Bourg, Saint Michel, Modane, Aiguebelle, and La Chambre, and subdivided into 69 communes. Its cap. is St.-Jean-de-Maurienne.

MAURIET, a village of France, in the dep. of Gers, cant. and 3 m. N of Nogaro, near the l. bank of the Midou. Pop. 200.

MAURIN (SAINT), a town of France, in the dep.

of Lot-et-Garonne, cant. and 6 m. S of Beauville. Pop. 1,538.

MAURITIUS (THE), OF ISLE-OF-FRANCE, [FRENCH, *Maurice* or *Ile-de-France*; DUTCH, *Maurits*; ITAL. *Maurizia*], an important island of the Indian ocean, near the S boundary of the Torrid zone, between the parallels of $19^{\circ} 58'$ and $20^{\circ} 33'$ S, and the meridians of $57^{\circ} 17'$ and $57^{\circ} 46'$ E [Caille]; 480 m. E of Madagascar; about 120 m. NE of the Isle-of-Bourbon; 2,327 m. from the Cape of Good Hope; and 9,500 m. from Great Britain via Aden and Suez. It is of an irregular oval figure, about 44 m. in its greatest length from NE to SW; and 32 m. in greatest breadth from E to W; and, following the various windings of the coast, about 35 marine leagues in circumf. Its superficial area is 676 sq. m. = 432,680 acres. There are numerous capes and bays along the shore, and many dangerous reefs at various distances from the land. The surface rises gradually from the coast to the centre of the island, but none of the mountains attain more than 2,800 ft. above the level of the sea. In the middle of the island is an elevated district called *Vaconas* or *Vacois*, from the number of pandanus trees, called *vacouns*, which grow on the borders of a lake in the centre of the tract. The height of this plain above the level of the sea is nearly 1,270 ft.; and though the ascent to it from Port Louis is extremely gradual, the declivity on the W towards the sea—from which it is only 6 m. distant—is so rapid that it has all the appearance of a mountain. In the middle of this tableland is a conical pointed mountain, in the form of a sugar-loaf, called *Piton-du-Milieu*. The other mountains of the island seem to form isolated groups which slope gently towards the sea, but towards the interior present steep declivities. These groups are called the mountains of *Faience*, of *Grand Port*, of *Savane*, of *Riviere-Noire*, of *Rempart*, of *Garde-du-Corp*, and of *Pouce*. The island presents numerous appearances of a volcanic origin, and it has been conjectured that the principal crater must have been in the centre, the dome of which having fallen in, the *Piton* was thrown up by the last exertion of the subterraneous agent. Around this central mountain are extensive lakes and marshes, from which the principal rivers of the island take their origin.—Two rivers, called the *Tamarin* and *Rempart*, which collect the smaller streams around Lake *Vaconas*, and run parallel to each other, at nearly half-a-mile's distance, enter the head of the *Baye-du-Tamarin*. The *Tombeau*, after receiving the *Calebasses*, flows through the northern plains. The *Lataniens* waters the valley of *Anse-des-Pretres*.—A lake called *Mare-aux-Vaconas*, one of the natural curiosities of the island, situated in the higher part of the interior table-land, above 1 m. in length, and in some places 20 or 25 fath. deep, and surrounded with many hundred acres of swampy ground, through which four or five little streams flow from the hills behind, is well-stocked with eels, prawns, and a small red fish called *dame-ceré*, originally brought from China. Another fresh-water lake, called the *Grand Bassin*, a little more to the S, is still more elevated than the last-mentioned. It is nearly a $\frac{1}{2}$ m. in diam., circular in form, of great depth, and surrounded with steep rocky banks. No perceptible stream runs into it, but several flow out through hollow parts of the rocky bank, and form the sources of so many rivers.—About a league to the E of it is a lake called *Mare-aux-Jones*.

Animal kingdom.—The animals of M. are by no means numerous. Cattle, particularly goats, are abundant in the mountainous districts. The Indian buffalo has been introduced, and its breed greatly improved, and these animals are found to be more suited to the more elevated and humid tracts than

the common bullock. Deer and wild hogs are found in the more remote woods, and a few short-legged hares in the vicinity of the plantations. Apes are very abundant in the higher grounds, and are frequently used as food by the Negroes. There are great numbers of rats, which prove extremely destructive to the plantations; and mice are common.—The birds of this island are not numerous, and are mostly of the smaller tribes. The only bird of prey is a species of hawk. There are partridges, wood-pigeons, and doves; and in the marshy spots a kind of water-hen, but no wild geese or ducks occur, and game in general has become very scarce. Parrots are remarkably plentiful in the higher forests. There are two beautiful kinds of loxia,—the cineritious and the red-coloured. The latter is known as the cardinal bird. Both these birds are very destructive to the grain crops, especially to the rice-fields; the martin was brought from the Philippines for the purpose of checking the growth of the insect tribes, which it has completely effected. There is still, however, a considerable variety of beautiful insects on the island, butterflies, caterpillars, moths, grasshoppers, wasps in great numbers, and wild bees. Bugs, fleas, cockroaches, spiders, sand-flies, centipedes, and mosquitoes, infest the lower districts, but are less frequent in the higher and western regions of the island. A most destructive moth, called *kakerla* [*Blatta Americana ferruginea*], is one of the greatest pests of the island, attacking every kind of substance, leather, shoes, boots, the binding of books, paper, candles, provisions. Ants infest every place, roads, walls, trees, houses, and streets. One kind, named *karia*, a species of termites, occasions great damage to the finest trees and all sorts of timber work. There are no serpents on the island, nor any venomous insects, except some kinds of scolopendra, and a small species of scorpion, which are very common everywhere.—The fish on the coast are very abundant and excellent. Among them are found the *Ostracion quadricornis*, and the *Tetraodon testudinarius*; the latter of which, called the *Purse*, raises itself to the surface of the water by inflating the skin of its belly, so as to become quite round. It is then unable to direct its motions, and requires some time to reduce its inflation. There is a great variety of crabs, molluscas, and sea-stars. The fresh-water fish are better than ours, and appear to be of the same kind as those which are taken in the sea. Among these the best are the lubin, the grey mullet, carp, and cabot, that lives in the torrents formed by rocks, to which it adheres by means of a concave membrane. The cabot during the season of the heavy rains is taken in considerable numbers: its skin is black, but the flesh is delicately white. There is a kind of conger, from 7 to 8 ft. in length, and of the thickness of a man's leg. The lobster attains a prodigious size, though its claws are comparatively small. It is of a blue colour, marbled with white. There is a great variety of the crab. In places along the sea-shore, a few feet beneath the water, are found great numbers of *boudins-de-mer*, red and black. When they are dragged on shore, they emit a thick, white, and flimsy matter, which changes in a moment into a parcel of loose glutinous threads. The Chinese greatly esteem it, and consider it a powerful stimulant.

Climate.—The climate of M., in the central parts of the island, is more pleasant and salubrious than on the coast, where the heat from November to April is almost insupportable. During this season, the inhabitants of Port Louis can go out of doors only early in the morning, or late in the evening; and all who are not obliged by their employments to remain in the town, betake themselves to the higher and windward parts of the island. In the elevated and inland district, the mean height of the therm. in July 1805—the middle of the winter season—was 67° ; and in February following—the middle of summer— 76° ; but at Port

Louis it stands from 7° to 12° higher at an average throughout the year. June, July, and August, the driest months at Port Louis, are the most rainy in the central parts. The annual fall of rain at Port Louis is 39.25 inches. There is a marked difference in the climate of this island in different situations, the windward side enjoying a lower temp. by several degrees than the leeward, owing to the cooling influence of the SE breeze which prevails during most of the year. The vicinity of the mountains also exerts very considerable influence on the humidity; and great varieties of temp. are experienced, according to the different degrees of elevation attained, so that at Moka and Plains Wilhelms, in the high regions of the interior, fires are often necessary, when at Port Louis, though but 2 or 3 leagues distant, the heat is excessive. The following table shows the range of the therm. and fall of rain at the capital:

Months.	Temperature.			Fall of rain.
	Average of 10 years, 1825 to 1834 inclusive.			Average of 7 years, 1828 to 1834 inclusive.
	Max.	Med.	Min.	Inches.
January.	88°	83°	78°	6.14
February.	88	83½	78½	5.53
March.	87	83	78½	9.65
April.	85	80½	76	6.86
May.	83	78	73	3.49
June.	82	74½	71	.78
July.	79	74½	70	1.37
August.	78	74	70	1.04
September.	80	75	71	.76
October.	84	80	72	.43
November.	84	79	74	1.48
December.	87	81	75	1.87

It will be observed that, so far as regards temp., rain, physical aspect, and diversity of climate, this island exhibits a very striking resemblance to Jamaica; its lat., too, is nearly the same, though, being to the southward of the line, the seasons are reversed, summer extending from October to April, and winter during the rest of the year. The principal rainy season is from the end of December to the beginning of April, but showers are frequent at all times, particularly in the high grounds and vicinity of the mountains. [Part Report.] During the months of January, February, and March, destructive hurricanes prevail; though of late years they have been less frequent, in consequence, as it is conjectured, of the clearing away of the woods, and the greater dryness of the atmosphere. These hurricanes commonly continue for the space of 18 hours, and the wind in that time usually makes the whole tour of the compass. In 1773, during the prevalence of one of these storms, the church and more than 300 houses were destroyed in Port Louis; and on the windward side of the island, the sea rose 45 ft. On the 28th of February and the 1st of March 1817, two very destructive hurricanes were experienced, which did immense damage to the plantations and shipping, and occasioned the loss of many lives.—“No malady,” says Pridham, “seems peculiar to this island, but those of Europe prevail, as apoplexy, small-pox, pleurisy, obstructions in the liver. Lock-jaw is a more common disease here than in Europe, but hardly a crooked or deformed person is to be found. The Negroes are subject to the stone. The scurvy sometimes makes its appearance at St. Louis, but those affected with scorbutic complaints are soon cured on their removal into the country. The small-pox and cholera morbus have both proved severe scourges. The former has visited the island four or five times. In 1792 it is said to have carried off 20,000 persons; and from the latter, in 1819-20, there perished 12,000 persons. The mortality among the troops is very little greater than that of Europe, not exceeding 30.5 per 1,000 annually; and it would be still less were it not for the irresistible temptations offered by the use of arrack and other ardent spirits. To those who are seasoned to the climate, a removal to Europe is rather injurious than otherwise.”

Soil and productions. The prevailing soil of M. is argillaceous, and of a reddish colour, being mixed with ferruginous matter. Generally in the vicinity of the sea it is of coralline formation. In many places it has a volcanic appearance, and is full of stones.—The island, when first discovered, consisted of one vast forest, the trees growing to the very summits of the mountains; and a third part of the surface is still covered with the primitive woods. These, in many parts of the interior, are so exceedingly thick, and interwoven with different kinds of climbing plants, that it is scarcely possible to penetrate them.—The original grants of land in this colony were usually about 160 acres in extent, and were called *un terrain d'habitation*, or, more concisely, ‘a habitation,’ though no house may have been built or tree cut down; and the term is now applied to any farm or plantation of whatever extent. A plantation is divided into different sections, by a double row of

trees or shrubs with a path running between the lines. For this purpose the settlers use the *Vacoua pandanus*, which forms a good fence with its long fibrous and prickly leaves; or the rose-apple, which yields more shade, and is particularly useful for sheltering the coffee trees; or the banana, of which there are various kinds. Sometimes the pine-apple and the peach; or the China rose, and a bushy shrub from India, called *netshuli*, which thrives in every soil; and sometimes a strong tall grass, called *vittivert*, which may be cut twice or thrice in the year, as materials for thatching, is preferred for the lines of division; while the bamboo is planted along the canals and rivers. Cleared lands, which have ceased to be cultivated, are soon covered with a strong coarse grass, named *chien-dent*, intermixed with ferns, wild tobacco, and other noxious weeds; but, in the low districts, during three or four months, and in marshy places during the greater part of the year, grass of a better kind is produced, which supplies the cattle with tolerable food. At other times they are fed with maize-straw, leaves, and tender branches of trees, and the refuse of the sugar-mills. A principal part of the land is planted with the manioc bread-tree, introduced from Madagascar by M. Poivre, in 1766; or with maize and sweet potatoes. Two crops are procured in each year; the first of wheat, and the other of maize. Vegetables and fruits, for the supply of the market, are raised in considerable quantities within a certain distance of Port Louis; but the sugar-cane, cotton-shrub, coffee-plant, clove-tree, indigo, and tobacco, are the most general objects of culture. The native timber is of excellent quality and considerable variety, such as iron-wood, black ebony, stink-wood, colophonium-wood, pine-tree, European oak, besides the black and white cinnamon, cabbage-tree, olive-tree, and apple-tree, which are all indigenous. The tamarind, acacia, nutmeg, and clove have been introduced, and thrive well. The indigenous fruits are of little value, and are chiefly the fruit of the black ebony, of the palmiste or cabbage-tree, citrons, and raspberries; but guavas, bananas, peaches, pine-apples, mulberries, and strawberries, are raised in most of the plantations, and aromatic plants are so numerous that their odour, it is alleged, may be felt at sea in the direction of the prevailing winds.

Sugar. The average sugar-crop of M., from 1825 to 1829 was 42,000,000 lbs. In 1832, it was 73,000,000 lbs. Slavery was abolished here at the same time as in the W. Indies, and its produce of sugar has increased since the act of emancipation. The importance of free labour to the cultivation of the estates has now become fully appreciated by the planters, it being found that an equal amount of work can be obtained by this means from a less number of hands, and that at lower rates of wages than were current in previous years, the average of which is shown in the following table:

Year.	Number of Coolies employed.	Aver. wages per head per week.
1846.	47,793	£0 14 0
1847.	48,314	0 14 9
1848.	41,777	0 12 9
1849.	45,384	0 12 2
1850.	47,912	0 12 3
1851.	42,275	0 12 2

In 1826, to make from 30,000,000 to 40,000,000 lbs. of sugar, it required 30,000 slaves; at the present time, with less than 45,000 labourers—from which number fully 5,000 must be deducted as absent from work from various causes—135,000,000 of lbs. are produced, or about five times the quantity under slavery. The coolies are found to be an intelligent race who have become inured to the work required, and by whose labour this small island can produce the fifth part of the consumption of the United Kingdom, and that with only about 60,000 acres under cane-cultivation. About 10,000 of the male immigrants introduced since 1843 are not now working under engagement, but are following other occupations, and have thus become permanent consumers of imports. Some cultivate land on a small scale, on their own account; but few plant canes, as it requires from 18 to 20 months before they obtain any return for their labour; but the most important fact established by this and other official statements is

that only a small number of immigrants leave the colony at the expiration of their industrial residence. In the manufacture also of sugar from the cane considerable improvement has been effected by the introduction of new methods of boiling and grinding. The vacuum pan and the system of Wetsell are all tending to economize the cost of production, and to save that loss which for years amounted, in grinding alone, to nearly one-third of the juice of the cane. The planters begin to find that they can increase the value of their sugar from 30 to 40 per cent. by these improvements, and that their future prosperity depends upon carrying them out. Unfortunately, however, here, as in many other of our colonies, a very large number of planters do not yet appreciate the advantages to be obtained by the adoption of improved machinery and manufacture, or by improved cultivation. The shipments of sugar from the colony for the crops 1849, 1850, and 1851, have been as follows:

	1849.	1850.	1851.
To United Kingdom:	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
London, . . .	57,537,928	33,641,143	53,124,574
Liverpool, . . .	1,176,339	3,438,139	5,447,544
Plymouth, . . .	...	537,387	425,108
Falmouth, . . .	607,320	...	...
Scilly, . . .	...	616,153	603,381
Cork for orders, . . .	40,788,422	59,677,673	42,546,942
Belfast, . . .	...	1,417,292	...
Londonderry, . . .	554,399	...	...
Clyde, . . .	3,548,972	5,962,905	10,998,711
	104,212,920	105,288,692	113,146,260
To C. of Good Hope, . . .	5,685,256	3,575,874	10,688,852
St. Helena, . . .	64,496	26,412	...
Australian colonies, . . .	5,932,454	4,999,071	6,676,271
New Zealand, . . .	...	149,942	...
California, . . .	436,682	425,573	...
Muscat, . . .	...	...	115,728
Aden, . . .	...	...	26,851
Ceylon, . . .	113	836	...
Bally, . . .	135	...	...
Pondicherry, . . .	...	543	154
Madagascar, . . .	531	...	...
Nicobar islands, . . .	...	192,551	...
New York, . . .	...	376	...

Shpd. to July 20, 1850, 116,332,587 1851, 114,657,870 1852, 130,555,116

Commerce.] Next to sugar, ebony and tortoise-shell are the principal articles of export from the M. In 1837 the total value of the exports, including £77,792 of imports re-exported, was £831,050, of which sugar alone formed £739,972. The imports in the same year amounted to £1,035,783, of which British manufactures comprised £345,744. In 1845, the exports were £1,259,680; and in 1849, £1,165,963, whereof £988,304 were to Great Britain, and £60,878 to Australia. The value of the imports in 1845 was £1,206,918; and in 1849, £1,098,694, whereof £328,333 were from the United Kingdom, and £507,133 from British India. The value of imports in 1851 was £1,086,243, whereof £1,007,235 were in British vessels. The exports in that year amounted to £993,199, whereof £940,734 were in British vessels.—The following is a return of the tonnage of vessels entered inwards with cargo, from 1840:

Year.	British.	Foreign.
1840.	88,068 tons.	10,455 tons.
1841.	116,298	10,216
1842.	92,699	12,371
1843.	136,066	8,430
1844.	102,822	9,556
1845.	108,069	13,177
1846.	122,052	13,177
1847.	111,228	7,382
1848.	118,704	8,719
1849.	107,874	7,790
1850.	115,896	20,744

Population.] There are no villages in the island, and only one town, which is the seat of government, and the resort of trade for the whole island. About half-a-dozen houses may sometimes be found together in the country; but the plantations are scattered irregularly over the surface, and families within a mile of each other are considered as very near neighbours. The pop., which in 1810 was only 30,000, is considered as now about 150,000. The proportion of slaves, chiefly from Mozambique and Madagascar,

was to the whites and free people of colour as ten to one during the existence of slavery. Between January 1843 and 31st August 1849, 78,000 men, women, and children had entered the colony as labourers, of whom 7,396 have died, and 12,580 returned to their native country. The middle classes are generally very industrious, and excel as mechanics. The higher ranks of settlers are said to be extremely hospitable; but at no very distant period were in general very lax in their morals, and often openly licentious. Mr. Pridham informs us that society in the M. now "approaches nearer to the European standard than it does in the majority of the British colonies." The same authority says that of the three religious parties in the M. the church of Rome has at once the pre-eminence in the antiquity of its foundation and its numerical superiority. The white and Creole population are, with few exceptions, Romanists. The larger proportion of the *ci-devant* slaves are also members of that church. The whole number of members of the church of Rome in the colony may be estimated at 75,000, though the average attendance of worshippers at its services cannot be said to exceed 2,500. There are two churches, one at St. Louis, the other at Pamplemousses. Added to these are 7 chapels. The services are conducted by 7 priests, most of whom reside at St. Louis, presided over by a bishop, with the title of 'Bishop of Ruspai.' In some cases a small glebe is attached to the house of the priests. Their stipends are paid by the colony. The remainder of the religious community may be divided into two sections—the church of England, and the Protestant dissenters. The former ranks among its adherents almost the whole of the officers of government, a portion of the military, some Anglo-Indians or other resident strangers, and a few Negroes. The whole number of members does not, however, exceed 1,000. There is but one Episcopal church at St. Louis, capable of containing 500 persons. The service is here performed by a civil and military chaplain on the colonial establishment. The M. forms an archdeaconry in the dio. of the Cape. The number of Protestant dissenters is extremely limited. It includes two or three Huguenot families, a body of Independents with chapels at Port-Louis, Mapou, and Piton, and of Wesleyans with a chapel at Mahébourg.

Government and revenue.] The government of this fine island is vested in a governor with a salary of £7,000, and a legislative council composed of 15 members. Justice is administered by a supreme civil and criminal court with 3 judges, a petty court, and several inferior courts. The troops employed in the colony in 1847-8 amounted to 1,696 men; in 1849-50 to 1,737 men, of whom 169 were artillery. The net military charges in 1847-8 were £124,986. The revenue and expenditure of the colony for the last three years were as follows:—

	1848.	1849.	1850.
Revenue, . . .	£25,092	£23,617	£23,527
Expenditure, . . .	62,659	38,906	34,315

The revenue for 1851 produced £321,390, against the estimate of £292,762, being an increase of £28,628. The expenditure was £259,728, instead of £279,157 as estimated, showing a decrease of £19,429. The actual surplus of revenue over expenditure therefore amounted to £61,662 in favour of the colony, against a surplus of £42,000, at the close of the fiscal year 1850. The revenue for 1852 was estimated at £320,000, and the expenditure at £291,200, which would give at the close of the year a balance in favour of the treasury of £28,000, less £20,000 taxes, remitted as follows:—

Export quay-dues,	£5,500
Export duty on sugar,	7,500
Harbour-dues,	1,000
Registration-dues,	5,000
Postal-charges,	1,000
	<hr/> £20,000

In accordance with the recommendation of the governor, the legislature had abolished the quay dues of 1d. per bag, and reduced the export duty upon sugar from 6d. to 4½d. per cwt. The alteration came into operation on the 5th February 1852.

Divisions.] The island is divided into 11 districts, which are named Poudre-d'Or, Pamplemousses, Flacq, Riviere-du-Rempart, Trois-Islets, Grand-Port, Savane, Quartier-Militaire, Moka, Plaines-de-Wilhelms, and Plaines-St.-Pierre. The district of Poudre-d'Or, in the N part of the island, is a level plain, formed of shells and other marine productions, and apparently left dry by the retiring of the ocean. The district of Pamplemousses, adjoining the last-mentioned, is of a similar description; and in their arid plains are chiefly produced sugar and indigo, excepting a few marshy spots on which rice is cultivated. In this quarter a considerable tract was reserved by the government, part of which is occupied by a public garden stored with the rarest trees of India and other warm climates. Most of the other districts have a soil of a volcanic nature, and some of them are still covered with the ancient forests. Those of Grand-Port and Flacq were the first occupied by the Dutch. Moka, a fine plain, well cultivated, and covered with vegetation, and situated to the S of the mountains of Pouce and the Plaines-de-Wilhelms, separated from the last-mentioned by Grand-Riviere, and stretching towards the centre of the island, are more recently cleared. Quartier-Militaire is only begun to be occupied, and its distance from the city, and want of good roads, are likely to retard its cultivation. Trois-Islets, around the central mountain, is altogether wet and marshy.

Harbours and towns.] There are two ports in the island, Port Bourbon on the SE coast, and Port Louis on the NW coast. The former possesses the largest and most commodious harbour; but as it lies to windward, it is not so favourable for vessels taking their departure. The latter was preferred by Bourdonnais, as, on account of its situation to the leeward, it was more difficult to be reached by an attacking force, and more favourable for the trading ships getting out to sea. Great labour, however, was necessary to keep the channel from being choked up by the gravel, which was washed down by the torrents from the adjoining mountains, and to deepen the entrance of the inner harbour, called Trou Fanfaron, which is a fine basin, 300 fath. in length, 60 f. in breadth, and perfectly sheltered from the most violent winds.—The principal, and indeed the only town on the island is that of Port-Louis, situated at the bottom of the harbour, and at the opening of a valley, which is shut in on the land-side by lofty and rugged declivities.

History.] This island was discovered by the Portuguese. The Dutch took possession of it, and called it Mauritius, from Prince Maurice their stadtholder. On taking possession of the Cape of Good Hope, their settlement on this island was abandoned; and it remained without a possessor till 1715, when the French seized it, and in their hands, though under the management of a company till 1767, it soon became an important military station, at which their own ships were sheltered and equipped, and from which, in time of war, they were enabled to annoy with great effect the British East India trade. In order to get rid of this annoyance, and to possess themselves of a station which afforded such vast advantage to their enemies, the British fitted out an expedition from the East Indies in 1810 under the direction of Admiral Bertie and General Abercrombie. On the 29th of November, the troops effected a landing; and on the 4th December a capitulation was signed, by which the whole island, with an immense quantity of stores and valuable merchandise, 6 large

frigates, and 30 sail of other vessels, with above 200 pieces of ordnance in the forts and batteries, were surrendered to the British. This valuable acquisition was confirmed to Britain by the treaty of Paris, 1814. The peculiarly favourable position of the M. must place it beyond question of the last importance to England. Properly defended, it is unattackable, save by a combined naval and military force which no power, without due warning, could bring against it. It possesses the only harbour of refuge within the wide circle embracing the whole range of the African continent, Ceylon, and India, and sweeping round by Borneo, the Eastern islands, and New Holland, and finishing the compass with the illimitable range of the Southern ocean, situated in the direct line homeward from India and China, and with but a slight deviation from the colonies in New Holland; its position must be considered extremely valuable, for the facilities which its harbour offers for the reparation of damages to shipping; and such as to justify the importance which is attached to its preservation.

Authorities.] *Flinders's Voyage*, vol. ii.—*Grant's Account of Mauritius*.—*Voyage dans les quatre principales Isles des Mers Afriques*, par J. B. C. M. Bory de St. Vincent.—*England's Colonial Empire*. By C. Pridham. Vol. I, 8vo.

MAURO (SAN), a town of Naples, in the prov. of the Principato-Citra, district and 12 m. WSW of Il Vallo, cant. and 2 m. N of Pollica. Pop. 800.—Also a village in the prov. of Basilicata, district and 24 m. SW of Matera. Pop. 2,900.—Also a town of Sicily, in the prov. and 57 m. ESE of Palermo, district and 16 m. SSE of Cefalù.

MAUROMATI, a village of Greece, in the district of Ithome, dep. of Messenia. The v. is situated on either side of a fine spring at the foot of the hill of Ithome, nearly in the centre of the enclosure of the ancient city of *Messene*.

MAURON, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of Morbihan, and arrond. of Ploërmel. The cant. comprises 7 com. Pop. in 1831, 8,948; in 1841, 8,704. The town is 13 m. NNE of Ploërmel, on the Due. Pop. in 1841, 3,967.

MAUROUARD, an islet off the E coast of Van Diemen's Land, to the S of St. Helen's Point. It is about 1 m. in diam.

MAUROUX, a village of France, in the dep. of the Lot, and cant. of Puy-l'Eveque, 21 m. NW of Cahors. Pop. 950.

MAURS, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of Cantal, and arrond. of Aurillac. The cant. comprises 10 com. Pop. in 1831, 12,422; in 1841, 12,838. The town is 21 m. SW of Aurillac, on a hill, near the r. bank of the Rance. Pop. 3,004. It has several tanneries, manufactories of hardware, nails and cutlery, and wax-works, and carries on an active trade in horses, cattle, pigs, hams, wine, chest-nuts, wax, hemp, staves, linen, leather, and nails. The environs afford excellent pasturage.

MAURUA. See MAURA.

MAURY, a central county of the state of Tennessee, U. S., comprising an area of 570 sq. m., drained by Duck river and many other streams. Pop. in 1840, 28,168, of whom 10,002 were slaves. Pop. in 1850, 29,520. Its capital is Columbia.

MAUSSANE, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Bouches-du-Rhone, cant. and 5 m. from St. Remy, on the Conille. Pop. 1,402. It has an active trade in the fine oils of the country.

MAUTERN, a town of the archduchy of Austria, in the circle of the Wienerwalde, 14 m. N of St. Polten, and 42 m. WNW of Vienna, on the r. bank of the Danube, which is here crossed by a fine stone-bridge. Pop. 680. Near this town the Austrians were signally defeated in 1484, by Mathias, king of Hungary.—Also a market-town of Styria, in the circle and 20 m. W of Bruck, on the l. bank of the Lissing. It has several mineral baths, and in the environs are an iron-mine and several forges.

MAUTERN DORF, a town of the archduchy of Austria, in the ldbg. of Linz, circle and 57 m. SSE of Salzburg. Pop. 983.

MAUTH, MAUT, or WYSOKE-MEYTO, a market-town of Austria, in Bohemia, circle and 21 m. SW

of Beraun. Pop. 4,623. It has several glass-works and forges.

MAUTHEN, a town of Illyria, in the gov. of Laybach, circle and 42 m. W of Villach, on the r. bank of the Gail. It has a blast-furnace, and in the environs are several mines of iron.

MAUTHHAUSEN, or **MATHAUSEN**, a market-town of the archduchy of Austria, in the ldg. and 12 m. ESE of Lintz, and circle of the Muhl, on the l. bank of the Danube. Pop. 1,000. It possesses a castle, and has manufactories of hosiery, and carries on an active trade in salt and grain.

MAUTII, or **MAOUTI**, one of the most easterly of the Hervey islands, in the South Pacific, in S lat. 20° 4', and W. long. 157° 34'. It is surrounded by coral reefs, which render it unapproachable except at low water. This island was discovered in 1723 by Captain Dibbs.

MAUVES, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Loire-Inferieure, cant. and 5 m. E of Carquefou, near the r. bank of the Loire. Pop. 1,197.—Also a commune and town in the dep. of the Orne, cant. and 7 m. SSE of Mortagne-sur-Huine, on the r. bank of the Huine. Pop. 1,333.—Also a village in the dep. of the Ardèche, cant. and 2 m. from Tournon, near the r. bank of the Rhone. Pop. 720.

MAUVESIN, **MAUVEZIN**, or **MAUVAISIN**, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Gers, and arrond. of Lectoure. The cant. comprises 16 com. Pop. in 1831, 10,013; in 1841, 9,885. The town is 21 m. SE of Lectoure, on the l. bank of the Larax. Pop. 2,689. It contains a Calvinist church. It has an oil-mill, and carries on a considerable trade in corn, maize, and cattle. This town is one of considerable antiquity, and was formerly capital of the viscounty of Fizenquet, in Lower Armagnac.

MAUVINAGE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, and dep. of Silly. Pop. 583.

MAUZAT, a village of France, in the dep. of the Puy-de-Dome, cant. and $\frac{3}{4}$ m. from Riom. Pop. 1,127.

MAUZE, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Deux-Sevres, and arrond. of Niort. The cant. comprises 8 com. Pop. in 1831, 7,566; in 1841, 7,828. The town is 15 m. SW of Niort, on the r. bank of the Mignon. Pop. in 1841, 1,824. It has manufactories of gold and iron ware, cutlery, and several oil-mills, and carries on a considerable trade in wool, grain, wine, and brandy.—Also a town in the dep. of the Deux-Sevres, cant. and 3 m. E of Thours. Pop. 1,500.

MAUZENS, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Dordogne, and cant. of Bugue. Pop. 1,157. In the vicinity are extensive forges.

MAVA, a river of Western Africa, which passes through the country of Quoja, and falls into the Atlantic near Cape Monte.

MAVARENNAHAR, or **MAVARELNAHAR**, a general name for the SE part of Independent Tartary, comprising Bokhara, Khokan, and Budakshan, known also as Transoxiana, or the country beyond the Oxus.

MA-VEN-JIN, or **MA-BOUN-XIN**, a town on the E coast of the Great Lu-chu island, 6 m. SE of Zieuly.

MAVERA, a headland of Algiers, to the E of Cape Ferro.

MAVRO. See **ACHERON**.

MAVROMOS, a town of Turkey in Asia, in Rumelia, in the sanj. and 66 m. SSE of Monastir, and 8 m. WSW of Grevno.

MAVRO-POTAMO, a river of Greece, in Livadia, which has its source in Mount Vardisio; passes Lidoriki and Dadi; and throws itself into Lake Topolias, at the village of Skripu, after a course, in a generally E direction, of 60 m. It is the *Cephissus* of the ancients.

MAVROVO, a town of Turkey in Europe, in

Rumelia, in the sanjak and 31 m. SSE of Monastir, and 20 m. N of Anaselitzas, on the E bank of Lake Castoria.

MAVROVUNI, a village of the Morea, situated on a promontory of the same name, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S of Marethouisi, on the W side of the bay of Kolokythia, and overlooking the plain of Passava. It contains about 100 families.

MAVROYO, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Albania, in the sanj. and 5 m. S of Valona, and on the gulf of that name.

MAVRO-ZUMENO, a river of the Morea, an affluent of the Pidhema, composed of several branches descending from Mount Lycæum, and the hills E of Arkadhia.

MAWDESLEY, a township in the p. of Croston, Lancashire, 6 m. WSW of Chorley, on a branch of the Douglas. Area 3,340 acres. Pop. in 1841, 867.

MAWES (Str.), a sea-port in the parish of St. Just, Cornwall, 8 m. S by E of Truro, and 3 m. E of Falmouth. It consists of one irregularly built street, facing the sea, with a hill rising abruptly behind it: near the W end of the harbour is a commodious pier. Pop. in 1841, 941, for the most part fishermen and pilots. The borough returned 2 members to parliament until disfranchised by the reform bill.

MAWGAN-IN-MENEAGE, a parish of Cornwall, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. ESE of Helston, on the river Helford. Area 5,510 acres. Pop. in 1841, 1,084.

MAWGAN-IN-PYDER, a parish in Cornwall, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. NW of St. Columb-Major. Area 5,130 acres. Pop. in 1831, 745; in 1841, 749.

MAWNAN, a parish in Cornwall, 4 m. S by W of Falmouth, at the mouth of the river Helford. Area 2,250 acres. Pop. in 1831, 578; in 1841, 582.

MAXEY, a parish and village of Northamptonshire, 2 m. S by W of Market-Deeping. Area 2,280 acres. Pop. in 1831, 576; in 1841, 611.

MAXEY-SUR-VAISE, a town of France, in the dep. of Meuse, cant. and 5 m. S of Vaucouleurs. Pop. 580.

MAXECO. See **MACHICO**.

MAXENT, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Ile-et-Vilaine, cant. of Plélan. Pop. 1,774.

MAXFIELD, a township of Penobscot co., in the state of Maine, U. S., 112 m. NNW of Augusta. Pop. 185.

MAXIME (SAINTE), a commune and small port of France, in the dep. of Var, cant. of Grimaud, on the gulf of Grimaud, opposite Saint-Tropez. Pop. 866.

MAXIMIN (SAINT), a canton, commune, and town of France, in the arrond. of Brignoles. The cant. comprises 9 coms. Pop. 10,176.—The town is situated 9 m. WNW of Brignoles, near the source of the Argens. Pop. 3,685. It has wax-bleacheries, tanneries, and cotton and woollen factories; and carries on some trade in wine, brandy, and saffron. Its church is a fine specimen of ecclesiastical architecture.

MAXINO, an island off the W coast of the grand-duchy of Finland, in the gulf of Bothnia, in N lat. 63° 14'.

MAXSAYN, a village of the duchy of Nassau, 1 m. NNE of Selters. Pop. 626.

MAXSTOKE, a parish of Warwickshire, 10 m. E of Birmingham. Area 2,560 acres. Pop. in 1831, 352; in 1841, 346.

MAXTON, a parish in the N of Roxburghshire, skirted on its N and W boundaries by the Tweed over a distance of 4 m. Area 4,510 acres, of which about 700 acres are under wood. Pop. in 1831, 462; in 1841, 459, of whom 110 were in the v. of M., and 71 in that of Rutherford.

MAXWELL, a parish of Van Diemen's Land, in the co. of Somerset, skirted on the N and W by Blackman's river.

MAXWELL-HEUGH, a village on the S bank of the Tweed, opposite the E part of the town of Kelso, in Roxburghshire. Pop. about 100.

MAXWELL (PORT), a secure anchorage on the coast of Tierra-del-Fuego, in S lat. $55^{\circ} 51'$. It contains a small island the rocks of which powerfully affect the magnetic needle.

MAXWELLTOWN, a burgh-of-barony in the E extremity of Kirkcudbrightshire. The *quoad sacra* parish is about $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. in extreme length, and is bounded on the E by the river Nith, which divides it from the p. of Dumfries. The burgh extends in a stripe along the Nith, directly opposite the town of Dumfries, and nearly equal to it in length. Pop. in 1841, 3,230. In matters of trade and commerce it is identified with Dumfries.

MAY, a small but beautiful river in the SE of Perthshire, rising among the Ochil hills, and falling into the Earn a few yards below Forteviot bridge, after a course of between 11 and 12 m. On the banks of this river, near its most romantic scenery, anciently stood the Pictish city of Forteviot, the seat of the court of Pictish kings.

MAY, a small island in the mouth of the frith of Forth, 6 m. S of Crail, and about the same distance from Anstruther-Wester. It is about 1 m. long, and $\frac{3}{4}$ m. broad; and consists entirely of greenstone. It bears a lighthouse, rising 240 ft. above sea-level, and is situated in N lat. $56^{\circ} 12'$, W long. $2^{\circ} 36'$. From the lighthouse, Fifteen bears, by compass, N by E $\frac{1}{2}$ E, 5 m.; the Bass SW $\frac{1}{4}$ W, 7 m.; and the Bell-rock NE, 15 m. The only inhabitants are the light-keepers and their families.

MAY (CAPE), a promontory forming the S extremity of the state of New Jersey, U. S., on the NE side of Delaware-bay, in N lat. $34^{\circ} 56'$, W long. $74^{\circ} 56'$.—Also a promontory on the S coast of Newfoundland, forming the point of a peninsular projection between Fortune and Placentia bays, in N lat. $46^{\circ} 56'$, W long. 56° .

MAY (LE), a town of France, in the dep. of Maine-et-Loire, cant. and 7 m. SE of Beaupreau.

MAY-EN-MULLIEN, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of Seine-et-Marne, cant. of Lizy, 10 m. NE of Meaux. Pop. 904.

MAY-SUR-ORNE, a commune of France, in the dep. of Calvados, cant. of Bourguebus. Pop. 536.

MAY'S LANDING, a village of Atlantic co., in the state of New Jersey, U. S., 73 m. S of Trenton, on Great-Egg harbour, at the head of Sloop-navigation, and 16 m. from the ocean.

MAY'S LICK, a village of Mason co., in Kentucky, U. S., 70 m. ENE of Frankfort.

MAYA, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 25 m. NNE of Pampeluna. Pop. 507.—Also a town of Benguela, 18 m. SW of Kakonda.

MAYACONDA, a town and fortress of Hindostan, in Mysore, in the district of Chatrakal, 24 m. WNW of Chittledrug.

MAYALDE, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 12 m. SSW of Zamora. Pop. 228.

MAYALS, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 19 m. SSW of Lerida. Pop. 700.

MAYASQUER, a town of Ecuador, 90 m. NNE of Quito.

MAYBOLE, a parish occupying the NW corner of the district of Carrick, in Ayrshire; bounded on the W and NW by the frith of Clyde. Area $33\frac{1}{4}$ sq. m. The geological structure of the coast is interesting for its correspondence with the strata of Arran. Nearly 1,000 acres in the parish are planted, about 3,000 are moorland and hill and meadow pasture, and between 16,000 and 17,000 are in tillage. Towers or castles, the ancient residences of brawling feudal chiefs, are numerous in the district, amount-

ing in all to at least 15. Culroy, a clean rural little village, stands $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N of the town of M., on the low road to Ayr. Dunure, the only other village, is a small sea-port immediately N of Dunure-castle, on the W side of a small bay, and on a projecting point of land, 7 m. S of the town of Ayr. Pop. of the p. in 1801, 3,162; in 1831, 6,287; in 1841, 7,027.

—The burgh, an ancient town, and still the reputed capital of Carrick, stands near the S extremity of the p., on the railroad between Glasgow and Port-Patrick, 9 m. from Ayr, and 44 m. from Glasgow. The main street occupies the highest ground within the burgh. A considerable space, deeply sloping between it and the low-lying suburbs, is disposed to a small extent in the ancient cemetery and the relics of the collegiate church; to a greater extent in four or five incompact and irregularly arranged streets; and to a yet greater extent in fields and gardens, which impart to the whole town a rural aspect. M., in everything except its buildings, has been singularly denuded of its ancient character; but, after passing through a season of depopulation and decline, has risen into considerable importance as a busy outpost of the cotton-manufacturers of Glasgow, and a ready receptacle of the immigrant weavers of Ireland; and an impulse, not of trivial value, has been given by the opening of the Glasgow and Ayr railway. Excepting a few coarse woollens and blankets, all the fabrics woven are pulicates, imitation thibets, and mull and jaconet muslins. The pop. of the burgh in 1851 was 3,862.

MAYDURGAT, a town of Hindostan, in the district and 64 m. NW of Masulipatam.

MAYEN, a town of Prussia, in the reg. and 15 m. W of Coblenz, on the r. bank of the Netze. Pop. 3,815. It has manufactories of woollens and of leather.

MAYEN. See JAN-MAYEN.

MAYEN (TOUR-DE), a mountain of the Bernese Alps, in the Swiss cant. of Vaud, 4 m. E of the lake of Geneva. Alt. above sea-level, 1,133 toises = 2,414 yds.

MAYENCE, MENTZ, or MAINZ, a town of Hesse-Darmstadt, the cap. of the prov. of Rhein-Hessen, and a fortress of the German confederation, situated on the l. bank of the Rhine, at an alt. of 82 ft. above sea-level, in N lat. $49^{\circ} 59' 44''$, E long. $8^{\circ} 16' 32''$, 18 m. WSW of Frankfort, and 38 m. SE of Coblenz. It is built partly on the declivity of a hill, in the form of an arc of a circle, of which the Rhine forms the chord; and is surrounded by bastioned walls, and further defended by very strong outworks. A bridge of boats, 1,667 Rhenish ft. in length, protected by a *tete du pont*, connects the city with its fortified suburb of Castel, on the opposite bank of the river; and a strongly fortified island in the river adds to its strength as a military position. It is irregularly built, and its streets are narrow; but it has numerous ancient and interesting edifices, the principal of which are the cathedral which has been recently repaired, the ancient electoral palace now the custom-house, the arsenal, the theatre, the episcopal palace, the court-house formerly the palace of the prince of Dahlberg, 6 Roman Catholic churches, several conventual buildings, and a Calvinist church. It is the seat of the central federal convention for the navigation of the Rhine, and the see of a bishop, once the most influential archb. of Germany, now a suffragan of Friburg. Its university was suppressed in 1802, and has not been re-organised; but it has a gymnasium with 16 professors, an episcopal seminary, a museum of natural history and antiquities, and a public library of 100,000 vols., rich in early specimens of printing, for M. was the residence of Gutenberg, and the cradle of the art of printing. Its pop.

in 1845 was 31,345, exclusive of a garrison of 8,000 Austrian and Prussian troops. It is the seat of a military tribunal; and its governor and commandant of the citadel are alternately every five years Prussian or Austrian officers. The civil authorities are appointed by the government of Hesse-Darmstadt. M. has been a free port since 1809; and next to Cologne, is the chief mart for Rhenish produce in the W of Germany; and has an active trade in corn, wine, timber, and tobacco. Its manufactures chiefly consist of musical instruments, works in bronze, leather, printing-types, glue, soap, and hats. It has steam-communication 4 or 5 times a-day with Frankfurt; and daily with Coblenz, Bonn, Cologne, and Dusseldorf.—This city is supposed to have been founded in Roman times by Drusus. It was successively destroyed by the Germans, the Vandals, and the Huns, and restored by Charlemagne. In 1225 it stood at the head of the *stadtebund* of the Rhenish towns for the protection of their trade and commerce. The Swedes held possession of it during the Thirty-years war. It was bombarded and taken from the French by the Prussians in 1793. In 1797 the French again got possession of it, and made it the cap. of the dep. of Mont-Tonnerre. In 1815 it was reunited to Hesse-Darmstadt; and in 1825 it became a fortress of the German confederation.

MAYENFELD, or **MEYENFELD**, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. of the Grisons, 14 m. N of Coire, near the r. bank of the Rhine. Pop. in 1850, 1,232, of whom 85 were Catholics. It is the cap. of the *Zehngerichten-Bund*, or 'League of the Ten Jurisdictions,' and is an ancient and walled town.

MAYENNE, a river of France, which has its source in the dep. of the Orne, a little to the S of St.-Martin-des-Landes, and flows thence into the dep. to which it gives its name, which it traverses in its entire length; waters the N part of the dep. of the Maine-et-Loire, and joins the Sarthe—which thence takes the name of Maine—a little above Angers, and after a course in a generally S direction of 120 m. Its principal affluents are on the r. the Varenne, Calmont, Ernée, and Oudon, and on the l. the Jouanne and Onette. The most important towns which it waters are Mayenne, Laval, and Château-Gontier. It has been rendered navigable by means of 37 locks to the bridge of Laval. Its chief articles of transit are wine, brandy, vinegar, grain, hemp, lint, timber, faggots, coals, salt, resin, slate, mill-stones, gypsum, and pottery. It is the *Meduana* of the ancients.

MAYENNE, a département of France, comprising the W part of the ancient prov. of Maine, and the N extremity of that of Anjou. It lies between 47° 45' and 48° 33' N lat., and between 0° 5' and 1° 20' W long.; and is bounded on the N by the depts. of the Manche and Orne; on the E by that of the Sarthe; on the S by the dep. of the Maine-et-Loire, and on the W by that of the Ille-et-Vilaine. It comprises an area of 514,868 hect. Pop. in 1801, 305,654; in 1821, 343,819; in 1831, 352,586; in 1841, 361,392; and in 1851, 374,566. In its greater extent it consists of undulating plains, but is intersected in the N by the ridge which separates the basin of the British channel from that of the gulf of Gascogne; and on the W by the chain which runs between the basins of the Vilaine and Loire, to the latter of which, in nearly its entire extent, this dep. belongs. The Mayenne, by which it is traversed from N to S, and which is its only navigable river, receives within its confines the Jouanne, Calmont, Ernée, and Vicoin. In the NW it is watered by the Deron, which flows into the British channel. In the W it contains the head-streams of the Vilaine. Besides these rivers, it possesses numerous minor streams and ponds.—The soil is sandy, and generally fertile. In 1839

the extent of its arable land was estimated at 489,937 hect.; of which 166,605 was under grain, 7,330 in potatoes, 86 in legumes, 106 in beet-root, 1,812 in hemp, 3,673 in lint, 52 in vineyards, and 6,016 in gardens, 86,522 in meadows, 28,168 in wood, and 8,655 in orchards and nursery-gardens. Its chief agricultural productions are wheat, maslin, rye, barley, oats, sarrasin, hemp, lint, fruit, timber, wine in small quantities, cider, forage, &c. In 1839, the number of live stock in the dep. was estimated at 50,888 horses, 411 mules, 186 asses, 181,753 head of cattle, 140,782 sheep, 48,293 pigs, and 4,700 goats. Poultry is abundant, and bees are reared to a great extent throughout the district.—Its principal mineral productions are iron, anthracite, coal, marble, free-stone, slate, lime-stone, manganese, and granite. It contains several iron-works, of which the principal are those of Port-Briel and Chailliant. At Château-Gontier, Bourgneuf-la-Forêt, Niort, Chantrigne, and Grazy, are ferruginous springs. The manufacture of linen and cotton fabrics is general throughout the dep., and forms one of its chief resources. It has also several lime-kilns, marble-works, extensive paper-works, numerous distilleries, and several fine bleacheries. The trade consists chiefly in grain, wine, cider, brandy, fruit, honey and wax, cattle, poultry, wool, linen and cotton fabrics, iron, marble, slate, and timber.—In 1842 it contained 6 schools and 4 colleges. The dep. is divided into 3 arrond., Château-Gontier, Laval, and Mayenne, comprising 27 cant. and 274 com. It forms, with the dep. of the Sarthe, the diocese of the bishop of Mans.—The arrond. of M. comprises an area of 211,745 hect., and contains 11 cant. Pop. in 1831, 162,164; in 1841, 161,785. The cant. comprises 20 com. Pop. in 1831, 33,068; in 1841, 33,151.—The town is situated on both sides, but chiefly on the r. of the Mayenne, 18 m. NNE of Laval; and at an alt. of 318 ft. above sea-level. It is an ill-built town, with narrow and exceedingly steep streets, lined by old and irregularly built edifices. Pop. in 1831, 9,797; in 1841, 9,225. It has a castle, now in ruins, but originally of great strength. It has manufactures of coarse cotton, linen, and leather; and a pretty active trade in wine, iron, and brandy.

MAYENTHAL, a valley of Switzerland, in the cant. of Uri, stretching from Mount Susten on the W, to the Reuss on the E, a length of 9 m., and watered by the Mayenbach.

MAYET, a canton and town of France, in the dep. of La Sarthe, 18 m. ENE of La Fleche. Pop. of town in 1841, 3,724; of cant. 11,500. It has manufactures of coarse woollen fabrics.

MAYET-DE-MONTAGNE, a canton and commune of France, in the dep. of the Allier, and arrond. of La Palisse. The cant. comprises 8 com. Pop. in 1831, 13,063; in 1841, 14,101. The v. is 13 m. S of La Palisse. Pop. 1,811.

MAYEURBOIS, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, and dep. of Hoves. Pop. 221.

MAYEURMONT, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, and dep. of Ecaussinne-d'Enghien. Pop. 380.

MAYEUX (SAINT), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Cotes-du-Nord, cant. and 5 m. NW of Corlay. Pop. in 1841, 1,782.

MAYFIELD, a parish in Staffordshire, 2½ m. SW by W of Ashburn, situated on the river Dove. The p. includes the chapelry of Butterton, and the townships of M., Woodhouse, and part of Calton. Area 3,760 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,366; in 1841, 1,348.—Also a parish in Sussex, 7 m. S of Tunbridge-Wells. Area 13,570 acres. Pop. in 1841, 2,943.

MAYFIELD, a township of Somerset co., in the state of Maine, U. S., 52 m. N of Augusta, 10 m.

from the E side of Kennebec river. Pop. in 1840, 148.—Also a township of Fulton co., in the state of New York, 8 m. NE of Johnstown. It has a mountainous surface, and is drained by branches of Sacandaga river. The soil consists of sand and clayey loam. Pop. 2,615. It has a village containing about 150 inhabitants.—Also a village of Graves co., in the state of Kentucky, 275 m. WSW of Frankfort, on a branch of Mayfield's river. Pop. 150.—Also a township of Cuyahoga co., in the state of Ohio, 161 m. NNE of Columbus, watered by Chagrine river. Pop. 851.—Also a village of Warren co., in the state of Georgia, 35 m. ENE of Milledgeville, on the E side of Ogeechee river.

MAY-KIANG. See **MEMANG-KONG.**

MAY-KOUP-MYIT, or **MAN-LU-HO,** a river which has its source in the SW part of the Chinese prov. of Yun-nan, traverses the prov. of Laos; flows thence into Siam; and joins the Menam, on the l. bank, 230 m. N of Yuthia, and after a generally SE course of 300 m.

MAYN. See **MAIN.**

MAYNAS, a district of Ecuador, watered by the Huallaga, the Chambira, and Ucayali, and stretching from the r. bank of the Amazon on the N, to the frontiers of Peru on the S. Its chief town, La Laguna, is in S lat. 5° 10', W long. 74° 48'.

MAYNBERNHEIM, or **MAINBERNHEIM,** a village of Bavaria, in the circle of Lower Franconia, on the Main. Pop. 245. It has a castle.

MAYNE, a parish in the co. and 4½ m. N by W of Kilkenny. Area 1,940 acres. Pop. in 1831, 633; in 1841, 463.—Also a parish 3 m. WNW of Castle-Pollard, in co. Westmeath, containing the village of Coole. Area 7,148 acres, of which 644 acres are in Lough Dereveragh. Pop. in 1841, 2,098.

MAYNOOTH, a small market-town in the p. of Laraghbryan, co. Kildare, on the N verge of the co., on a small affluent of the Liffey, 11½ m. W by N of Dublin. It is a neat, clean, improving town, respectably edificed, and nearly as remarkable for its freedom from cabins as for the unique character of its chief public building,—the royal college of St. Patrick. At one end of the principal street is a gateway entrance to the ducal demesne of Carton; at the other end is the college, confronting an area which acquires a great accession of picturesqueness from the contiguous ivy-clad tower of the church of Laraghbryan, and from the fine ruins of M. castle. Other existing public structures are a Roman Catholic chapel, a Presentation convent, and some schools. Pop. in 1831, 2,053; in 1841, 2,129. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 6; in manufactures and trade, 93; dependent chiefly on property and professions, 15; on the directing of labour, 112; on their own manual labour, 221.—M. college, or the royal college of St. Patrick, presents in its principal façade a square central pile, with spacious wings, the whole front extending 400 ft. The public apartments, excepting the library, are in the principal front; the chapel is sufficiently commodious; the chief lecture-room and the refectory are of ample proportions. The library is in one of the side buildings. The exterior of the whole pile is ungraceful and lumpish. A wall and iron-railing separate the college, and about 2 acres of ground in front of it, from the public street; but the grounds behind the building comprise about 50 acres, and are disposed in retired and umbrageous walks. The college was founded in 1795, and in October following, the college was opened for the reception of 50 students. Since that period, Irish candidates for orders in the Roman Catholic church have been educated chiefly at M.; but there are other colleges from which they have also been ordained, at Kilkenny, Carlow, Tuam, Wexford, and Waterford;

and many continue to graduate at continental universities. The number of students at M. is now about 500. The number of free students supplied gratuitously with lodging, commons, and instruction, is 250. They are admissible at the age of 17, and are selected after examination by the bishops of the respective dioc. of Armagh, Cashel, Dublin, and Tuam. Besides the free students, there are pensioners and half-pensioners,—the former paying £21, and the latter £10 10s. annually; but the principal means of support are derived from annual parliamentary grants. During the first 21 years of its existence they averaged £8,000 annually; the sum was subsequently raised to £8,928, the present amount of the grant. In 1800, a board-of-control, under the name of 'visitors,' was appointed by act of parliament, consisting of the lord-chancellor, the chief justices of the king's bench and common pleas, the chief baron of the exchequer, two Roman Catholic archbishops, and the earl of Fingal. These trustees are now incorporated by 8 and 9 Vict. c. 25, with perpetual succession, but the judges are not to act as visitors. The remaining visitors, with 5 persons to be appointed by her majesty, are to hold a visitation yearly, in addition to such periodical visitation as the lord-lieutenant may direct. The officers charged with the superintendence of the institution are the president, salary £326; the vice-president, salary £200; the senior and two junior deans, whose respective salaries are £122 and £112; the prefect of the Dunboyne establishment, salary £142; and the bursar, £122. They must be natives of Great Britain. The professors rank in the following order: 1. Dogmatic Theology; 2. Moral Theology; 3. Hebrew and Sacred Scripture (divinity professors with salaries of £122 each); 4. Natural Philosophy and Mathematics, salary £112; 5. Logic, Ethics, and Metaphysics, salary £112; 6. Rhetoric, salary £112; 7. Greek and Latin, salary £112; 8. French and English, salary £112; 9. Irish, salary £112. Besides these officers and professors, the trustee and treasurer has a salary of £73 10s.; the physician, £52 10s.; and the apothecary, £200. There are also a cook at £40; butler at £18 18s.; 4 servants at £12 12s.; 12 servants at £9 6s.; and 8 servants at £7 6s., kept for the establishment. Commons for 17 masters at £25 each are allowed. The recent act endows the corporation with the annual sum of £6,000 for the payment of the officers' and professors' salaries. The triennial visitations are, and always have been, mere matters of form. To the president is committed the general inspection of the whole establishment. The power of expelling students for offences against the statutes is lodged in him. He also, on consulting with the vice-president and deans, determines concerning the candidates for holy orders. After 4 years passed in the literary and philosophical classes, the students are transferred to the class of divinity, the most important in the course of education. In this class they remain for 3 years, which completes the full course of instruction given in the college.

MAYO, a large maritime county of Connaught; bounded on the W and N by the Atlantic ocean; on the E by the cos. of Sligo and Roscommon; and on the S by the co. of Galway. The outline of the co. is nearly that of a square, or of a broad parallelogram, with a projection of 10 m. in depth from the S side, and another about 17 m. in depth from the E side. The greatest length E and W, from Lough Cara to Achill-head, is 56 m., or, exclusive of Achill island, 46 m.; the greatest breadth N and S, from Downpatrick-head to the most southerly point of contact with Lough Corrib, is 46 m. The area comprises 497,587 acres of arable land, 800,111 of uncultivated land, 8,360 of continuous plantations, 848 of towns, and 56,966 of water: in all, 1,363,882 acres.

Coasts.] Killalla-bay, on the boundary with co. Sligo, is the only harbour on the N coast frequented by shipping. The coast from Benmore to Benwee, trends in the direction of W by N, measures in a straight line 21 m., and is bold and rocky, but little indented by bay or variegated by headland. The seaward coast of the double peninsula of the Mullet extends 12 m. to the SSW, and is all comparatively low and little indented. The savage-featured island of Achill is separated from the mainland on the E by a very narrow strait, and blends its mountain-summits intimately in the general landscape with those of the peninsula of Coraan-Achill. The great and ramified sea-inlet of Blacksod-bay enters between the Mullet and Achill, and sends off its chief ramification northward between the Mullet and the mainland, to near the head of Broadhaven at Belmullet. The extensive and gorgeous expanse of Clew bay is grandly and powerfully screened with picturesque mountains along both the N and the S, and effectively covered by Clare island across a chief part of the entrance. The coast, from the S side of the entrance of Clew-bay, to the N side of the entrance of Killery-harbour, measures 6 m., and is all inhospitable to shipping; but the large island of Innisturk, and the still larger island of Innisboffin, afford shelter. The romantic sea-inlet of Killery-harbour, besides being sheltered by the mountains which almost press upon one another to enclose it, possesses two boat-harbours.

Surface.] The basin of Killalla-bay, the valley of the river Moy, and the basin of Lough Conn, form a continuous band of low country, stretching 24 m. S from the NE extremity of the county; and in general 8 or 9 m. broad. A sea-board district of the mean breadth of about $4\frac{1}{2}$ m., and extending from within $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. of Killalla-bay to the immediate shores of Blacksod-bay, is a band of mountainous ground overhanging the cliffy coast, and possessing several summit-altitudes of upwards of 1,100 ft. above the level of the sea. The district immediately S of this coast-band is a wild, heathy, broken wilderness of moorland. All the remaining district, N of Clew-bay, and W of the upper part of the basin of Lough Conn, with the exception only of the peninsula of the Mullet, is one great region of mountains, distinguished into the four groups of the Nephin, the Croaghmoyle, the Nephinbeg, and the Achill mountains. The principal summits in this vast region, are Nephin, the monarch height of the whole, immediately overhanging Lough Conn, and attaining an alt. of 2,646 ft. above sea-level; Trustamore, Bullenmore, and Bullenbeg, successively due W of Nephin; a height of 1,655 ft. immediately overhanging the Pontoon, a connection between Lough Conn proper and Lough Cullen; Slievemore, 2,217 ft., and Slieve-Croghan, 2,222 ft., in the island of Achill. The double peninsula of the Mullet, or the district lying W of Broadhaven and Blacksod-bay, rises nowhere to an alt. of more than 439 ft. above sea-level, and very extensively consists of low and improvable ground. All the S district of the mainland of the co., is a region of mountains very similar in character to that between Nephin and Achill-head; excepting a band of $3\frac{1}{2}$ or 4 m. in breadth, extending along the shore of Lough Mask. The remaining portions of the co. are strictly champaign, or lie so low that heights of from 200 to 270 ft., are figured on the maps as the chief altitudes of the country. The districts in the E and the N, nearest the counties of Roscommon and Sligo, contain some good land; yet present to a stranger a predominant appearance of flat, cold, waste bogs and moors.

Waters.] The beautiful and superb Lough-Corrib, the second most extensive lake in Ireland, and pos-

sessing a summer surface-elevation of 28 ft. above sea-level, lies, to the extent of 2,624 acres of its area, within the S boundary-line of this co. Lough Mask, also a lake of no ordinary size and beauty, and possessing a summer surface-elevation of 64 ft. above sea-level, lies, to the extent of more than one-half of its area, or of 13,560 acres, within the S boundary-line, and separates this co. from Galway. Lough Carra, a large, ramified, and handsome lake, approaches within a mile of the W side of Lough Mask, and has a summer surface-elevation of 67 ft. The Castlebar lakes extend NE from within 3 m. of Westport to the immediate vicinity of Castlebar. Lough Beltra has a surface-elevation of 61 ft. above sea-level. Lough Feagh extends $2\frac{1}{2}$ m., and has a surface-elevation of 44 ft.; and Lough Furnace extends $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S, and has a surface-elevation of 11 ft. Lough Carrowmore has a length of $3\frac{1}{2}$ m., and a summer surface-elevation of 30 ft. Loughs Conn and Cullen, mutually connected by a narrow strait at the Pontoon, and practically forming one lake, extend $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. in the direction of SE by S, and have a summer surface-elevation of 37 ft. Lough Gara, an intricately outlined lake, of 222 ft. of surface-elevation, situated chiefly in the counties of Sligo and Roscommon, lies, to the extent of 106 acres, within the E boundary-line of Mayo. The remaining lakes are so numerous and so diminutive that we cannot afford to name them.—The Moy is the only navigable river in the county, and even it is navigable by sea-borne vessels only to within a mile of Ballina. It comes in from co. Sligo; makes a large semicircular sweep round from S to N; and then runs N between co. Mayo and co. Sligo, to the head of Killalla-bay. The towns immediately upon its banks are Foxford and Ballina. Its principal tributaries are the Yellow river, the Mullaghnoe, the Sonnagh, the Spaddagh, the Trimogue, the Cloonlee, and the Lough Conn river. The Cloonaghmore, swollen with the tributaries of the Rathroe, the Breaghery, the Duvowen, and the Owenmore, enters the head of the small bay of Rathfran, on the W side of Killalla-bay. The Owenmore, 18 m. in length, traversing a long gap or defile through the centre of the NW. Highlands, and carrying with it the tributaries of the Alderg, the Inagh, the Feddaunmungeery, the Oweniny, and the Munhin, or superfluent stream from Lough Carrowmore, flows into the head of Tullaghan-bay. The Owengarve, the Boghadoon, the Newport, and the Bunowen or Lewisburgh rivers enter Clew-bay. The Errive enters the head of Killery-harbour. The Ayle flows through Lough Cloon into the head of Lough Mask. The Robe washes the towns of Hollymount and Ballinrobe, and flows into Lough Mask. The Corrib river carries off the superfluency of Lough Mask to Lough Corrib; but, excepting over a brief distance from Cong to the latter lake, it is wholly a subterranean stream. The Black river is also, in part, a subterranean stream; and flows along the SE boundary of the county to Lough Corrib.

Minerals.] Granite, surmounted by a cap of quartz rock, forms the body of Croaghpatrick. Gneiss, passing into granite and mica-slate, constitutes the Slieve-Gamph mountains, and from one-third to one half of the double peninsula of the Mullet. Quartz rock constitutes part of Nephin mountain, and a considerable part of the lofty sea-board E of Broadhaven. The clay-slate and greywacke members of the transition series of rocks occupy all the southern half of Morisk, and most of the district thence to Lough Mask. Old red sandstone and conglomerate form the exterior skirts of the gneiss district around Foxford, and the whole of the Croagh-Moyle mountains. Excepting two small districts of the coal and millstone-grit formations, all the champaign territory

consists of carboniferous limestone. Iron ore abounds in the districts of the primitive rocks, and was at one time worked near Tullaghan-bay, and in the valley of the Deel. Deposits of manganese have been observed near Westport. Some indications of coal occur in Slieve-Carna. Marble, susceptible of a good polish, has been quarried in several parts of Morisk. The schistose rocks are, in some places, quarried to be used as slate.—The best soils are those of the districts around Ballagh, Ballina, and Hollymount; and both these and the soils of the other districts of the great limestone region, bear a general, and, in some instances, a close resemblance to the limestone soils of other parts of Ireland.

Agriculture.] Summer-fallowing is entirely unknown in co. M. Sea-weed is sought after and employed as a manure. Large quantities of it, with the addition of a light coat of dung, are applied to the soil intended for potatoes. Sea-sand, a large proportion of which consists of broken shells, is also employed as a manure, principally to bog ground. The rotation of crops is merely one of potatoes and oats, varied occasionally by the substitution of barley for the latter. In some districts rents as high as £9 and £10 per acre were charged for conacre; and it was not an unusual course for the agent to let so many acres annually of old grass lands on each property at these high rents, in order to keep up an income which, in fact, was a regular system of exhaustion; for, after the conacre crops were taken off, the land was left waste, for nature to recover herself in years of rest. The average charge was—first year—potatoes, £7 per acre; second year, potatoes, £6 per acre; third year, oats, £4 per acre; and, added to this, the old barbarous tenure called *rundale* universally prevailed. The subdivisions of land were so numerous that the owner of 4 or 5 acres generally had them divided into 8 or 10, or often 20, separate portions! Drainage or fencing, or any other improvement, was practically out of the question.—In 1841, there were, within the rural districts of the co., 33,790 farms of from 1 acre to 5 acres, 10,331 of from 5 to 15 acres, 1,265 of from 15 to 30 acres, and 1,135 of upwards of 30 acres. In the same year there were, within the whole co., 22,477 farmers, 84,066 servants and labourers, 39 ploughmen, 161 gardeners, 9 graziers, 1,275 herds, 8 care-takers, 3 land-agents, 98 land-stewards, 12 gamekeepers, and 4 dairy-keepers. The live stock, together with the amount of their respective estimated value, in 1841, were 22,716 horses and mules, £181,728; 10,986 asses, £10,986; 80,858 cattle, £525,577; 141,167 sheep, £155,283; 50,538 pigs, £63,173; and 334,274 poultry, £8,375. Grand total of estimated value of live stock in the rural districts, £945,104. In 1848, there were, on 43,658 holdings, 13,202 horses, 12,912 mules and asses, 76,245 horned cattle, 86,781 sheep, 12,912 pigs, 4,040 goats, and 189,019 poultry. The number of acres under crop in 1848 was 130,623: viz. wheat 9,520, oats 47,400, barley 12,177, pease 175, potatoes 28,144, turnips 10,017, mangel-wurzel and carrots 1,740, flax 1,122, meadow and clover 20,328.—In 1841, there were within the entire co., of continuous woods, 8,360 acres; and of detached trees equivalent to 996 acres.

Manufactures and trade.] An official report made in 1836 says, "Eighteen years ago, 500 webs of linen were frequently measured and stamped on a market-day at Westport; the quantity now would not amount to 100." Considerable light is thrown on the state of manufactures and trade in the co., by the statistics of personal industry exhibited in the census of 1841, which returned among other trades, fishermen, 125; millers, 114; brewers, 4; distillers, 4; egg-dealers, 132; butchers, 180; flax-dressers, 107; carders, 494;

spinners of flax, 9,386; spinners of wool, 7,013; spinners of unspecified classes, 14,797; winders and warpers, 73; weavers of linen, 434; weavers of woollen, 192; weaver of ribbon, 1; weavers of unspecified classes, 2,814; bleachers, 16; boot and shoe makers, 1,146; knitters, 2,047; stone-masons, 502; shipwrights, 78; nailers, 154; letter-press printers, 39; soap-boilers, 24; booksellers and stationers, 4. In 1836, the fishing-craft of the co. consisted of 4 half-decked vessels, 12 open sail-boats, and 677 row-boats, and employed 3,768 fishermen. In 1849, the fishing-vessels were 1,046, employing 4,346 men and boys. The salmon-fishing of the Moy lets for £1,500 a-year.

Communications.] No one of the railways projected by the Railway commissioners, or of the lines projected by other parties and submitted to these gentlemen, enters or touches co. Mayo. The county-surveyor had under his charge, in 1841, 1,400 m. of road. The highland districts of M. closely resemble those of Galway and Kerry in their former imperviousness to wheeled vehicles, and in the enormous advantages which have accrued from the formation of roads. The principal roads through the campaign districts are the mail-road from Westport, through Castlebar and Hollymount, towards Dublin, and roads mutually connecting all the towns and villages. The upland district from Lough Mask westward to the W sea-board of Morisk, is still unopened by good or even tolerable roads.

Divisions and towns.] The co. of Mayo is politically divided into the baronies of Tyrawley in the NE; Erris in the NW; Burrishoole in the middle of the W; Morisk in the SW; Carra in the S part of the centre; Kilmain in the extreme S; Clannorris in the SE; Costello in the extreme E; and Gallen in the N part of the centre. The principal towns are Castlebar, Ballinrobe, and Westport. The county-jail is at Castlebar, and the bridewells are at Ballina, Ballinrobe, Belmullet, Swineford, and Westport. The assizes are held at Castlebar; quarter-sessions at Castlebar, Ballina, Ballinrobe, Belmullet, Claremorris, Swineford, and Westport. The district lunatic asylum, to which M. is entitled to send 73 patients, is at Ballinasloe; the county infirmary is at Castlebar. The annual amount of property valued for the poor-rate is £295,398.—Two members from the co. at large and two from the borough of Castlebar, were sent to the Irish parliament; but only the former two are sent to the imperial parliament. Constituency in 1842, 1,340; in 1849, 1,118.

Population.] Pop. in 1792, 140,000; in 1813, 237,371; in 1821, 293,112; in 1831, 366,328; in 1841, 388,887; in 1851, only 274,716, being a decrease of 29 per cent. in 10 years. Houses in 1792, 27,970; in 1813, 43,702; in 1821, 53,051; in 1831, 62,367; in 1841, 68,425; in 1851, 49,191. The following statistics are all of 1841. Families residing in first-class houses, 486; in second-class houses, 4,851; in third-class houses, 23,859; in fourth-class houses, 41,714. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 56,605; in manufactures and trade, 10,029; in other pursuits, 4,276. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 1,044; on the directing of labour, 11,858; on their own manual labour, 56,377; on means not specified, 1,631. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 30,726; who could read but not write, 16,108; who could neither read nor write, 120,119. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 10,489; who could read but not write, 13,033; who could neither read nor write, 144,786. Males above 4 years of age attending primary schools, 5,916; attending superior schools, 500. Females above 4 years of age attending primary schools, 3,675; at-

tending superior schools, 212. Clergymen of the Established church, 28; Methodist ministers, 6; Presbyterian ministers, 3; Roman Catholic clergymen, 99; ministers of religion whose denominational connection is not specified, 19. In 1848 there were 139 national schools in operation, attended by 20,099 children.

History. M. was included in the grant which Henry II. made in 1180 to William Fitz-Adelm de Burgho; and it was soon colonized by the English, that in the reign of Henry III. a strenuous but vain effort was made to dispossess them; but soon after 1333, some of the younger branches of the Burke family seized the co. of M. and Galway, appropriated these territories to their own use, renounced English names, laws, and alliances, identified themselves and their followers with the native Irish, and successfully established a sort of rude political independence. In 1575, the reigning MacWilliam made his submission to the English government. But though M. was now a second time made a co., and placed under the laws of England, the Burkes first rebelled, next complained, and next rebelled; and along with the O'Donnells, the Joyces, and other clans, they rose in arms to reassert their independence, and speedily plunged their country in the horrors of general tumult and anarchy. In July 1586, however, Sir Richard Bingham overwhelmed the rebel army in a pitched battle at Ardarae. The rebellion of 1641 was actively promoted by most of the old families of the co., and occasioned an enormous amount of fortifications; and the wars of the Revolution drew the Burkes, the Brownes, the Dillons, and other families into the Jacobite vortex, and led to the forfeiture of 19,294 acres of land. In 1798, the small invading French force under General Humbert landed at one of the lower and westward ramifications of Killalla bay, took possession of the towns of Killalla, Ballina, and Foxford, accumulated around them a large force of malcontent Irish, defeated a British army of 6,000 under General Lake at Castlebar, spread general alarm and confusion through not only M. but Connaught, but were speedily obliged to make a complete and final surrender at Ballinamuck in co. Leitrim.

MAYO, a parish 3 m. S by E of Ballagh, in co. Mayo. Area 11,848 acres. Pop. in 1831, 3,121; in 1841, 4,179.—Also a chapelry in the p. of Killeban, Queen's co.

MAYO, or MAIO, one of the Cape Verd islands, in the Atlantic, to the E of the island of Sant Iago, and SSW of Boavista. It is about 21 m. in circumf., and is generally flat. The coast is rocky, and the soil, from want of water, sterile. Its principal production is salt, which is procured from a natural lagoon. During the dry season, from November to May, its produce is immense, and it forms an extensive article of trade with America. The aborigines are Negroes, but since their subjugation by the Portuguese, they have adopted the language and manners of that people. Its chief town and port is Pinoso, on the SW coast, in N lat. 15° 7', W long. 23° 17'.

MAYO, a river of Mexico, in the state of Sonora. It has its source 45 m. E of Camoa; runs in a generally W direction; and throws itself into the gulf of California, near Guitivis, 72 m. SE of the mouth of the Hiaqui, and after a course of about 150 m.

MAYO. See MAYE.

MAYOLA, a rivulet of co. Londonderry, rising among the lofty mountains at the SW extremity of Loughinsholin, and running 16 m. NE, E, and SE, to Lough Neagh, at a point 2 m. above Toome-bridge.

MAYOMBA, a territory, town, and river in the NW part of Lower Guinea. The territory lies between that of Sette on the N, the state of Loango on the S, and the Atlantic on the W, and is watered by the river of the same name. The inhabitants are gentle and intelligent, work several copper-mines, and have a considerable trade in ivory and gum. They formerly carried on an extensive traffic in slaves. The chief of M. recognises the sovereignty of the king of Loango. The town, which is also named Yomba, is situated on the Atlantic, at the mouth of the Mayomba, 120 m. N of Loango. It has a good harbour.

MAYOR (ISLA), an island of Spain, in Andalusia, in the prov. of Seville, formed by the Guadalquivir, 12 m. above the entrance of that river into the At-

lantic. It is 30 m. in length from N to S, and 12 m. across its widest part. It abounds with fruit-trees. See also MAIER.

MAYORGA, a town of Spain, in Leon, in the prov. and 45 m. NW of Valladolid, and partido of Villalon, on the Cea. Pop. 1,790. It has 6 parish-churches, 3 convents, an hospital, and a custom-house. It possesses an active trade, being the entrepot for the produce of Asturias, and for the wines of Medina and Rueda. Cattle are extensively reared in the environs.—Also a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Estremadura, comarca and 5 m. N of Alcobaca, and 20 m. WSW of Leiria, on a height, in a fertile tract, near the Atlantic. It has an almshouse, and a handsome square adorned with fountains, and containing well-built dwelling-houses.

MAYOTTE, or MAYOTTA, the extreme SE island of the Comores archipelago, in the N part of the Mozambique channel, in 12° 54' S lat. Until 1840 it was little known to Europeans, being considered inaccessible, on account of the coral reefs which surround it; but in that year the discovery was made that the rocky girdle was not continuous, and that the largest vessels could penetrate by various channels into the zone of sea comprised between the island and the reef. The island is almost entirely volcanic. The whole of the interior is occupied by mountains covered with peaks and hillocks, the highest of which attain an elevation of from 1,800 to 2,300 ft. A blooming vegetation has covered all this lava, but large trees are rare. A half-ruined forest, and some high trees in the bays, are all the resources offered by the island either in timber for building or for the purposes of manufacture; the white talamaka, the ebony, and the mat tree, are the principal. Cocoa-nut thicket shades the sides of the hills almost everywhere, particularly in the vicinity of the villages; and bananas, papaw-trees, guava-trees, and plantains, clothe the banks of the streams. Guinea-fowls, wild pigeons, hawks, crows, fly-catchers, hâve-de-vets, humming-birds, and bats, are numerous. The land capable of cultivation cannot be reasonably estimated at more than 8,000 hectares, or about one-fourth of the superficial extent of the island. Numerous rivulets run to the bottoms of the hollow valleys by which it is furrowed. The interior is little known. It has about 5,000 inhabitants, Sakalavas, Arabs, and Autolantes, almost all Mahomedans, and the majority of whom are slaves. The currents of lava, which have radiated from the centre to the circumf. of the island, form numerous buttresses extending into the sea, amongst which are found a tolerably large number of bays, creeks, and well-sheltered anchorages. On the NE a tongue of land, scarcely raised 20 ft. above the level of the sea, is detached from the island towards the SE, and forms a small peninsula, called the point of Choa. Immediately in front of this is the islet of Pamanzi, which projects towards the NW, a small peninsula of sand on which the rock of Zaoudzi rears its head. A channel of about 1,300 yds. in breadth separates these two advanced points, on each of which a village is built; one, the village of Choa, is peopled with Sakalavas, the other is inhabited by Arabs. The peninsula of Zaoudzi forms two harbours: the first, situated on the N side, is ordinarily called the bay of Pamanzi, and would be a regular port if better sheltered from the NE winds which blow during winter. The other, on the S, is equally open to the SE monsoon, which regularly prevails here during six months of the year. The islet of Pamanzi is not insalubrious like M., but it is only a rock covered with a friable vegetating soil: water is wanting, and deep wells must be sunk to procure any. Its area does not exceed 1,500 hectares. The soil is indented by hills,

small mountains, and elevated hillocks. At the summit of one mountain is found a lake of sulphurous water, 45 ft. deep, which has no issue, and is not fed by any course of water. The French took possession of M. on 13th June 1843, and have formed a fort on the rock. The rock of Zaoudzi or N'zaoudzi is joined, as before-mentioned, to the islet of Pamanzi by a small isthmus of sand, covered and uncovered by the flux and reflux of the tide. The military establishment was the site of an Arab village,—a mass of huts made of cocoa-nut leaves, surrounded by a bad wall of dry stones. This rock is the key of the island, and commands the two ports. Some of the transported insurgents of June 1851 are now employed on works here, it being intended to make the island of M. the military depot of France in these seas, instead of Nosibe, which has been found to be a hot-bed of disease.

MAYPO, a river of Chili, which has its source in the district of Mapocha, on the W side of the Andes; runs first W; receives the Mapocha on the r.; separates the district of Melipilla from that of Rancagua; and throws itself into the Pacific in S lat. 33° 43', 60 m. WSW of Santiago, and after a course of about 150 m. Its waters are impregnated with salt, and abound with trout. It is crossed by a suspension bridge 250 ft. in length, the impetuosity of its current having hitherto rendered the construction of any other species of bridge impracticable. In the plains through which this river passes, near Santiago, a signal victory was obtained by the republican army under San Martin, which terminated the Spanish authority in Chili.

MAYPURES, a tribe of Indians, in New Granada, who inhabit the upper streams of the Rio-Negro.

MAYPURES, or **SAN-JOSE-DE-MAYPURES**, a village of New Granada, 240 m. SE of Varinhas, in Venezuela, 400 m. E of Santa-Fe-de-Bogota, on the l. bank of the Orinoco, above the cataracts.

MAY-PYAYN-MYIT, a river of Laos, which joins the Menam about 20 m. S of Chang-mai.

MAYRAS, a village of France, in the dep. of the Ardeche, cant. and 3 m. E of Thueys, and 11 m. N of Argentiere. Pop. 2,100. It has manufactories of various kinds of woollen fabrics. Coal is wrought in the environs.

MAYRES, a commune of France, in the dep. of Ardeche, cant. and 6 m. WSW of Thueys, on the r. bank of the Ardeche. Pop. 2,558. It has manufactories of serge and other woollen fabrics, and at an adjacent village a large steam saw-mill.—Also a village of Moravia, in the circle and 32 m. SSE of Igla, and 12 m. WSW of Lamnitz. It has a cotton-spinning mill.

MAYSI, a headland at the E extremity of Cuba, in N lat. 20° 17', W long. 74° 10'.

MAYSVILLE, a village of Buckingham co., in the state of Virginia, U. S., 79 m. W of Richmond, on the SE side of Slate river. Pop. in 1840, 300.—Also a township of Morgan co., in the state of Ohio. Pop. 1,159.—Also a town of Mason co., in the state of Kentucky, 81 m. NE by E of Frankfort, in a narrow tract between the S bank of the Ohio and a range of hills. Pop. 2,741. It has a good harbour for small vessels.—Also a village of Clay co., in the state of Illinois, 122 m. SE of Springfield, on the border of Twelve-Mile prairie, near the Little Wabash river, consisting in 1840 of 25 dwellings.

MAYTOWN, a village of Donegal township, Lancaster co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., 30 m. SE by E of Harrisburg, 3 m. NE of Susquehanna river. It consisted in 1840 of about 30 dwellings.

MAYURUNAS, a tribe of Indians, who inhabit the banks of the Jabari or Hyabari, in the prov. of Para, Brazil.

MAYVILLE, a village of Chautauque township,

in the state of New York, U. S., 344 m. W by S of Albany, at the N extremity of Chautauque lake. Pop. in 1840, 500.

MAZAFRAN, or **OUDJER**, a river of Algeria, which has its source in Mount Zickar, in the prov. of Mascara; runs 42 m. under the name of Mereg; thence it takes the name of Oudjer, and at the confluence of the Chiffa assumes that of Mazafra; divides the prov. of Mascara and Titeri; and discharges itself into the Mediterranean a little to the E of Coleah, 18 m. SW of Algiers, and after a course in a generally NE direction of 105 m. Its waters are yellowish in colour.

MAZAGA, or **BLACK EARTH**, a district on the SE confines of Nubia and of Abyssinia.

MAZAGAN, a town of Morocco, in the prov. and 150 m. NW of Morocco, and 60 m. SW of Tamesna, on the Atlantic, a little to the NE of Cape Blanco. It is a well-built town, and is surrounded by a wall 12 ft. thick with bastions. It has a port capable of receiving small vessels; those of large size are obliged to anchor at the distance of about 6 m. The locality is salubrious, and has springs of excellent water; but since the prohibition of trade in grain the town has sunk into decay. It was founded in 1506 by the Portuguese; and was retained in their possession until 1762. It was named by them Castillo-Reale.

MAZAGAO, a small town of Brazil, in the prov. of Para, on the r. bank of the Mutuaca, 15 m. above the confluence of that river with the Amazonas. The surrounding district produces rice, cotton, and other important articles of trade in great abundance.

MAZAGONG, or **MAHESA-GRAMA**, a village of Hindostan, in the presidency and island of Bombay, at the head of the harbour of Bombay. It has two Roman Catholic churches, and is inhabited chiefly by Portuguese.

MAZAGRAN, a village of Algeria, in the prov. of Oran, 3 m. SW of Mostaganem, and 1½ m. from the sea. It has a pop. of 170.

MAZA-KIANG, a river of Birmah, which rises under the 25th parallel, to the SE of Mogang, and flows first SW, and then SE to the Irawaddy, which it joins on the r. bank, 120 m. above Amerapura, after a course of 150 m.

MAZALEM, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 72 m. SE of Saragossa, on the l. bank of the Matarana. Pop. 1,000. The environs are fertile in oil, wine, and salt.

MAZALQUIVIR. See **MARSALQUIVIR**.

MAZALTENANGO, or **SAN-BARTOLOMEO-MAZALTENANGO**, a town of Guatemala, in the district of Suchiltepec, 120 m. NW of Guatemala. Pop. 2,150. It has a considerable trade in cotton and cacao.

MAZAMBA, or **MAZAVAMBA**, a town of South-Western Africa, in the Maravi territory, 300 m. NW of Sena, and on the road which crosses the continent.

MAZAMET, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Tarn, and arrond. of Castres. The cant. comprises 9 com. Pop. in 1831, 16,854; in 1841, 18,737.—The town is 12 m. SE of Castres, on the l. bank of the Arnette, near the confluence of the Thori, at an alt. of 708 ft. above sea-level. Pop. in 1841, 8,584. It has a Calvinist consistorial church; and possesses numerous manufactories of woollen fabrics, several dye-works, and 4 paper-mills. Cattle are extensively reared in the environs.

MAZAN, a commune of France, in the dep. of Vaucluse, cant. and 5 m. E of Carpentras. Pop. in 1841, 4,004. The environs produce wine, olives, saffron, and cherries.—Also a commune and town in the dep. of the Ardeche, cant. and 6 m. NW of Montpezat. Pop. 1,510.

MA'ZANDERAN, a province of Persia, stretch-

ing along the S shore of the Caspian, having the prov. of Ghilan on the W, and of Khorassan on the E; while to the S it is separated from Irak-Ajemi by the lofty range of Elburz. Holmes says MAUZUNDEROON both gives the general pronunciation of the name and follows the etymology, from the old Persian word *mauz* 'a mountain,' and *underoon* or *anderoon* 'the inside,' meaning 'the country within the mountains.' Its superficies is estimated at 8,126 square miles. Its surface is mountainous, abounding in forests of oak, and in some quarters full of swamps; but the valleys are fertile, and produce fine rice. A considerable number of rivers rise in the mountains of Elburz, and fall into the Caspian; but none have any very long course. The soil is too moist for the production of good wheat. Sugar is cultivated to some extent; and silk is produced, though not nearly equal to that of Ghilan. Elms, cedars, cypress, and box-trees abound both in the plains along the Caspian, and on the slopes of Elburz. The principal fruits are the orange, lemon, and citron; apples, pomegranates, quinces, pears, peaches, walnuts, grapes, and melons, are also largely produced. Iron and native steel are met with. The tiger, panther, bear, wolf, goat, and wild pig, are numerous in the forests. The domestic cattle are of the humped species.—This province may be divided into two distinct climates,—the mountainous and cold districts of the interior,—and the warm and fertile plains along the Caspian. Winter and spring are healthy; but the summer and autumnal heats cause exhalations from the fens and marshes, which render the air insalubrious. Agues and dropsies are prevailing disorders; and the natives inhabiting the coasts and the lower districts in general have a sallow and bloated appearance indicative of sickness. Heavy rains fall in Oct., Nov., and Dec. Snow falls, but never lies long. The pop. of this prov. has been roughly estimated at 150,000. The natives of this prov. have been reckoned the most warlike in Persia. They defended their mountainous retreats with such courage and ability as to baffle for a time all the efforts of Timur to subdue them. They furnish to government a force of about 12,000 foot-soldiers, of whom 2,000 are always at Tehran. The language of the peasantry is the Persian, but many also speak a dialect of the Turkish. The commerce is considerable, chiefly with Russia, to which it exports rice, silks, and cotton. Rice is also sent from this prov. to Tehran, Ghilan, Casbin, and Tabriz. Some sugar is exported to Ghilan, and also to Russia. The cotton is used in native manufactures. Some of the roads are bad; there is an admirable causeway, extending about 300 m., from Kisliar to Astrabad; but it is hardly practicable for heavy-wheeled carriages.—Besides the districts of Tennacarbon, Kellauristank, and Kujur, M. is divided into 6 *mahalehs* or districts. The capital is Sari, the ancient *Zadracarta*; but Balfrush is of larger extent. Ferabad or Farahabad and Amol are also considerable towns. Most of the smaller towns and villages are open, well-built, and pleasantly situated.—*Fraser*.—*Kinneir*.—*Todd*.—*Holmes*.

MAZAOUNAH, a town of Algeria, in the prov. of Mascara, 27 m. SE of Mostagan, on the Warisa, an affluent of the Shellif. It is enclosed by a mud wall, and is noted for its manufactories of woollen fabrics.

MAZAPIL, a village of Mexico, in the state and 108 m. N of Zacatecas. It is a mining locality, and contains about 40 white families. Indians form the rest of the pop.

MAZARGUES, a hamlet of France, in the dep. of the Bouches-du-Rhone, cant. and com. and 3 m. SE of Marseilles. Pop. 1,708. It contains many

handsome villas. M. is supposed by some to derive its name from Mari-ager (field of Marius); by others from Mas-aggeris (way-house). The coast Roman way from Marseilles to Cithariste passes near it.

MAZARIEGOS, a town of Spain, in Leon, in the prov. and 11 m. WNW of Palencia, and partido of Frechilla, in a level tract surrounded by water. Pop. 700. It has a well-endowed hospital.

MAZARRON. See ALMAZARRON.

MAZARULLEQUE, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 45 m. WNW of Cuenca. Pop. 550.

MAZATLAN, a port of Mexico, at the S extremity of the gulf of California, in N lat. 23° 10', W long. 106° 21'; built upon a river of the same name, and upon a sandy plain, broken by small lagunes, and sheltered on the N by a high hill. The houses are constructed of adobes, and one story in height. Although destitute of a good harbour, this port is now the most important possessed by Mexico in the Pacific, owing to its facility of communication with the N provinces and the mining districts: though, at the moment of writing this [1852], it has been closed by order of the feeble government of Mexico, in consequence of the disorders and revolutionary movements which are rife here as throughout the entire country. Its chief exports are bullion, logwood, and agricultural produce. The pop. fluctuates with the season. At the close of the rains, in October, the place becomes very unhealthy, and all who can, migrate to the mountains in the interior.—There are several small settlements of this name in Mexico, most of which are inconsiderable, consisting only of a few families of Indians.

MAZE', a town of France, in the dep. of Maine-et-Loire, 13 m. E of Angers. Pop. 3,500.

MAZEIK. See MASEYCK.

MAZEIRA, a considerable island near the E coast of Arabia, extending nearly NNE and SSW, between 20° 18' and 20° 49' N lat. [Smith]; and in about 59° 40' E long. It is about 60 m. long, and 8 m. broad. There is a passage between it and the main for large vessels. It has a village on the E shore, but is seldom visited by Europeans.

MAZERES-EN-FOIX, a town of France, in the dep. of Ariege, on the l. bank of the river Lers, 13 m. NNW of Mirepoix. Pop. 3,000.

MAZIERES, a town of France, in the dep. of Deux-Sevres, 15 m. NNE of Niort. Pop. 600.—Also a town in the dep. of Correze, cant. and 6 m. W of Neuvic. Pop. 1,200.—Also a village in the dep. of Indre-et-Loire, cant. and 4 m. N of Langeais. Pop. 600.

MAZINGEN, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Thurgau, on the r. bank of the Murg, 4 m. SE of Frauenfeld. Pop. 650.

MAZO, a town on the E coast of Palma, in the Canary group. Pop. 4,180.

MAZOIRE, a village of France, in the dep. of Puy-de-Dome, cant. and 7 m. WSW of Ardes. Pop. 1,247.

MAZORBO, a town of Austrian Italy, situated on an island of the same name, in the lagunes and 6 m. NE of Venice. Pop. 300.

MAZORNO, a village of Austrian Italy, situated on the Po, 22 m. S of Venice.

MAZUECOS, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 32 m. WNW of Madrid, near the Valdegonate. Pop. 560.

MAZULA, a small island in the Atlantic, near the W coast of Africa, in S lat. 8° 5'.—Also a port of Congo, 50 m. SSW of Bombi.

MAZULAR. See MANSULAR.

MAZURES (LA), a village of France, in the dep. of Ardennes, cant. and 4 m. N of Renwez. Pop. 1,171. It has iron-works.

MAZY, a village of Belgium, in the prov. and 9 m. WNW of Namur. Pop. 460.

MAZZARA, a town on the SW coast of Sicily, in the Val-di-Mazzara, 30 m. S of Trapani, on the l. bank and at the embouchure of the Salerni, in N lat. 37° 40', E long. 12° 34'. It is an ill-built place; but is remarkable for the number of its churches and convents. It has also an hospital, a public school, a bishop's palace, and a large caucatore or corn-warehouse. Pop. 8,400. It exports wine, brandy, oil, and soda. The harbour is large, but the roadstead is exposed.

MAZZARA (VAL-DI), one of the ancient and natural divisions of Sicily, comprising the W and most narrow part, and bounded on the E by the two other divisions of Sicily, the Val-di-Noto, and the Val-di-Demona. It embraces the modern administrative divisions of Trapani and Girgenti, with part of Palermo and of Caltanissetta. Its territorial extent is computed at three-eighths of the whole island, or about 4,700 sq. m. Though intersected by several chains of mountains, it is on the whole the least rugged and most fertile of the three divisions. Its chief production is corn; after which come flax, hemp, and fruit. Its fisheries, particularly of tunnies and sardines, are very extensive. The capital of the district, as well as of the whole island, is Palermo.

MAZZARINO, an inland town of Sicily, in the Val-di-Noto, situated on a small river, 18 m. SE of Caltanissetta, near the great road from Girgenti to Catania. Pop. of town and cant. 11,600.

MBOTETEL. See **MONDEGO**.

MBUTUI, a river of Monte Video, which enters the Uruguay, on the l. bank, in S lat. 28° 50', after a W course of 70 m.

MCHAGA, a river of Russia, which rises in the gov. of Petersburg, 4 m. N of Podklina; runs NE, then SW; and falls into the Chelon, on the l. bank, 9 m. above its influx into Lake Ilmen.

MEABAN, a small island of France, in the dep. of Morbihan, 12 m. SW of Vannes. It is surrounded with a number of reefs.

MEACHEGONG, a town in the Birman empire, on the r. bank of the Irawaddi, 30 m. N of Prome.

MEACO, or **MIACO**, a great city on the S coast of the island of Nifon, in Japan, formerly the metropolis of the empire, and still the ecclesiastical capital, and the residence of the *mikado* or spiritual sovereign. It is situated in a spacious plain enclosed by a circuit of high mountains, and almost entirely formed into gardens interspersed with temples, monasteries, and mausoleums, and watered by numerous rivulets. The city itself is watered by three rivers, which unite their streams in its centre. In its greatest prosperity it is said to have been 20 m. in length, and 9 m. in breadth. The streets are narrow, and the houses of the ordinary inhabitants are slightly constructed; but some of the temples are of extraordinary magnificence, and the imperial palace forms a city by itself. The inhabitants, according to Kämpfer, amounted to 477,000, exclusive of those attached to the court, and the monks and nuns, whose numbers amounted to 52,000. A number of the finer manufactures, particularly japan-work, painting, carving, &c., are carried on here in greater perfection than in any other part of the empire.

MEAD, a county in the N part of Kentucky, U. S., on the Ohio. Area 360 sq. m. Pop. 5,780 in 1841; 7,384 in 1851. Its cap. is Brandenburg.—Also a township in Crawford co., in Pennsylvania. Pop. 1,697.—Also a township in Belmont co., in Ohio. Pop. 1,496.

MEADAS, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Alentejo, comarca and 21 m. N of Portalegre, on the l. bank of the Sever.

MEADOW RIVER, a river of North America, which runs SW, and falls into the Mississippi, 30 m. from its source. It is navigable for canoes 100 m.—Also a river of Maine, U. S., which runs into Casco bay.—Also a river which runs into Lake Huron, in N lat. 45° 38'.

MEADVILLE, the capital of Crawford co., Pennsylvania. U. S., situated on the E side of French creek, 234 m. NW by W of Harrisburg. Pop. 1,319. It has some trade and manufactures; and is the seat of the state-arsenal, and of Alleghany college, founded in 1815.—Also the cap. of Franklin co., in Mississippi.

MEAHGUNGE, or **MIAGUNGE**, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Oude, 24 m. SW of Lucknow. It is surrounded by a double wall, and carries on a considerable trade in grain.

MEALFOURMHÓNIE, **MEALFOURVONIE**, or **MEALFUARVONIE**, [*i. e.* 'the Lump of the Cold moor,'] a mountain of Scotland, in Inverness-shire, at the head of Glenurquhart and Glenmoriston, which rises to the height of 3,200 ft. above the level of the sea. It has a dome-shaped summit.

MEALY MOUNTAINS, a range on the E coast of Labrador, between Cape Charles and Sandwich bay.

MEAME, a river of North America, which runs into Lake Erie, in N lat. 42° 12'.

MEANA, a village of the island of Sardinia, 24 m. E of Oristano. Pop. 1,250.

MEANDER, a river of Van Diemen's Land, rising in Westmoreland co., and flowing into the S. Esk.

MEANDER. See **MENDERE**.

MEANE, a village of France, in the dep. of La Creuse, cant. and 10 m. NW of Bonnat. Pop. 1,400.

MEANGIS ISLES, a cluster of small islands in the Eastern seas, 90 m. SE of Mindanao. The inhabitants of Nanusa, one of the largest, are chiefly employed in boat-building.

MEANI, a town of Sind, in the district of Tatta, 6 m. N of Hyderabad, in N lat. 25° 26', on the Fulailee branch of the Indus, which is here a mile broad, and generally 18 ft. deep. On the 17th Feb. 1843, an Anglo-Indian force of 2,800 men, under Sir C. Napier, here defeated a Beluchi force of 22,000 men.—Also a town of Guzerat, in N lat. 21° 50'.—Also a town of the Punjab, on the r. bank of the Ravi, here 513 yds. wide when at its fullest, in N lat. 31° 49'.

MEANZA, a town of the Papal states, in the deleg. and 12 m. SW of Frosinone.

MEAO, one of the small Molucca islands, in N lat. 1° 12'.

MEARE, a parish of Somersetshire, 2 m. WNW of Glastonbury. Area 7,820 acres. Pop. 1,522.

MEARIM, or **MARI**, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Maranhão, which flows into the bay of San Marcos, in front of the island of Maranhão.

MEARNS, a parish of Renfrewshire, 3 m. S of Paisley. Pop. 3,077.

MEARNS. See **KINCARDINESHIRE**.

MEARS (ASHLEY), a parish of Northamptonshire, 4 m. W of Willingborough. Area 1,890 acres. Pop. 496.

MEASHAM, a parish of Derbyshire, 3½ m. SSW of Ashby-de-la-Zouche. Area 1,490 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,535; in 1841, 1,615.

MEATH, an ancient extensive territory of Ireland, first a kingdom, and finally a lordship or earldom, partly within the present prov. of Ulster, but chiefly identical with most of the N part of the modern prov. of Leinster. It seems to have comprehended the present cos. of Meath, Westmeath, and Longford, the greater part of the present King's co., and small parts of the present cos. of Cavan and Kildare; and to have been somewhat more extensive

than the territory of the modern dio. of Meath. It was originally or uncorruptedly called Midhe or Miadhanagh, and in Latin *Midia*. Near the close of the reign of Henry VIII., M. was divided into the two cos. of M. and Westmeath; but the former of these included the portion of the present co. of Cavan which had belonged to the ancient M., and the latter included the present co. of Longford, and a large part of the present King's co. The final arrangement, or that which now exists, was made in the reign of Elizabeth.

MEATH, a large county of the Irish prov. of Leinster; bounded on the N by the prov. of Ulster and the co. of Louth; on the E by the Irish sea and co. Dublin; on the S by co. Kildare; on the SW by King's co.; and on the W by Westmeath. The greatest length of the co. from Lough-Sheelin to the Irish sea is 36½ m.; the greatest breadth in the opposite direction 32 m. The area comprehends 547,391 acres of arable land, 16,033 of uncultivated land, 12,767 of continuous plantations, 464 of towns, and 3,244 of water; in all, 579,899 acres.

Surface.] The brief extent of coast has nearly a quite straight sea-line, and consists of a low beach skirted by sand-banks and low hills. The whole co. may in a general view be regarded as a chief and very characteristic part of the great central plain of Ireland; all of an aggregately champaign character; hilly over a small district in the W; and variegated by hills and swells in many districts of the N and the interior, but nowhere mountainous or rugged. The principal hills, together with the alts. of their summits above sea-level, are Mount Iver, 563 ft., on the N border; Red mountain, 402 ft., on the r. bank of the Boyne, between Slane and Drogheda; Corrick-leck, 599 ft., immediately N of Nobber; Scriboge, 618 ft., 3 m. W of Nobber; and Slieve-Nacallagh, 904 ft., between Crossakeel and Oldcastle.

Waters.] The river Boyne begins to touch the co. not far below its origin in co. Kildare, and traverses some of the most fertile and best improved districts. It washes the towns of Trim, Navan, and Slane, and is navigable from the sea to Navan. The Yellow river has its embouchure on the l. bank of the Boyne; the Upper Blackwater on the r. bank, 2 m. above Scariff-bridge. The Deel flows E to the l. side of the Boyne, near the mouth of the Blackwater. The Stonyford joins the Boyne at Scariff-bridge; the Lower Blackwater at the town of Navan; the Moynalty 2 m. below Kells.—A portion of Lough-Sheelin, amounting to 1,161 acres, lies within the NW wing of the co. All the other lakes are small.

Climate.] M. has a lower temp. than the W cos. of Ireland, and less rain than the upland cos. of even the N and the S. N and SE winds prevail from the 1st of March till near the end of May; S and SW winds during another third of the year.

Minerals and soils.] Excepting a district of about 50 or 55 sq. m. in the extreme N, nearly all the co. N of the latitude of Kells and the confluence of the Boyne and Mattock, and also a district of 7 m. by 4 m. on the coast between the Nanny water and the boundary with co. Dublin, consist of transition rocks, principally greywacke slate, fissile clay slate, quartz-slate, and chlorite slate. Two or three nodules occur of protruded crystalline greenstone; all the remainder consists of carboniferous limestone, and forms a conspicuous part of the grand floetz limestone field of Ireland.—The soils vary from deep rich loam to the lightest sandy soil; but those which prevail are strong clayey loams, of various depths, and lying upon a substratum of limestone gravel.

Agriculture.] The scourging system of successive grain crops, till the land is foul and exhausted, prevails in M. as in too many other parts of Ireland; but in consequence of the great fertility and self-restorative power of the soil, it is less ruinous than

even in some other limestone cos.; and some extensive farmers understand and practise such a system of rotation as keeps the soil in heart, and alternates green crops with grain.—In 1841 there were within the rural districts of the co. 5,339 farms of from 1 acre to 5 acres, 3,971 of from 5 to 15 acres, 1,637 of from 15 to 30 acres, and 2,554 of upwards of 30 acres. In the same year there were within the whole co. 7,585 farmers, 34,734 servants and labourers, 394 ploughmen, 362 gardeners, 39 graziers, 1,575 herds, 274 land-stewards, and 57 dairy-keepers.—The number of acres under crops in 1848 was 217,536, viz.: wheat, 37,107; oats, 77,459; barley, bere, and rye, 7,921; pease and beans, 2,577; potatoes, 16,705; turnips, 10,248; mangel-wurzel, carrots, parsnips, and cabbage, 1,593; flax, 259; meadow and clover, 63,667. Of plantations there were in 1841, 119 acres oak, 229 ash, 48 elm, 99 beech, 517 fir, 10,749 mixed timber, and 1,006 fruit, besides 1,422,244 detached trees, equivalent to 8,889 acres of plantation; total, 21,656 acres. The number of farms in 1841 above 1 acre each was 13,513, on which there was a stock of 22,706 horses and mules, 83,471 horned cattle, 119,406 sheep, 34,607 pigs, 302,630 head of poultry, and 1,890 asses; the estimated value of all which was £908,272. In 1848, on 15,248 holdings, there were 21,463 horses, 3,283 mules and asses, 101,893 cattle, 134,290 sheep, 14,488 pigs, 4,420 goats, 206,612 poultry.—Most of the black cattle are improved crosses between various native breeds and the Durham or short-horned. Great improvements have been made in sheep by crossing with the Leicester breed.

Manufactures and trade.] A vidimus of the manufactures of the co. in 1802, shows that at that time from 200 to 300 looms were employed in weaving sackcloth in the town of Navan, and that a number of looms were employed upon the same fabric in various other parts of the co. The best, though only an indirect view, of the recent state of manufactures and trade, is afforded by the personal statistics of productive industry exhibited in the census of 1841, which returned 68 as factory-workers, 85 flax-dressers, 1,458 spinners of flax, 1,484 spinners of wool, and 4,596 spinners of unspecified classes; 42 weavers of cotton, 249 of linen, 43 of woollen, 88 of lace, and of unspecified classes 1,031; hatters, 38; bonnet-makers, 30; straw-workers, 6; basket-makers, 36; iron-founders, 6; blacksmiths, 708; machine-makers, 9; paper-makers, 15; chandlers and soap-boilers, 22.

Communications.] The Boyne is navigable to Navan. The Royal canal intersects a portion of the S part of the co. The Dublin and Drogheda railway passes along the sea-board; and a line of railway connects the Drogheda terminus of the Dublin and Drogheda railway with the town of Navan; and is now being continued to Kells.—The principal roads through the co. are the Dublin and Belfast mail-road through Ashbourne and Drogheda, the Dublin and Londonderry mail-road through Slane, and the Dublin and Enniskillen mail-road through Dunshaughlin, Navan, and Kells. The co.-surveyor had under his charge in 1841 about 500 m. of road.

Divisions and towns.] The co. is divided into the two great districts of Dunshaughlin and Kells, the former on the E, and the latter on the W of the Boyne. The co. is divided into 18 baronies, and 146 parishes.—The principal towns are Navan, Kells, and Trim. The constabulary force has its head-quarters at Navan, and is distributed through 46 stations. The co. jail is at Trim; bridewells are at Trim, Navan, and Kells; and the district lunatic asylum is at Dublin. The assizes are held at Trim.—The annual amount of property valued for the poor-rate is £580,643; the annual amount of property valued under the act 6th and 7th William IV. is £527,330. Two members were sent to the Irish parliament from the co. at large, and 2 from each of the boroughs of Ratoath, Duleek, Navan, Trim, Kells, and Athboy; only the 2 members for the co. are sent to the impe-

rial parliament. Constituency in 1841 and in 1849, 1,236.

Population. The pop. was in 1792, 69,000; in 1821, 128,042; in 1831, 136,872; in 1841, 183,828; in 1851, only 189,706, showing a decrease of 24 per cent. within the last decennial period. Houses in 1792, 13,693; in 1821, 23,478; in 1831, 23,803; in 1841, 30,785; in 1851, 25,290.—The following statistics are all of 1841. Families residing in first-class houses, 745; in second-class houses, 4,212; in third-class houses, 16,416; in fourth-class houses, 11,364. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 23,978; in manufactures and trade, 6,043; in other pursuits, 2,716. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 584; on the directing of labour, 10,023; on their own manual labour, 21,325; on means not specified, 805. Clergymen of the Established church, 49; Methodist ministers, 2; Presbyterian ministers, 3; Roman Catholic clergymen, 58.—The number of children attending public schools in 1841 was 10,191. In Sept. 1848 there were 131 national schools, attended by 15,583 children.

History. The history of the co. of M., down to near the close of the reign of Henry VIII., is that of successively the kingdom, the lordship, and the co.-palatine of M. During the rebellion of 1641, the English entered Trim, made it a military post, and the theatre of negotiations for concluding a peace with the insurgents. In 1647 Trim was unsuccessfully besieged by General Preston; in 1649 it became an asylum to some of the royalists, who were beaten at Rathmines in the co. of Dublin; and after the capture of Drogheda, and the massacre of the garrison of that town by Cromwell, it was without resistance surrendered to the parliamentarians. In 1690, the famous battle of the Boyne, so prolific of momentous consequences to the whole of the three kingdoms, and in a sense to Europe, was fought principally on the N border of this co.

MEAULNE, a village of France, in the dep. of the Allier, cant. and 11 m. W of Cerilly, near the r. bank of the Cher, a little below the confluence of the Amance. Pop. 850. Potter's clay is found in the environs.

MEANES, a village of France, in the dep. of the Var, cant. and 4 m. S of La Roque-Brussane, on an affluent of the Latay. Pop. 1,130.

MEAUX, an arrondissement, canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Seine-et-Marne.—The arrond. comprises an area of 119,501 hect., and contains 7 cantons. Pop. in 1831, 93,417; in 1841, 93,252. The cant. comprises 15 coms. Pop. in 1831, 16,880; in 1841, 17,066. The town is 30 m. ENE of Paris, and 35 m. N of Melun, on the Marne, by which it is divided into two unequal parts, at an alt. of 147 ft. above sea-level, and in N lat. 48° 57' 40", E long. 2° 52' 30". Pop. in 1789, 6,240; in 1821, 7,375; in 1831, 8,537; in 1841, 9,000. It is ill-laid out, but is well-built, and has a spacious public square, and several fine promenades along the banks of the Marne, and on the ancient ramparts, which are finely planted with trees. The only remarkable edifice which it possesses is the cathedral, a handsome structure, founded in the 11th cent. by Bishop Gautier I., containing a magnificent choir, and a statue in white marble of Bossuet, who was one of the first bishops of M. It has also a Calvinist consistorial and 2 parish-churches, a judiciary-hall, a communal college, 2 public libraries, a museum, several schools, 2 hospitals, a theatre, 2 printing establishments, and cavalry barracks. There are manufactories of cotton fabrics, printed calicoes, cordage, cables, agricultural implements, pottery, vermicelli, semoulia, aqua-fortis, and vinegar; and several tanneries. Beneath the old stone-bridge which unites the two parts of the town, are several flour-mills. The navigation of the river, which is here interrupted by a fall, is continued by means of the canal of Cornillon, cut by Thibaut VI., on the l. bank, to the S of the town. The trade is considerable, and consists chiefly in grain, flour, cheese, cattle, poultry, wool,

timber, and charcoal. The environs produce grain in great abundance, wine in small quantity, and are noted for their turnips.—M. is of great antiquity. Under the Romans it was at first apportioned to Belgium, and was afterwards comprised in Lyonnaise Gaul. Towards the middle of the 4th cent., its ancient name, *Jatinum*, was changed for that of *Meldi*, which it preserved until the 9th cent. It was a place of considerable importance in the era of the earliest kings of France. In the 9th cent. it was pillaged and destroyed by the Normans. It afterwards passed into the hands of the counts of Champagne, but was restored to the crown of France under Philippe-le-Bel. It was taken by the English in 1421, and retained by them until 1436. M. was the first town in France in which the Protestants commenced their public preaching; and it was the first to renounce the league to submit to Henry IV. It was the capital of Brie Champenoise.

MEAVY, a parish of Devonshire, 6 m. SE of Tavistock. Area 3,600 acres. Pop. in 1841, 361.

MEBARREZ (EL), or **MUBUYEZ**, a fortified town of Arabia, in the district and 33 m. S of Lahsa, and a little to the NE of Fouf. Pop. 10,000. It is surrounded by a deep ditch defended by lofty towers, and has one gate leading to an extensive open suburb. To the E is a well-cultivated district, producing wheat, barley, rice, and dates.

MEBU, a town of Japan, in the island of Nifon, and prov. of Yetshou, 111 m. NW of Yedo.

MECAOD. See **MATAMMAH**.

MECAOURAT (EL), or **MESURAT**, a valley of Nubia, in the district and 18 m. SSW of Shendy. It contains extensive ruins.

MECATINA, a bay in the gulf of St. Lawrence, on the N coast of Labrador, in N lat. 50° 30', W long. 60° 40'. To the N of this bay are two islands, named Great and Little Mecatina.

MECCA, **MEKKAH**, **OM-EL-KORA**, [*i.e.* 'Mother of Towns,'] or **BELAD-EL-AMEYN**, a large city of Arabia, the capital of the Hedjaz, and celebrated over all the East as the birth-place of Mahomet and the first seat of his power. It is situated in a barren and rocky country, in N lat. 21° 28', E long. 40° 15', 51 m. E of Jidda, on the Red sea, and 245 m. S by E of Medina. Its immediate position is in a narrow valley running N and S between mountains; and the houses follow the windings of the valley for about 2 m., and are built partly on the declivities upon each side. Around the principal wady, or valley, are several others, which are separated from the Desert by a low barren chain of hills from 200 to 500 ft. in height. The breadth of the town nowhere exceeds 600 paces. The streets are wide, and rather handsome, being sanded, level, and convenient; and the fronts of the houses, built rather in the Persian and Indian than the Turkish style, are in some instances of stone, and three or four stories high; they are ornamented externally with paintings and mouldings, and the windows are larger and more open than is usual in the East. This handsome external appearance is carefully preserved, as the inhabitants depend much on the letting of apartments to pilgrims; but unlike most Oriental towns, it is wholly without trees, gardens, or verdure. Owing to the confined situation of the place, there is no open square, and the markets are held in the streets. The town is defended by three castellated buildings, and is governed by a sherif. The handsomest entrance is from Jidda. M. has no manufactures beyond that of pilgrims' chaplets; and is entirely supported by the concourse of pilgrims from every part of the Mahomedan world. During the residence of the caravans, which bring an annual addition of about 100,000 to its inhabitants, it is converted into an immense fair, covered

with sheds and booths in which the productions of the most distant regions are exposed for sale. The quarter called Shamyé is chiefly inhabited by merchants and the *ulemas* attendant on the great mosque; but this resort has now greatly diminished, partly in consequence of the decay of religious zeal, and the general decline of power and wealth among the Mahommedan states; partly also from M. being exposed to the rude incursions of the Wahabis, who took it in 1804 and 1807, and held it till 1813. It is not now supposed to contain more than 26,000 or 28,000 inhabitants, of whom about 3,000 are Negro and Abyssinian slaves. Many quarters are abandoned and in ruins; and of the houses that remain, two-thirds are empty. Notwithstanding the sacred character of M., it has now very little reputation for learning: no regular schools are kept, unless for the common branches of reading and writing; occasionally a few *talbes* or doctors, seating themselves in the temple, read and expound the Koran to any one who chooses to listen. The chief ornament of M. is the great mosque, called the Beittallah or 'House of God,' called also El Belkat, in the interior of which is the *Kaaba*, or house of the prophet.

The Kaaba. The Kaaba or Ka'bah—so called from its form being nearly a *kaab* or cube—was built, according to Mahommedan legend, by Abraham himself. One account says that the stones came of themselves from Mount Arafat to the spot where they were to be used; another tradition says, that every mountain in the world contributed something to the building, that it might thus represent them all! Simple as the plan of this edifice is, it is believed by faithful Moslems to have been designed and laid out by no less a personage than the angel Gabriel, who marked out the ground, and taught Abraham to pronounce four words by virtue of which the Kaaba built itself. The oblong square in which this Moslem sanctuary stands is 250 paces long, and 200 broad; and is formed by a colonnade, the pillars of which stand in a quadruple row, and are united at the top by pointed arches. Each pillar is about 20 ft. in height, and from a foot to 1½ ft. in thickness: some of them are of white marble, granite, or porphyry, but the greater number are of common stone from the neighbouring mountains. The pillars are said to be 559 in number, along the whole of which lamps are suspended from the arches, many of which are lighted every night, and all of them during the nights of the Ramadhan. Between every three or four columns stands an octagonal one, 4 ft. in thickness; and no two bases or capitals are exactly alike; most of them are of coarse Saracen workmanship, and a few of them belong to Grecian orders. This temple has been often ruined and repaired, so that it contains few antiquities or ancient inscriptions. Parts of the walls are painted, the floors of the colonnades are paved, and seven causeways lead from them to the Kaaba in the centre, which is an oblong massive structure, 44 ft. long, 35 ft. wide, and from 35 to 40 ft. in height; constructed of grey stone, in large blocks of different sizes, joined together in a very rough manner and with bad cement. Its roof being flat, it has at a distance the appearance of a perfect cube. It has only one door, which is raised 7 ft. from the ground, and is opened only two or three times in the year. At the NE corner of the Kaaba, near the door, is the famous black stone, of an oval form, about 7 inches diam., apparently a lava, or volcanic basalt, containing several extraneous particles of a whitish and of a yellowish substance; its general colour is now—for it is said once to have been white—a deep reddish colour approaching to black. It appears to have been fractured by a violent blow, and is surrounded by a border of cement 2 inches broad, which serves to support the detached pieces of the stone. Both the stone and its composition border are enclosed by a silver ring studded with silver nails. The stone has been worn to its present surface by the millions of touches and kisses it has received. All Bey tells us that "this miraculous stone was a transparent hyacinth, brought from heaven to Abraham by the angel Gabriel, as a pledge of his divinity, and that being touched by an impure woman, it became black and opaque." A wilder fiction makes it the pledge of the belief which all orders of spiritual beings confessed to their Creator, when he demanded of them if he was not their God, at the moment of their creation. They answered 'Yes'; and the answer, in some substantial form, was deposited in the centre of this stone, that its testimony at the last judgment might confound those who have apostatized from their faith. "Verily," says Mahomet, "it shall be called upon at the last day: it shall see, it shall speak, and bear witness of those who shall have touched it in truth and sincerity of heart!" The kisses and touches of the pilgrims have worn away about 12 lines of its thickness, and indented its surface, so as to give it a sort of muscular appearance. As we hear of no volcanic substances in this country, and as this stone was made an object of idolatrous veneration by Mahomet, taking advantage of an old and rooted superstition, it is not likely that it may have been an aerolithe or sky-stone? There is a stone also at the SE corner of the Kaaba, which the people touch, but do

not kiss. On the W side is the famous myzab or water-spout, in which the rain water falls. In the mosaic pavement which surrounds this sacred building are two slabs of fine *verde-antico*, under which, it is said, lie the ashes of Abraham and Isaac, with those of their son Ishmael: here pious pilgrims recite a prayer of two *rikats*. The four sides of the Kaaba are covered with black silk stuff, hanging down, and leaving the roof bare. This curtain is sent annually from Constantinople, at the expense of the sultan, the new hangings being put up every year at the commencement of the hajj or pilgrimage. Its black curtains give the Kaaba an imposing appearance, and when they are undulated by the wind, the pilgrims regard it as a token of the presence of the guardian angels, 70,000 of whom have the edifice in their holy care. One of the most remarkable objects of the great mosque is the holy well, Zemzem. It is enclosed by a square building, the interior of which is ornamented with marbles of different colours. This room, from dawn till midnight, is constantly full of visitors, who come to drink this holy water. The Turks consider it a miracle that the water of this well never diminishes, but this singularity is owing to its being supplied by a subterranean rivulet. The water is heavy to the taste, and though sweet, it has sometimes a white milky colour. It is slightly tepid when first drawn. The Zemzem supplies the whole town. The water, which is distributed at the mosque for a trifle by water-carriers, is regarded as an infallible cure for all diseases, and vast quantities are used by invalids both for drinking and for ablutions. Copper and tin bottles are filled with it, and carried to the most distant regions of the land of Moslem. "I need not remind the reader," says Burckhardt, "that Zemzem is supposed to be the spring found in the wilderness by Hagar, at the moment when her infant son, Ishmael, was dying of thirst. It seems probable that the town of M. owes its origin to this well; for many miles round no sweet water is found, nor is there in any part of the adjacent country so copious a supply.—Every stranger in visiting M. must perform a variety of rites in the interior of the temple, which contains these and many other objects of Moslem veneration. Prayers are recited at the entrance of the Colonnade; others of two *rikats*, or four prostrations, when the Kaaba first comes in view; the black stone is approached and kissed, and appointed prayers offered up; and the *tawaf* or walk round the Kaaba is performed in a quick pace, in imitation of the prophet, who, to contradict the report that he was ill, convinced his enemies of the contrary by running thrice at full speed round the sacred edifice. At a place called El Metzem, the worshipper, with outstretched arms, and his breast pressed against the wall, beseeches the Lord to pardon his sins; and after more prayers of several *rikats*, at different spots, he repairs to the holy well of Zemzem, and drinks as much of its water as he can hold. Then, without the temple, he must walk the *say*, that is walking fast and praying aloud four times from Saafa to Merous. After this he enters a barber's shop, and has a part of his head shaved, and then he proceeds to Omra, an hour and a half from M., where he repeats two *rikats* in a chapel. There are many other rites or ceremonies which must be duly performed at the times appointed for them. At sunset vast numbers assemble, and form themselves into circles, for M. is the only spot in the world where the faithful may worship with his face to every point of the compass. The Imam takes his post near the gate of the Kaaba, and his genealogies are initiated by the whole assembled multitude. There are always many persons under the arches of the colonnade: some eating their dinners, others praying; those with diseased persons, boys at play in the area, and servants carrying luggage, schools where children learn to read, learned men delivering lectures, and indecent practices going on in the very precincts of the Kaaba, form altogether a busy and a most incongruous scene. The Kaaba is opened at sunrise three times in the year. The walls within are covered with silken curtains, on which there are inscriptions." Another ceremony is the pilgrimage to Mount Arafat, situated about 15 m. to the SE of the city. See ARAFAT.

The climate of M. is exceedingly sultry, the heat being reflected from the surrounding rocks, and is especially unwholesome in August, September, and October. The balm of M. is found in the surrounding country. It is produced from a plant called *be-shem*, which grows to the height of 10 or 12 ft. On making an incision in the bark, the juice issues, and forms a white or a yellowish white gum. In 1818, Ibrahim Pasha seized this city and the surrounding district.

MECCA, a township of Trumbull co., in the state of Ohio, U. S., 180 m. NE of Columbus. Pop. 684.

MECEJANA, a district and village of Brazil, in the prov. of Ceara. The town is 12 m. SE of Nossa-Senhora-d'Assumpcao, on the Atlantic. Pop. 2,000. It has a parish-church, and a town-house. Agriculture, fishing, and the rearing of cattle, form the chief branches of local industry.

MECEERREYES, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and 17 m. SE of Burgos, and partido of Lerma. Pop. 676.

MECHANIC, a township of Holmes co., in the state of Ohio, U. S. Pop. in 1840, 1,403.

MECHANICSBURG, a town of Cumberland co. in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., 6 m. SW of Harrisburg. Pop. in 1840, 670.—Also a village of Goschen township, Champaign co., in the state of Ohio, 36 m. W by N of Columbus, near the head of Little Darby creek. Pop. in 1840, 258.—Also a village of Sangannon co., in the state of Illinois, 15 m. E of Springfield, in a prairie, near Clear river.

MECHANICSVILLE, a village of Jasper co., in the state of Georgia, U. S., 45 m. W of Milledgeville, 1½ m. E of the Ocmulgee river.

MECHANICVILLE, a village of Stillwater township, Saragota co., in the state of New York, U. S., on the W side of Hudson river, intersected by the Champlain canal.

MECHEHED. See **MESHID**.

MECHELEN, a department, commune, and town of Belgium, in the prov. of Limburg, and arrond. of Tongres, 8 m. N of Maestricht, on the Meuse. Pop. 1,145.

MECHELRODA, a village of the duchy of Saxe-Weimar, to the E of Berka. Pop. 177.

MECHISSES, a township of Washington co., in the state of Maine, U. S., 157 m. E by N of Augusta, on E. Machias river. Pop. in 1840, 1,395.

MECHKOUTS, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Vilna, district and 15 m. NE of Chavli, and 36 m. NW of Poneviej.

MECHLIN, **MECHELEN**, **MECHELN**, or **MALINES**, a large town of Belgium, in the prov. of Antwerp, situated on the Dyle, by which it is divided into two parts. It is tolerably built, though for the most part in an antiquated style, and presents a decayed appearance. The streets are broad, accurately clean, and bordered in many places by grotesque-looking old houses, of great size, and rich in points and gables; and the general practice of painting the fronts of the houses gives them a fresh and clean appearance. The public square called the Place-d'armes, and the market-place, are spacious and regularly built. Of the public buildings, the most remarkable is the cathedral, an edifice of the 12th cent. Its solid Moresco tower, though not a finished structure, is of the extraordinary height of 348 ft., and affords a delightful view of the town and environs. The interior is large, lofty, and elegant; and contains a number of allegorical figures and paintings, some of which are by Rubens and Vandyk. The other principal buildings are the arsenal, the town-house, a Franciscan monastery, and a large Beguinen house or asylum for 800 widows and elderly women. The manufactures of M. consist of fine Brabant lace, but of a somewhat coarser texture than that of Brussels, and linen, besides damask, silk and woollen stuffs, cashmere shawls, gilded leather chairs, leather, and hats. Its lace manufacture has been greatly interfered with by competition, and above all by the invention of tulle and bobbin-net. It has likewise considerable breweries, and a brisk trade in corn, particularly in buck-wheat. The district around it is highly agricultural, and the canals and railroads which traverse it and pass by the city have rendered it an entrepot for flax, corn, and oil. At high water, vessels of considerable draught reach the town from the Scheldt. M. is a very ancient town. Its name has been derived from *Maris linea*; and the influence of the tide upon the current of the Scheldt, and its tributary the Dyle, is felt for a mile beyond the town. It was once fortified, but the French levelled the ramparts and filled up the fosse in 1804. Mechlin suffered in some degree from the military operations of 1793 and 1794, but more from the subsequent discouragement of trade in the reign of Bona-

parte. In 1785 it is said to have had a pop. of 26,000; at present the number is rather below 28,000. It is the see of an archbishop. By railway and steamboat M. is 271 m. from London *via* Ostend. It is 12½ m. from Antwerp by railroad; and 59 m. from Liege.

MECHTCHERIATSKAIA, a town of Russia in Asia, in the gov. of Orenburg, district and 90 m. ENE of Tcheliabinsk, and 36 m. WSW of Kour-tamych.

MECHTERSTEDT, a village of the duchy of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, in the principality and 6 m. W of Gotha, and 3 m. N of Waltershausen.

MECKENHEIM, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of the Rhine, regency and 23 m. S of Cologne, circle and 3 m. E of Rheinbach, on the Erft. Pop. 1,300.—Also a village of Bavaria, in the circle of the Pfalz, 4 m. SE of Dürkheim. Pop. 1,756.

MECKESHEIM, a village of Baden, in the dep. of the Lower Rhine, on the Elsens, 8 m. SE of Heidelberg. Pop. 1,070.

MECKLENBRUCK, a marshy district in the duchy of Brunswick, and circle of Holzminden. It contains the glass-work of Moor-hütte.

MECKLENBURG, a county in the S part of the state of Virginia, U. S., comprising an area of 640 sq. m., bounded on the N by Meherin river, and watered by Roanoke river and its tributaries. Pop. in 1840, 20,724, of whom 11,915 were slaves; in 1850, 20,616. Its cap. is Boydton.—Also a co. in the SW part of the state of North Carolina, containing a superficies, generally undulating, of 900 sq. m., bordered on the W by Catawba river, and watered by its branches. It has a highly productive soil, and contains several productive gold mines. Pop. in 1840, 18,273, of whom 6,322 were slaves; in 1850, 13,888. Its capital is Charlotte.—Also a village of Hector township, Tomkins co., in the state of New York, 174 m. W by S of Albany. Pop. in 1840, 350.—Also a village of Knox co., in the state of Tennessee, 188 m. E of Nashville, on the E side of Holston river, a little above the junction of French Broad river.

MECKLENBURG-SCHWERIN, a grand-duchy of N. Germany, bounded on the N by the Baltic; on the E by the Prussian states; on the SE by Mecklenburg-Strelitz; on the S by Prussian Saxony; on the SW by Hanover; and on the W by Luneburg, and the principality of Ratzeburg, belonging to Mecklenburg-Strelitz. This country, the superficial area of which is 228 German or 4,842 English sq. m., is part of the great plain of N. Germany, but is interspersed with very small hills, one of which, the Ruhneburg, rises 600 ft. above the level of the Baltic. In the centre, from E to W, is a ridge, nowhere elevated more than 200 or 300 ft. above the level of the sea, which divides the course of the several streams of water that rise in the country. All the rivers on the N side of this ridge run to the Baltic, and all to the S of it empty themselves into the river Elbe, which touches the S boundary. The coast towards the Baltic is little indented; its principal features are the peninsula of Fischland, the gulf of Wismar with the isle of Poel; and the lagune of Ribnitz. There are here no perceptible tides, and the shore is protected by extensive downs of sand. The 'holy dyke,' at the coast of Dobberna, about 2 m. in length, 100 ft. broad, and 15 or 16 ft. high, consists entirely of small loose pebbles.—The principal river is the Elbe; the smaller ones are the Elde, the Rechnitz, and the Peene. There are a number of inland lakes, said to amount altogether to 329. The Muntz-see has an area of 50 sq. m. The Sea of Dassow, although connected with the Baltic, is properly only an inland lake.—The climate is tem-

perate but variable, and the winter severe. The mean temperature is about $52^{\circ} 5'$. Agriculture is the principal branch of industry. Apples are exported in great quantities. The rearing of cattle is extensively conducted. The sheep have been greatly improved for crossing with Merinoes. M. excels all other countries of Germany in the rearing of horses, which are exported in great numbers. In several extensive studs, the original M. breed, which in itself is good, has been improved by English full-blood and Arabian horses. There are quarries of marble and salt-mines in the duchy. On both borders of the great central ridge the soil is a poor sand, covered with heath. Few tracts in any part of Europe are more miserable in cultivation, or more thinly inhabited, than that between the two towns of Schwerin and Gustrow, a distance of nearly 40 m. To the S of this district the soil is somewhat better; and beyond Gustrow, towards what was formerly Swedish Pomerania, the sand gradually changes into a good loam, which when well-cultivated is very appropriate for the growth of rye and wheat. Near the shores of the Baltic the soil is for the most part a meagre sand, but intermixed with stripes of loamy land, capable of bearing rye and some little wheat. With the exception of the sandy heaths, the face of the country may be described as cheerful and pleasing; the land is mostly enclosed, in rather too large divisions indeed; the woods, which are extensive, are scattered over the district; and there are abundance of freshwater lakes, on whose borders good meadow lands occasionally present themselves.—The ancient feudal system which formerly prevailed over all Germany, as well as in the rest of Europe, has been gradually changed here. The peasants were in a state of slavery of a mitigated kind: they could acquire, enjoy, and transmit property, but were *adscripti glebe*, and bound to the soil so as to be sold or let to farm with it. The M. government took measures, on the restoration of peace in 1815, to abolish this relic of the barbarous age in a gradual manner; and all the peasants who still remained in the condition of serfs,—for many of the proprietors had previously emancipated those on their own estates,—were declared free, though the actual completion only finally took effect in 1826. [*Jacobs' Report.*]—The commerce is very animated. The annual value of the exports is estimated at 12,000,000 fr. It employed in 1851, 318 ships, 5 steamers, and 52 small coasting-barks.—The condition of the labouring classes is comparatively comfortable in this duchy. The aged and infirm are lodged and boarded, and the poor who are in good health may claim employment and a residence. In the towns, the subscriptions for the poor are voluntary; but when the amount thus raised is unequal to the expenditure, the overseers, who are named by the magistrates, may demand more. The wages of artisans vary in the towns from 6s. 8d. to 10s. a week; in the country they are about one-third less. Besides their money-wages, the workmen usually receive their board and lodging from their employers. The agricultural labourers are rewarded by a sum of 3s. 6d. per week, with a dwelling, a garden, pasture for a cow and two sheep in summer, and forage for the animals in winter. The pop. was estimated by Hassel, in 1817, at 351,908. Balbi states it to have been, in 1826, 431,000. On 1st December 1851, it was returned at 543,328. It is composed chiefly of the descendants of the Obotrites, and the language is Low German. The vast majority are Lutherans; the Catholics in 1851 were only 635; the Jews amounted to 3,333. There is a university in the duchy, and several good gymnasiums and high schools exist in the towns. Every village of 20 families must support a school; but the lower

classes are said to be behind those of other German countries in information. The government is monarchical and representative. The diet [*Landesunion*], which has been united as one legislative body to that of Strelitz since 1523, and assembles alternately at Sternberg and at Malchin, consists of the landed proprietors among the nobility, numbering in 1837, 572, and deputies from 41 towns, amounting in all to between 500 and 600. There are 6 Lutheran dioceses and 319 parishes, and 2 Roman Catholic parishes. The grand-duke of M. holds, together with Mecklenburg-Strelitz, the 14th place in the German confederacy, and has 2 votes in *plenum*. The succession goes in the male line.—The revenue in 1826 was about 6,000,000 francs, or £250,000, and the debt 24,500,000 francs, or £1,020,833. In the budget for the year from June 1851 to June 1852, the revenue was taken at 3,153,126 dollars; the expenditure, at 3,395,474 d. The public debt amounted in June 1851 to 4,609,171 d. The private grand-ducal debt exceeded this sum. The military force in 1852 consisted of 2,500 men. The federal contingent is 3,580. The only fortified place is the citadel of Dörmitz.

[*Divisions and chief towns.*] The grand-duchy is administratively divided into the circle of M., with an area of 134 German sq. m.; the circle of Wendin; the principality of Schwerin; the lordship of Wismar; and the town of Rostock, which has its own laws. The capital, Schwerin, lies partly on an island in the lake. The duke only resides here a few weeks in winter. Dobberan, near the Baltic, is a celebrated sea-bathing place, having annually from 600 to 1,000 visitors. Ludwigslust, between the Regnitz and the Elbe, is the usual residence of the duke. Wismar, on the Baltic, has a good harbour, and large timber yards, and conducts a considerable commerce.—Rostock, on the Warnow, which is navigable, is the most important Mecklenburg town, and has a very animated yearly fair. Its university was founded in 1419. Its commerce is carried on from Warnemünde, a port on the Baltic. At Ivenack the most famous stud in all Germany is kept. The horses are almost all of English or Arabian breed, and fetch high prices over all the continent.

[*History.*] Herulians and Wendes inhabited the coasts of the Baltic, and the present duchy of M., in the earliest ages. These tribes having followed the general emigration towards the south, were succeeded by Slavonians coming from the east. Between two of the most powerful tribes, the Obotrites, and the Wilzes, an ancient feud existed. The Obotrites, who, in the time of Charlemagne, consisted of the Obotrites properly so called, in the west of Mecklenburg,—the Polabes, in Ratzeburg and Lauenburg,—and the Wagrians, in Holstein, conquered the Wilzes in Eastern M. in 782, and took possession of a large part of that country. The conversion and subjection of the Slavonian tribes occasioned long and bloody wars. Henry the Lion, duke of Saxony and Bavaria, at length subdued these fierce tribes; and afterwards made peace with the Wendish prince, Pribislav, who embraced the Christian faith, and whose son, Henry Burewin, received Henry's daughter, Mathilda, in marriage. In 1170, Pribislav was declared a prince of the empire. This chief was the ancestor of the succeeding princes of M., whose house is the oldest princely house in Europe, and the only one whose Slavonian descent is indisputable. The name Mecklenburg was that of the ancient cap. of the Obotrites, *Mecklinburg*, which was destroyed in early times, and is now a village between Wismar and Brühl. After the death of Henry Burewin II. the sovereignty was divided between the four lines of M., Gustrow, Rostock, and Ferehim; but the two latter became extinct soon after. John, surnamed Theologus, to whom M. was given, was created doctor of theology by the university of Paris. His grandson, Henry the Lion, greatly enlarged his patrimonial territories. Henry's sons, Albrecht and John, founded the two lines of Stargard and Schwerin, and were created dukes by Charles IV. in 1340. Both lines were again united under Henry the Fat; and his two grandsons, Adolph Frederic and John Albert, founded the lines of Schwerin and Gustrow. Ferdinand III., on account of their alliance with Denmark, deposed both, and bestowed the country, in 1627, on the celebrated Wallenstein; but in 1632, Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden restored them. The Schwerin line was afterwards divided into the two branches of Schwerin and Strelitz, while that of Gustrow became extinct in 1895. The grand duke, Frederic

Francis, joined the Rhenish confederation, and afterwards, in the congress of Vienna, the German confederacy. He was succeeded by Paul Frederic born in 1800, whose son Frederic Francis, born in 1823, is the reigning sovereign. The grand-ducal family of M. is related to nearly all the reigning houses of Europe. From Mieslas down to the present day this family reckons 29 generations. It has contracted alliances with 19 sovereign states, and with 23 sovereign families, of which 15 still exist. It has received the blood of 20 reigning houses through 31 princesses. Russia gave it a niece of Peter the Great, and a daughter of Paul I.; Sweden a daughter of Gustavus Wasa; Denmark a grand-niece of Canute the Great, king of England; and Prussia, five princesses, among whom is Alexandrina, mother of the present grand duke. Its blood has been mingled with 9 foreign sovereign houses, who have intermarried with 14 princesses of M. It gave to Russia the regent Anne, mother of the Czar Ivan; to England, Queen Charlotte, consort of George III.; to Denmark, Louisa, consort of Frederick IV.; to Poland, Litiagarde, consort of Przemislav II.; to Prussia, Sophia Louisa, consort of Frederick I.; and the unfortunate Louisa, the celebrated consort of the reigning king, Frederick William III. It gave a king to Sweden, through the celebrated Margaret, distinguished as the Semiramis of the North, who made the treaty of Colmar, in 1412. In fine, having become allied with 11 daughters or sisters of kings, it has given seven queens or regents to Russia, England, Denmark, Poland, Prussia, and in the person of the princess Helena, a wife to the heir-apparent to the throne of France, under the regime of Louis-Philippe.

MECKLENBURG-STRELITZ, a grand-duchy of N. Germany, consisting of, 1st, the principality of Stargard, bounded on the NE and S by the Prussian territories, and on the W by Mecklenburg-Schwerin; and, 2d, the principality of Ratzeburg, bounded on the N by the lake of Dassow; on the E by Schwerin; on the S by Lauenburg; and on the W by the lake of Ratzeburg, and the territory of the town of Lübeck. The superficial area amounts to 36.1 German sq. m., of which 6.5 sq. m. belong to Ratzeburg. The surface is nearly a dead level, intersected by a few lakes and rivers. The principal river is the Tollen, coming from the lake of the same name. There are in all 132 lakes scattered over the duchy. The climate is like that of Schwerin, but the soil is in general lighter.—The inhabitants, amounting in 1826 to 77,000, and in July, 1848, to 96,292, are chiefly of Wendish descent, and the Low German is here also the dialect of the lower classes. The religion is Lutheran, and there are about 732 Jews.—The government and constitution are the same as in Schwerin. The revenue is about £45,000, and the state-debt about £125,000. The contingent is 717 men.—New Strelitz, with about 5,000 inhabitants, is the capital, and the residence of the grand duke. New Brandenburg, on the Tollen-see, has 5,145 inhabitants.

History. The duke Charles joined the Rhenish confederacy at the same time with the duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, and afterwards the German confederacy, when he took the title of grand duke. His sister was the Queen Charlotte of England, wife of George III., and his daughter was married to the duke of Cumberland. He was succeeded by his son George Frederic, in 1816.

MECO, a town of Spain, in New Castile, in the prov. of Madrid, partido and 8 m. NNE of Alcalá, on a height commanding a plain watered by the Henares. Pop. 1,027. It has a fine Gothic church, an hospital, a custom-house, and a public granary.

MECZENSEEFF, **METZENSEIF**, or **METZENZEE**, a town of Hungary, in the comitat of Abauj, 18 m. E of Rosenau, and at an equal distance W of Kaschau, on the Bodva. It is divided by a rising ground into an upper and a lower town, containing respectively 1,938 and 3,421 inhabitants. The industry of the place consists chiefly in working a copper-mine, in the manufacture of gun-flints and of various kinds of implements.

MEDA, a village of Austria in Lombardy, in the gov. and deleg. of Milan, 9 m. NW of Monza. Pop. 1,600.

MEDANOS, an isthmus of Venezuela, in the dep. of Sulia, running between the peninsula of Paraguaná, which encloses the gulf of Maracaybo on the

E, and the continent. It is 21 m. in length, and about 3 m. in breadth. It derives its name from the sandy hills with which its surface is covered.

MEDARD (SAINT), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Charente-Inferieure, and cant. and 3 m. NE of La Jarrie, and 9 m. W of La Rochelle. Pop. 1,531.—Also a commune in the dep. of the Creuse, cant. and 6 m. SSW of Chénérailles, and 7 m. N of Aubusson. Pop. 1,586.—Also a commune in the dep. of the Gironde, and cant. of Contras. Pop. 924. It affords excellent wine.—Also a village in the dep. of the Gers, cant. and 8 m. NNW of Lectoure. Pop. 1,105.

MEDARD-DE-DRONNE (SAINT), a village of France, in the dep. of the Dordogne, cant. and 5 m. E of Ribérac, near the l. bank of the Dronne. Pop. 590.

MEDARD-DE-GURÇON (SAINT), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Dordogne, cant. and 8 m. SE of Villefranche-de-Louchapt. Pop. 1,801.

MEDARD-EN-JALLE (SAINT), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Gironde, cant. and 5 m. W of Blanquefort, and 9 m. NW of Bordeaux, near the l. bank of the Jalle. Pop. 1,667. It has a government powder manufactory.

MEDAWARA, a station on the pilgrim caravan route to Mecca, in Arabia Petrea, 50 m. E of Akaba.

MEDBOURNE, a parish of Leicestershire, 4½ m. WNW of Rockingham. Area 1,910 acres. Pop. in 1831, 513; in 1841, 534.

MEDCHALIS, a district of Russia in Europe, in Northern Daghestan, in the khanat of Outsmü. It is very fertile, and is noted for its grapes.

MEDE, a town of Sardinia, in Piedmont, capital of a mandamento, in the div. and 26 m. S of Novara, and prov. of Lomellina.

MEDEAH, **MEHEDIA**, or **MEDEYA**, a fortified town of Algeria, in the prov. and 30 m. SW of Algiers, and 12 m. SW of Bledah, in N lat. 36° 25', E long. 3°, on a plateau of the first chain of the Atlas, near the Col of Monzaia, and the r. bank of the Shelif. Pop. in 1848, 4,970, of whom 1,390 were Europeans. It is supposed by Shaw to occupy the ancient *Lamida*; and it contains the remains of aqueducts and other edifices of Roman structure, some of which have been restored to use. It was formerly the cap. of the beylik of Titteri. It was taken in 1830 by the French, and has been occupied by them since 1840. The environs are fertile and well-cultivated.

MEDEBACH, or **MADEBEKE**, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Westphalia, regency and 32 m. SE of Arensburg, circle and 17 m. S of Brilon. Pop. 2,330. It has manufactories of woollen fabrics and of potash.

MEDELBEE, a village of Denmark, in the duchy of Holstein, NW of Flensburg.

MEDELIM, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Beira, comarca and 26 m. ENE of Castello-Branco and 33 m. S of Guarda.

MEDELLIN, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, in the prov. and 42 m. E of Badajoz, and partido of Don-Benito, at the foot of a mountain, near the l. bank of the Guadiana, which is here crossed by a fine bridge of 20 arches. Pop. 2,000. It contains 2 parish-churches and several convents, but the greater number of the houses are in a ruinous condition. This town is noted as the birth-place of Fernando-Cortez. It was founded by the Roman consul, Quintus Cecilius Metellus. It was the scene of a signal victory over the Spaniards by the French in 1809.

MEDELLIN, a river of Mexico, in the state of Vera Cruz, which runs E, and after a course of about 30 m. throws itself into the gulf of Mexico, 6 m. S of La Vera Cruz. On its r. bank is a village of the same name, founded by Cortez.

MEDEMBLIK, a port of Holland, in the prov. of N. Holland, on the W coast of the Zuyder-zee, with a good harbour, 28 m. N by E of Amsterdam, in N lat. 52° 46' 26". Pop. 2,807. It has a considerable traffic in cheese and butter.

MEDERA, a small port on the E coast of the island of San Jago, in the Cape Verd group.

MEDFIELD, a township of Norfolk co., Massachusetts, U. S., 21 m. SSW of Boston. Pop. 883.

MEDFORD, a township of Middlesex co., Massachusetts, U. S., situated on Mystic river, 3 m. from its mouth, and 5 m. NW of Boston. Pop. 2,478.—Also a village in Burlington co., in New Jersey.

MEDIANA, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 18 m. SSE of Saragossa. Pop. 1,400.—Also a town of the Papal states, in the deleg. and 15 m. E of Bologna. Pop. 6,700.

MEDIASCH, or **MEDWISCH**, a fortified town of Transylvania, on the l. bank of the Great Kokel, the chief place of a district of the same name, 196 m. E of Belgrade, and 37 m. E of Karlsburg. Pop. 5,900.—The Stuhl-Mediasch, or administrative district attached to the town, has an area of 12.1 German sq. m., with a pop. in 1837 of 41,260; and comprises 1 city, 4 towns, and 22 villages.

MEDICINE RIVER, a river of North America, which rises on the E side of the Rocky mountains; runs ESE; and flows into the Missouri, 13 m. above the great falls. It is about 100 yds. wide. In many parts it is crowded with islands.

MEDINA, a river of the isle of Wight, which takes its rise on the S side of the island, and flows N to Newport, and thence to Cowes, where it falls into the sea. It has been proposed to improve the navigation of this stream, so as to admit small steamers to ascend to Newport at low water, and vessels of 300 tons at high water.

MEDINA, or **MEDINET-EL-NABI** [*i. e.*, 'the Town of the Prophet'], a city of Arabia, in the Hedjaz, situated on the edge of the great Arabian desert, close to the chain of hills which bounds it on the W, 245 m. N of Mecca; in N lat. 25° 13', E long. 40° 3'. It is walled, and its houses are comparatively well-built of a grey-coloured stone, but it presents appearances of dilapidation and decay in many quarters, and there are few shops. The suburbs are extensive. Although containing the tomb of Mahomet, that of his great successors, Omar and Abu Bekr, of Fatima his daughter, of Ibrahim his son, and of Othman, M. holds but a secondary place in the estimation of Moslems, and attracts scarcely a third of the pilgrims who resort to Mecca. Its chief object of attraction is its great mosque, called El Harim, or, sometimes, 'the Mosque of the Prophet,' whose tomb it encloses. When M. fell into the hands of Saoud, the leader of the Wahabys, he deemed it a point of conscience to seize the treasure which had accumulated here; but the whole, it is said, did not exceed 30,000 dollars. The mosque stands at the E extremity of the town. It is 165 paces in length, and 130 in breadth; and is surrounded on all sides by colonnades, with a small building in the centre of the square. Like the great mosque of Mecca, it is an open square. On the S side, which contains the prophet's tomb, and which forms the most holy part of the building, the pillars are of larger dimensions than in the other parts, and about 2 ft. in diam. The roof of the colonnade consists of a number of small domes, white-washed on the outside. Large windows, with painted glass panes, admit the light through the southern wall; on the other sides are windows, but without glass. The tomb of the prophet is enclosed by an iron-railing painted green, within which is a curtain of rich silk brocade 30 ft. high. Persons of high rank are admitted within the

green railing; but none, except the eunuchs who have charge of this holy sepulchre, are permitted to go within the curtain. New curtains are sent occasionally from Constantinople. Next to the *Hedra*, or tomb, in the S colonnade, is the *Rodha*, *i. e.*, 'garden,' a name bestowed upon it by the prophet himself, the favourite spot for prayers. Several places of religious veneration exist in the vicinity of M. Among these are the mountain of Ohod, less than an hour's walk from the town, where Hamze, the uncle of the prophet, was killed; Koba, where Mahomet alighted on first coming from Mecca; and El-Kebletyn. Most of the inhabitants of Medina are strangers, or the descendants of strangers; there are, however, some original Arabs, and the number of sherifs descended from Hassan, the grandson of Mahomet, is considerable. Every returning year adds to the number of new settlers; and in the course of two generations they all become Arabs as to features and character. The produce of the fields around the town is barely sufficient for four months' consumption; so that it depends chiefly on Yembo, or exports from Egypt. The neighbouring Beduins supply it with honey, butter, sheep, and charcoal. Dates form a principal article of food; and the date-harvest lasts several months every year. The climate of this town is colder than that of Mecca, and snow has been seen on the distant mountains. In winter, rains fall at intervals, and usually in violent storms. Intermittent fevers are common, and produce great languor. The pop. is from 16,000 to 20,000.

MEDINA, the capital of the kingdom of Urilli, in Western Africa, near the r. bank of the Gambia. It is defended by a high wall surrounded by a thick hedge of stakes and bushes.—Also a village of Senegambia, in the kingdom of Faladn, near the l. bank of the Boki.—Also a small town of Sudan, in N lat. 12° 50', on the route to Massina. Its environs are well-cultivated, and its market is well-supplied with fish from the Joliba, and with lotus bread.—Also a town and fort of the island of Bahrein, near the Arabian shore of the Persian gulf. It carries on a considerable trade with Bassora, and the other ports on that sea. The harbour will admit vessels of 200 tons.—Also a village of Irak-Arabi, on the Euphrates, 60 m. NW of Bassora.—Also a small island in the Atlantic, near the coast of Africa, in N lat. 19° 45'.—Also a county in the N part of the state of Ohio, U. S. Area 425 sq. m. Pop. in 1841, 18,352; in 1851, 24,456. Its cap., of the same name, is 117 m. NNE of Columbus. Pop. 900.—Also a village in Orleans co., in New York, on the Erie canal. Pop. 800.—Also a township in Lenawee co., in Michigan, 81 m. SW of Detroit.—Also a river of Texas which rises in an extensive valley about 80 m. NW of San Antonio; runs SE; and unites with the San Antonio about 20 m. below the town of that name. Its bed is about 25 yds. wide.

MEDINA-CRILI, the ancient *Arcobriga*, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Soria, on the river Xalon, 84 m. SW of Saragossa. Pop. 1,700. It has a collegiate church, and several religious houses.

MEDINA-DE-LAS-TORRES, a town and castle of Spain, in the prov. and 42 m. SSE of Badajoz, and 20 m. WNW of Llerena, on the r. bank of the Larga. Pop. 3,000.

MEDINA-DEL-CAMPO, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 28 m. SSW of Valladolid, and 83 m. NW of Madrid. Pop. 2,760. It has a neat square, with a fountain in the middle; but the houses are in general old and in a state of decay. The town is separated by the rivulet of Zapardiel into two parts. The Jesuits' college is a good structure; and there is a well-endowed hospital. The surrounding country is rich in wine. It is a place of antiquity, oc-

cupping the site of the ancient *Methymna Campestris*, and was the birth-place and residence of several kings of Spain.

MEDINA-DEL-RIO-SECO, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 25 m. NW of Valladolid, situated in a plain watered by the small river Sequilla. Pop. 4,700. It was noted in former times for its manufactures and its fairs; and still has coarse woollen factories and potteries.

MEDINA-DE-POMAR, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 42 m. NNE of Burgos. Pop. 1,240.

MEDINA-SIDONIA, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 22 m. SE of Cadiz. It is an old and walled town, consisting of several small streets, a plaza, and a few churches and convents; and has long conferred the title of a duchy. The families of Medina-Celi and Medina-Sidonia are now united. The manufacture of earthen-ware affords considerable employment to the pop.

MEDINET-ABU, or **MEDINET-HABOU**, a village of Upper Egypt, 32 m. N of Esneh, on the W bank of the Nile, on the site of which are several temples, and fragments of colossi and sphinxes, which appear to have belonged to ancient Thebes.

MEDINET-EL-FAYUM. See **FAYUM**.

MEDINGEN, a village of Hanover, in the gov. and 12 m. SSE of Lüneburg. Pop. 250.

MEDITERRANEAN, the great inland sea which forms the southern boundary of nearly the whole of Europe, and is the largest expanse of water in the world that does not strictly come under the name of ocean. It is bounded on the E by Asia; on the S by Africa; on the W it terminates in the straits of Gibraltar, by which it communicates with the N. Atlantic. At its NE extremity it is united to the Black sea by the Dardanelles and Bosphorus. It may be regarded as lying between the parallels of 30° and 46° N; and the meridians of 5° 54' W, and 36° 8' E. Its length from E to W is about 2,300 m. Its breadth varies greatly, being between the coasts of Albania and Tripoli fully 800 m.; and between the head of the Adriatic and the bay of Sidra upwards of 1,200 m. The two large peninsular projections of Italy and Greece divide its general area into three sections; but its general breadth is from 400 to 500 m. Its area is estimated at about 600,000 sq. m.

Divisions. The first or most westerly of these basins, terminating at Cape Buono and the strait of Messina, is divided into two unequal parts by the islands of Corsica and Sardinia; but the gulfs of Naples, Genoa, and Lyons, are the only places that at present bear special designations in this quarter of the M. The depth of this basin is from 1,000 to 1,500 fath. near the shores where this sea washes the Pyrenees, the Alps, and the Apennines. Numerous volcanic islands, such as Lipari, Pontia, and others, are scattered over it, and all of them seem connected with the same great subterranean fire which feeds the volcanoes Etna and Vesuvius. The Balearic group, off the coast of Spain, besides the three great islands of Corsica, Sardinia, and Sicily, belong to this division of the M.

The second basin—in which M. Brunn comprises the eastern section or Levant—is nearly twice as large in superficial area, but presents few islands or rocks. It extends from the coasts of Sicily and Tunis to the shores of Syria and Egypt, and forms in its N part two separate basins, each renowned in history, and well-adapted to excite the attention of the physical geographer. The first of these is the Adriatic, whose bed appears to be composed of marble and lime mixed with shells; the second is the Archipelago, whose numerous and lovely islands are all of volcanic origin. See articles **ADRIATIC** and **ARCHIPELAGO**. The gulf of the Greater Syrtis penetrates into the African continent on the S shores of this basin, where the sandy coasts are lower than in most other quarters along the M.; and vast marshes, in the midst of moving sands, seem to confound the natural limits of land and sea. The third basin—if the division of M. Brunn is adopted—is that of the Black sea, which is fed by the greatest rivers of Central Europe, and receives by the strait of Kaffa, or the Cimmerian Bosphorus, the waters of the *Pañius Meotis*, inaccurately denominated the sea of Azof. See articles **BLACK SEA** and **AZOF**. It seems not improbable that a former strait, which has been gradually obstructed in the course of ages by the gravel and alluvial deposits from the torrents of the Caucasus, long after the last great physical revolutions of our globe, connected the sea of Azof, and consequently the Black sea, with the Caspian.

Rivers. The Mediterranean is chiefly fed by the Nile, the Danube, the Dnieper, and other rivers which enter the Black sea; and by the Po, the Rhone, and the Ebro; thus receiving the torrents formed by the melting of the snow in Abyssinia, Switzerland, the Caucasus, and Mount Atlas. But although its feeders are so abundant, it has been generally believed that the quantity of water which enters the M. from the Atlantic is greater than that discharged from it into the same ocean; and it is alleged, in support of this supposition, that a constant and large current

flows into the middle of the strait at Gibraltar, whilst only two feeble and lateral currents issue from it. See article **GIBRALTAR** (STRAITS OF).

Tides and currents. The principal motion of the M. is from E to W; but the reaction of its water against the coast occasions several lateral and adverse currents. The straits, too, from their position, give rise to many very variable currents. Those near Cape Faro in Messina, or the *Charybdis* of the ancients, and the Euripus, between the continent and the island of Negropont, are the most remarkable. The tides are in most places hardly perceptible, but may be observed in the Adriatic, in the gulf of Syrtis, and in that of Cabes, and also in the straits of Messina and of Gibraltar.

Temperature, &c. The temp. of its water is said by some to be generally from 72° to 76°, or 3° 5' higher than that of the waters of the W part of the Atlantic; but Dr. Davy's tables show it to have rather a lower temp. Its general density does not exceed that of the ocean. There is, however, great variety in the specific gravity of its water at the surface, in different places, depending no doubt on local causes.—The prevalent winds vary between NW and NE; during spring they usually are from SE to SW.—The M. abounds with fish of various species, and mollusca. The flying-fish of the Southern ocean is seen in its waters; and many of the birds of the farthest North are its visitors. Almost all its birds, and many of its fishes, are migratory. During the last 2,000 years, the waters of this sea appear to have undergone no material change. It is inhabited, Dr. Davy remarks, by the same fishes now as in the time of Aristotle. If there be a tendency to an augmentation of salt, it is probably very slight, and counteracted by the quantity of salt which is annually extracted from it by the hand of man.

Alleged subsidence. "It is a general opinion of the Spanish fishermen," says Dr. Spix, "that the strait of Gibraltar grows gradually wider, and this perfectly coincides with the historical accounts of the breadth of the strait. This enlargement of the channel may perhaps be connected with the subsiding of the surface of the M. in general, a phenomenon for which more historical and physical testimony may be found than for the contrary one of its increase, by encroaching on the land in some places, which probably may depend upon local circumstances. The filling up several harbours with sand, the alluvion of considerable tracts upon the coasts, and the union of islands and rocks with the continent, which were formerly surrounded by the sea, even where there are no rivers like the Nile to produce this effect, occur on many parts of the coast. The Black sea and the Caspian offer a phenomenon perfectly similar, very large tracts having gradually become uncovered on their coasts; it is therefore probable that these formerly great inland seas began to decrease in depth when they became connected with the ocean. But the hypothesis that the great basin which was once formed by the Euxine and the sea of Azoph, and perhaps also by the Caspian, after bursting its dam in the Bosphorus, flowed westwards into the Mediterranean, but receded on the E, from the declivities of the steppe of Caucasus into the present level of the Caspian sea, should be combined, we think, with the opening of the strait of Gibraltar; at least there are not so many physical reasons for believing that the strait was formed by the ocean breaking through. It must be left to future investigation to determine whether a conformation like that in the M. is found in other great gulfs, for instance that of Mexico, which it in so many respects resembles."

Influence on civilization. "The peculiar form of the M.," says Humboldt, "was very influential on the early limitation and later extension of Phœnician and Grecian voyages of discovery, of which the latter were long restricted to the *Ægean* and *Syrtic* basins. In the Homeric times, continental Italy was still an 'unknown land.' The Phœcians first opened the Tyrrhenian basin W of Sicily, and navigators to Tartessus reached the pillars of Hercules. It should not be forgotten that Carthage was founded near the limits of the Tyrrhenian and Syrtic basins. The march of events, the direction of nautical undertakings, and changes in the possession of the empire of the sea, reacting on the enlargement of the sphere of ideas, have all been influenced by the physical configuration of coasts. A more richly varied and broken outline gives to the northern shore of the M. an advantage over the southern or Libyan shore, which, according to Strabo, was remarked by Eratosthenes. The three great peninsulas, the Iberian, the Italian, and the Hellenic, with their sinuous and deeply indented shores, form, in combination with the neighbouring islands and opposite coasts, many straits and isthmuses. The configuration of the continent and of the islands, the latter either severed from the main or volcanically elevated in lines, as if over long fissures, early led to geognostical views respecting eruptions, seas into those which were lower. The Euxine, the Dardanelles, the straits of Gades, and the M. with its many islands, were well fitted to give rise to such a system of slices. The Orphic Argonaut, who probably wrote in Christian times, wove antique legends into his song; he describes the breaking up of the ancient Lyktonia into several islands, when 'the dark-haired Poseidon, being wroth with Father Kronion, smote Lyktonia with the golden trident.' Similar phantasies, which indeed may often have arisen from imperfect knowledge of geographical circumstances, proceeded from the Alexandrian school, where erudition abounded, and a strong predilection was felt for antique legends. It is not necessary to determine here whether the myth of the Atlantis broken into fragments should be regarded as a distant and western reflex of that of Lyktonia, (as I think I

have elsewhere shown to be probable,) or whether, as Otfried Müller considers, 'the destruction of Lytkonia (Leuconia) refers to the Samothracian tradition of a great flood, which had changed the form of that district.' But, as has already been often remarked, the circumstances which have most of all rendered the geographical position of the M. so beneficially favourable to the intercourse of nations, and the progressive extension of the knowledge of the world, are the neighbourhood of the peninsula of Asia Minor, projecting from the eastern continent; the numerous islands of the *Ægean*, which have formed a bridge for the passage of civilization; and the fissure between Arabia, Egypt, and Abyssinia, by which the great Indian ocean, under the name of the Arabian gulf or Red sea, advances so as to be only divided by a narrow isthmus from the delta of the Nile, and from the south-eastern coast of the M. By means of these geographical relations, the influence of the sea, as the 'uniting element,' showed itself in the increasing power of the Phœnicians, and subsequently also in that of the Hellenic nations, and in the rapid enlargement of the circle of ideas. Civilization in its earlier seats, in Egypt, on the Euphrates and the Tigris, in the Indian Pentapotamia, and in China, had been confined to the rich alluvial lands watered by wide rivers; but it was otherwise in Phœnicia and in Hellas. The early impulse to maritime undertakings, which showed itself in the lively and mobile minds of the Greeks and especially of the Ionic branch, found a rich and varied field in the remarkable forms of the M., and in its position relatively to the oceans to the S and W."

MEDJIBOJ, an ancient town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Podolia, district and 12 m. WNW of Letichev, on the l. bank of the Bug. Pop. 4,000. It is surrounded by marshes, and is also approachable by means of a bridge.

MEDJURANI, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Albania, in the sanj. and 40 m. ESE of Valona, on the r. bank of the Vojutza.

MEDLAR-WITH-WESHAM, a township in the p., and 2 m. N by W of Kirkham, Lancashire. Area 1,900 acres. Pop. in 1831, 242; in 1841, 209.

MEDLERSTO, an island of the gulf of Bothnia, in the prefecture of Western Bothnia, in N lat. 63° 14', and E long. 21° 51'.

MEDLING, or **MÖDLING**, a town of Austria, in the prov. of Lower Austria, regency and circle and 11 m. SW of Vienna, on the railway to Grätz. Pop. 3,500. It has a church and a common hall, both remarkable for their antiquity, and possesses manufactories of various woollen and cotton fabrics. A little to the W of the town, on a mountain, are the ruins of an ancient castle, which Leopold I. took from the Hungarians in 584, and in which, during the 12th and the early part of the 13th cent. was the residence of the archdukes of Austria.

MEDMAN, or **METTMANN**, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of the Rhine, regency and 10 m. E of Düsseldorf, and circle of Elberfeld, on the Düssel. Pop. 2,625. It has a Catholic and 2 other churches, and possesses manufactories of silk and woollen fabrics, velvet, and of iron-ware.

MEDMENHAM, a parish in Buckinghamshire, 3½ m. SW by W of Great Marlow, on the N bank of the Thames. Area 2,510 acres. Pop. in 1841, 385.

MEDNIGUNGE, a town of Hindostan, belonging to the king of Oude, in the prov. and 30 m. N of Allahabad, district and 39 m. ENE of Maniepur.

MEDNOL, or **COPPER ISLAND**, an island of Asiatic Russia, in the North Pacific, 180 m. from the E coast of Kamchatka, and 36 m. E of Behring island, in N lat. 54° 40', and E long. 167° 50'. It is 36 m. in length from NW to SE, and 6 m. in breadth; and is inhabited. Its shores present, on nearly all sides, high rocky walls; and on its W side is a mass of copper from which the island derives its name. It has two good harbours, into which two small rivers discharge themselves. Its shores abound with seals and sea-lions, and in winter sea-gulls and sea-swallows are extremely numerous.

MEDO, a small lake of Brazil, in the prov. of Bahia, to the S of the Rio-Jequitinhonha, with which it is connected by a natural canal.

MEDOC, a district of France, in the ancient prov. of Guienne, in the Bordelais, between the Garonne

and the ocean, now comprised in the dep. of the Gironde. Its capital is Lesparre. It is celebrated for its wines, forming the claret country *par excellence* of the Gironde, although until within a comparatively recent period the lands upon which its best grapes now ripen were arid and barren deserts. There are three estates in M., the wine grown upon which is of unrivalled quality—these are the Chateau-Margaux, Latour, and Lafitte. The soil upon which the Chateau-Margaux wine is grown consists of a thin layer of warm gravel upon a bed of *alios*. The products in average years are about 100 tonneaux, each tonneau containing 4 hogsheads. Of these, 80 are ordinarily reckoned as the highest-class wine, and have been sold at from 2,200 to 2,400 francs per tonneau. The second-class wine sells at some 300 f. beneath the price of the first growth. The estate of Chateau-Lafitte is situated near the small town of Pauillac. It yields annually 100 tonneaux of first-class, and from 20 to 30 of second-class wine. The exposure of the vineyard is easterly; the soil much the same as that of Margaux. Chateau-Latour lies in the parish of St. Lambert, in the com. of Pauillac. Its produce ranges from 70 to 90 tonneaux. The great proportion of these three high-priced and exquisitely-flavoured wines goes to England.—Also a fort in the dep. of the Gironde, cant. and 8 m. NE of Castelnau-de-Medoc, and 21 m. NNW of Bordeaux, on the l. bank of the Gironde, in a marshy plain. It was commenced in 1690 for the defence of the river, but still remains unfinished.

MEDOKA, a market-town of Turkey in Europe, in Servia, sanj., 53 m. SSE of Kruchovatz, and 20 m. NNE of Novo-Berda.

MEDOLA, a town of the duchy and district of Modena, 23 m. from the town of that name.

MEDOLE, a town of Austria in Lombardy, in the delegation and 20 m. NW of Mantua. Pop. 800.

MEDOLINO, a village of Austria, in the gov. of Trieste, on a bay of the same name, which lies to the E of Cape Promontore.

MEDOMSLEY, a chapelry in the p. of Lanchester, co. of Durham, 2½ m. N of Durham, on a branch of the Stanhope and Tyne railway. Area 5,890 acres. Pop. in 1831, 418; in 1841, 796.

MEDONTE, a township of Upper Canada, in the Simcoe district. It rises high in the interior, and is to a great extent hilly. Pop. in 1842, 548.

MEDOS, a small island of Spain, in Catalonia, in the prov. of Gerona, at the mouth of the Ter.

MEDDOUB, a station of Nigritia, on the road from Darfur to Egypt, 135 m. from Kobbé. The surrounding district is well-cultivated.

MEDRA, a headland of the Sahara, to the NE of Cape Laguedo.

MEDRANO, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and partido, and 8 m. WSW of Logrono, in a mountainous locality. Pop. 700.

MEDREAC, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Ile-et-Vilaine, cant. and 5 m. N of Montauban. Pop. 2,275.

MEDROUSA, or **MENDRAH**, a district of Tripoli, in Fezzan, 75 m. SSE of Murzuk, on the road from that town to Kouka. It contains several small lakes.

MEDSTED, a parish of the co. of Southampton, 3¾ m. W by S of Alton. Area 2,530 acres. Pop. in 1831, 418; in 1841, 450.

MEDUKHA, a town of Arabia, in Yemen, in the district of Hachid and Bekil, 21 m. NE of Kharres, and 168 m. NNW of Sana.

MEDUNA, a river of Austria in Lombardy, in the prov. of Udine, which has its source to the W of Valvasone; runs SW; becomes navigable at Villa Nova, and throws itself into the Livenza, on the l.

bank, 3 m. SE of Porto-Buffole, and after a course of 24 m. It is liable to disastrous inundations.

MEDVEDITCHI, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Minsk, district and 54 m. WSW of Slutzk, and 48 m. ESE of Slonim.

MEDVEJU, a fort of Russia in Asia, in the military line of Ishim, in the prov. and 21 m. NW of Omsk, near the l. bank of the Irtysh.

MEDVEJU-OSTROVA, or **BEAR ISLANDS**, a group of islands in the Arctic ocean, near the coast of Asiatic Russia, in the prov. of Yakutsk, near the mouth of the Kolyma.

MEDVIEDITZA, a river of Russia in Europe, which has its source in the gov. and district of Saratov, and 45 m. N of the town of that name; flows past Petrovsk and Atkarsk; enters the gov. of the Don Cossacks; traverses the district of Oust-Medvieditza, and throws itself into the Don, by the l. bank, 6 m. above Oust-Medvieditza, after a course, in a generally SSW direction, of 360 m. Its principal affluents are the Bol, and, on the r., the Tessa. This river is to a great extent navigable. It has several German settlements and large Don Cossack towns on its banks.

MEDVIENSKOI-KOLODEJ, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Kiev, district and 15 m. SSW of Bogouslav.

MEDWAY, a river chiefly of Kent, which besides many tributary rivulets, has four principal sources, one of which is in Kent, two belong to Sussex, and the fourth is in Surrey. The branch which enters Kent from Surrey rises in Blechingley p., and having been enlarged by several rills, flows past Eaton-bridge, Hever-castle, and Penhurst, below which it is joined by one of the branches rising in Sussex, and, increased by various smaller streams, proceeds through a beautiful country to Tonbridge. A little above that town, it separates for a short distance into five channels, three of which re-unite in the main stream below the town. Thence proceeding to Twyford-bridge and Yalding, this river receives the united waters of its two other principal branches; one of which flows from Waterdown forest in Sussex, and is swelled by the Bewle and Theyse rivulets; the other rises at Goldwell near Great Chart in Kent, receives several smaller streams in its progress, and is increased by the waters of the former branch above Hunton. From Yalding the M. flows in a winding direction to Maidstone; and thence in a singularly devious channel, gradually augmenting in depth and breadth, pursues its picturesque course to Rochester, where its scenery becomes eminently beautiful. Flowing thence towards Sheerness, it passes Chatham, Upnor-castle, and Gillingham-fort, during which it greatly increases in width, forming towards its efflux various islands, the largest of which, besides Sheppey and those adjoining, are named Bishop's marsh, North marsh, and Burntwick marsh. The main stream issues into the Thames estuary between the isle of Grain in the W. and Sheerness, on the isle of Sheppey, on the E, at the distance of 17 m. from Rochester; while an arm called the East Swale—which is navigable for vessels of 200 tons burden, and contains the navigable creeks of Faversham and Milton—separates Sheppey isle from the mainland by a circuitous route, before it falls into the mouth of the Thames. The Medway with its numerous tributary streams overspreads a surface of nearly 30 sq. m. in the very midst of Kent. The tide flows on it nearly as high as Maidstone; below which, all the way to Sheerness, its bed is so deep that line-of-battle-ships are moored in it when out of commission. The course of the river was first made further navigable for barges to Tonbridge about the middle of last cent.; but it has since been made

navigable to Penhurst-bridge, a further distance of about 5 m. It is well-stored with fish of various species, and was in former times celebrated for its salmon and sturgeon: the latter, in particular, were so abundant, that a considerable part of the revenues of the bishops of Rochester were derived from a duty levied on their sale. On the M., and in several of the creeks and waters belonging to it, are the celebrated oyster-fisheries of Rochester. At Milton-creek, in the East Swale, a capital of £10,000 is employed in stocking and storing the ground with young oysters and brood. The M. was called by the Britons *Vaga*,—a name descriptive of its very sinuous course or mazy wanderings. The Saxons altered this appellation to Medwege, of which the present name is a corruption. Immense layers of fragments of Roman pottery have been discovered of late years in some parts of the bed of this stream. They have as yet only been very partially explored, but they have been found within the p. of Gillingham, and again on the edge of the flat land or marshes towards the isle of Sheppey, and they have been discovered on every point which has yet been explored between these extremes, a distance of not less than 7 or 8 m. In the transverse direction, the site of the potteries extends as much as 3 m., and the bed is usually nearly a foot thick. There is no reason to doubt of their being the refuse of the kilns of potters, who, it seems, gradually moved along in the course of years, or rather of ages, using up the clay—which is peculiarly well-calculated for the purpose—and throwing their refuse and the broken and damaged pottery on the land which they had exhausted, until this extensive tract of ground became covered with it. The channel of the M. appears to have been then narrower than at present; and these marshes were at least not subject in the same manner as at present to the influx of the sea. The Romans left them, either when they left these potteries to seek some new site, or when Saxon invaders drove the inhabitants away, a mere wide field of broken pottery. This was gradually covered by alluvial soil to the depth of 2 or 3 ft.; at some subsequent period the sea has scooped this ground into creeks and channels, till it looks almost like a great honeycomb; and thus the bed of pottery was again brought to light. Its whole length is about 40 m.; and it is navigable as far as Canterbury. See *STOUR*.

MEDWAY, a township of Norfolk co., in the state of Massachusetts, U. S., 28 m. SW of Boston, watered by Charles river. Pop. in 1840, 2,043.—Also a village of Liberty co., in the state of Georgia, on the road from Savannah to Darien.

MEDWISCH, **MEDIASCH**, or **MEDGYES**, a stuhl or administrative division and town of Transylvania. The stuhl is bounded on the N by the comitat of Kockelburg; on the E by the stuhl of Schäsburg and the comitat of Upper Weissenburg; on the S by the stuhls of Gross-Schenk and Leschkirch, and the comitat of Upper Weissenburg; and on the W by that of Lower W.; and comprises an area of 96 sq. m. It is covered with ramifications of the Carpathian mountains, and is watered by the Great Kockel. Wine forms its chief article of produce.—The town is 42 m. ENE of Carlsburg, and 30 m. NNE of Hermannstadt, in a valley on the l. bank of the Great Kockel. Pop. 6,000, chiefly Saxons and Wallachians. It is enclosed with a wall with 6 gates, and contains a Greek, a Lutheran, and a Calvinist church, 2 hospitals, a gymnasium, a normal school, and a printing establishment. This town is supposed by some to be the seat of the *Colonia Media* of the Romans; by others, to be the most ancient of the Saxon colonial establishments, of which the date is 1146.

MEDYNSK, a district and town of Russia in Eu-

rope, in the N part of the gov. of Kaluga. The district abounds in corn, timber, and cattle. It has several distilleries, a fine glass-work, a paper-mill, and 4 large manufactories of sail-cloth. Pop. 73,000. The town is 42 m. NNW of Kaluga, and 99 m. SW of Moscow, on the Medynka, an affluent of the Ougra. Pop. 2,000. It has 2 churches, and several tanneries. M. was erected into a town in 1776. In 1812, it was the scene of an engagement between the French and Russians.

MEDZIBOR. See **MITTELWALDE**.

MEDZINAGURA, a village of Poland, in the woiwodie of Cracow, obwod. and 6 m. NW of Kielce. In the environs are mines of copper, lead, and iron.

MEDZIRJETCHÉ, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 60 m. SE of Grodno, district and 12 m. SE of Volko-visk.

MEEADAY, or **MYEDE**, a town of Burmah, in the district of Mraumapye, on the l. bank of the Irawaddy, 110 m. WNW of Taungu.

MEEALEE, a town of the Punjab, 37 m. E of Kala Bagh. It is a thriving place, and is said to have coal of fine quality in the vicinity.

MEEANEE. See **MEANI**.

MEEAN-POOSHTEEN, a village of Afghanistan, on the l. bank of the Helmund, 130 m. WSW of Hyderabad.

MEEA-ROZAN, a village of Sinde, near the W bank of the Indus, 31 m. SW of Mittun-Kote.

MEEAWUL, a town of the Punjab, to the E of the Chenaub, and 25 m. W of Ramnuggur.

MEEDEN, a town of Holland, in the prov. and 18 m. SE of Groningen. Pop. 1,300.

MEEDER, a market-town of the grand-duchy of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, in the principality and 8 m. NW of Coburg, bail. and 5 m. ESE of Rodach. Pop. 600. It is well-built. In the vicinity are several iron-mines.

MEEFFE, a department of Belgium, in the prov. of Liege, and arrond. of Huy. Pop. 950.

MEELBERG, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Limburg, and dep. of Paël. Pop. 319.

MEELICK, a parish of co. Galway, 2 m. SE of Eyrecourt. Area 4,292 acres. Pop. 1,710.—Also a parish of co. Mayo, 3 m. WSW of Swineford. Area 8,062 acres. Pop. 3,915.

MEELMANE, a village in the p. of Lislee, co. Cork. Pop. 269.

MEEN (SAINT), a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Ille-et-Vilaine, and arrond. of Montfort-sur-Meu. The cant. comprises 9 coms. Pop. in 1831, 10,125; in 1841, 10,502. The town is 12 m. WNW of Montfort. Pop. in 1841, 2,319. It contains the ruins of a fine abbey.

MEEN-CHU, a division and town of China, in the prov. of Sze-chuen. The div. comprises 5 districts. The town is in N lat. 31° 27' 36", E long. 104° 52' 30".

MEEN-NING-TING, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Yun-nan, div. of Shun-ning-fu.

MEEN-YANG-CHU, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Hu-pih, div. of Han-yang-fu, in N lat. 30° 12' 22", E long. 118° 11' 40".

MEER, a parish in the co. of the city and 5½ m. S by E of Lincoln. See **LINCOLN**.

MEER. See **MIR**.

MEERFELD, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Treves, circle of Wittlich. Pop. 292.

MEERHOF, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Minden, circle of Buren. Pop. 862.

MEERHOLZ, a town of Hesse-Cassel, 35 m. SW of Fulda, near the Kinzig.

MEERHOUT, a town of Belgium, in the prov. of Antwerp, 24 m. NE of Louvain. Pop. 3,887.

MEERHOUTE, a commune and village of Bel-

gium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, dep. of Oostacker. Pop. 552.

MEERLE, a canton and village of Belgium, in the prov. of Antwerp, arrond. of Turnhout. Pop. 1,105.

MEERNACH, a village of Saxe-Meiningen, in the bail. and 1 m. SW of Gräfenthal.

MEERSCHÉ, a commune and village of Belgium, in the prov. of Antwerp, dep. of Berchem. Pop. 643.

MEERSCHTRAETE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, dep. of Laerne. Pop. 620.

MEERSEN, a town of Dutch Limburg, 9 m. NE of Maestricht, on the r. bank of the Genle. Pop. 2,008.—Also a village of Belgian Limburg, 3 m. E of Maestricht.

MEERSTRAET, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, dep. of Hamme. Pop. 437.

MEES (LES), a town of France, in the dep. of Basses-Alpes, 17 m. SW of Digne, near the l. bank of the Durance. Pop. 2,085.

MEESDEN, a parish of Hertfordshire, 5 m. SE of Barkway. Area 1,030 acres. Pop. 181.

MEESIGER, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Stettin, circle of Demmin. Pop. 381.

MEESOW, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Stettin, circle of Regenwalde. Pop. 468.

MEESWYSCK, a commune of Belgian Limburg, in the cant. of Rockheim. Pop. 445.

MEETKERKE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of W. Flanders, arrond. of Bruges. Pop. 455.

MEETH, a parish of Devon, 3 m. NNE of Hatherleigh. Area 2,170 acres. Pop. 314.

MEFFERSDORF, a village of Prussian Silesia, in the reg. of Leignitz. Pop. 716.

MEFFI, a village of Upper Guinea, on the Gold coast, 45 m. E of Dibble.

MEGALA, a village of Tunis, 3 m. NE of Spaitla.

MEGALI-KORA, a town in the island of Samos, 24 m. SW of Skalanova. Pop. 1,000.

MEGALO-KASTRON. See **CANDIA**.

MEGANISI, a small rocky island in the Ionian sea, off the E coast of Santa Maura, from which it is separated by a narrow channel. It is about 6 m. in length, and 3 m. in breadth. It was anciently called *Thelabides*.

MEGANOP (CAPE), a promontory on the S coast of the Crimea, in N lat. 44° 46', E long. 35° 6'.

MEGANTICK, a county and lake of Lower Canada, on the borders of New England. The co. has an area of 1,465 sq. m. Its centre is in N lat. 46° 5', W long. 71° 12'. It contains rich copper-deposits.—The lake is 9 m. in length, and 2 m. in average breadth, running deeply into the land in several bays. The scenery in the vicinity is picturesque.

MEGARA, a town of Greece, in the isthmus of Corinth, formerly of considerable extent, but now an insignificant village, having been depopulated and destroyed in the revolutionary war. It stands on an eminence, about 1 m. from the gulf of Egina, and 21 m. W of Athens.

MEGASPILION, or **MEGASPELIA**, a large monastery in the Morea, 30 m. ESE of Patras, and 6 m. NE of Calavrita.

MEGE, a village of Farsistan, in Persia, 10 m. S of Ispahan.

MEGEN, a small town of Holland, in N. Brabant, on the l. bank of the Maese, 15 m. NE of Bois-le-Duc.

MEGEVE, a town of Sardinia, in the div. of Savoy, and prov. of Faugigny, mandemento and 7 m. S of Sallanches. Pop. 2,800.

MEGIASZO, a town of Hungary, in the comitat of Zemplin, 44 m. SSW of Kaschau.

MEGINGHERD, a sanjak and town of Turkey in Asia, in the pash. and 60 m. ENE of Erzerur.

MEGLIACINO, a town of Sardinia, in the div.

and prov. and 30 m. NNW of Novara, mandemento and $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. NNE of Orta, and on the E bank of the lake of that name. Pop. 860.

MEGMAH (EL), a town of Arabia, in Nedjed, in the prov. of El Zedeyr, 21 m. N of Jelajel.

MEGNA, a river of Hindostan, in the presidency of Bengal, and E part of the prov. of that name. It is formed by the junction of the Surmah and the Barak, which have their sources in the mountains running along the N and E frontiers of the Silhet district. The united stream, after a course of about 30 m., joins the Brahmaputra, in N lat. $24^{\circ} 9'$; and the Brahmaputra, although possessing a volume of water nearly ten times greater than the M., thence takes the name of the latter. From the point of confluence, the M. runs SSW; receives the Gomut from Tipperah, on the E, and on the W the Issamutty or Dulaseri, bringing the collected waters of the Luckiah, an offset of the Brahmaputra, the Attre, and likewise several offsets of the Gauges. Thus augmented, it swells into an expanse resembling an inland sea, and studded with islands. About 10 m. below the confluence of the Issamutty, it is joined by another branch of the Ganges, and in the remainder of its course is separated by only a narrow tract of land from the latter river. A few miles lower down, its channel contracts in width, and bends ESE, till it reaches 23° N lat., when it takes a S direction, and, after a total course, in a generally S direction, of 120 m., discharges itself by a wide embouchure into the bay of Bengal, and closely adjacent to the delta of the Ganges, with which it forms numerous interlacements. The muddy waters of these great streams form, on mingling with the sea, numerous banks and islands. Between these islands, the principal of which are Deccan-Shabazpur, Hattia, and Sundip, the tide runs with great rapidity, and in the spring-tides forms what is called the Bore, a perpendicular influx of the sea, which is said to exceed sometimes the height of 12 ft.

MEGO (PULO), **TRISTE**, or **ILE-DE-RE'CIE**, a small minihabled island of the Indian ocean, near the SW coast of Sumatra, in S lat. 4° , and E long. $101^{\circ} 5'$. It is surrounded by a coral reef, and in the centre has a lagoon the banks of which possess some vegetation. Cocoa-palms abound on its coasts; but their produce, except when the island is visited by canoes from Sumatra, become the prey of squirrels and rats, which are here found in great numbers. The island takes the name of Triste from the number of shipwrecks which have occurred on its coasts.

MEGRAM, a range of mountains in the Sahara, running WSW between Wady-Mezzeran and the river Wallem, and crossed by the road from Fezzan to Honssa.

MEGRI, a town of Persia, in Armenia, on the l. bank of the Aras, 45 m. SSE of Nakhshivan. It was formerly a large place containing 5 churches and about 500 families. The environs produce wine and cotton.

MAGRIN (SAINT), a village of France, in the dep. of the Charente-Inferieure, cant. and 8 m. S of Archiac, and 8 m. E of Jozzac. Pop. 1,260.

MAGRIT, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Côtes-du-Nord, cant. and 5 m. N of Broons, and 12 m. WNW of Dinan, on an affluent of the Arguenon. Pop. 1,623.

MEGYER (NAGY), a town of Hungary, in the comitat and 21 m. WNW of Comorn, and 15 m. NNE of Raab.

MEGYES (ARANYOS), or **ARANYOS**, a town of Hungary, in the comitat and 13 m. E of Szathmar. It has a fortress now in ruins.

MEHADIA, a town of Hungary, in the Military

Banat, and subdivision of Wallachio-Illyrian Banat, 15 m. N of Alt-Orschowa, and 87 m. SE of Temeswar, on the l. bank of the Biela-Recca, an affluent of the Cserna, in a defile, named from the importance of its position the key of Mehadia. Pop. 1,684, chiefly Wallachians and Germans. About a mile distant from this town are the celebrated Roman baths of Hercules, and at the adjacent village of Toplecz, on the Gerns, are the remains of a fine Roman aqueduct. M. was taken by the Turks in 1716 and destroyed. It was soon after repaired by the Imperialists; but it was again captured by the Turks, first in 1738, and again in 1789, and reduced to ruins.

MEHAGNE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. and arrond. of Namur, watered by a river of the same name. Pop. 534.—The river has its source in the prov. and 9 m. NNW of Namur, and near the village of Mehagnoule; flows thence into the prov. of Liege, and joins the Meuse, on the l. bank, a little above Huy, and after a course, in a generally E direction, of 30 m.

MEHAL, a town of Little Tibet, in the district of Urna-Desa, on the l. bank of the Sutledge, 6 m. NE of Deba.

MEHALLET-EL-KEBIR, or **MAHALLET-EL-KEBIR**, a town of Lower Egypt, in the prov. of Garbieh, of which it is the capital, 15 m. WSW of Mansurah, and 69 m. N of Cairo, near the W bank and on a branch of the Melig canal. Pop. 1,700. It is a large town, is the residence of a bey, and has a Coptic church. It has a cotton-spinning-mill, manufactories of sal-ammoniac, and possesses an active trade. It is the *Xois* or *Cynopolis* of the ancients.

MEHANDITZA, a district of Turkey in Europe, in the W part of Little Wallachia. Its chief town is Tchernetz.

MEHANUDDY. See **MAHANUDDY**.

MEHARICOURT, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Somme, cant. and 2 m. SW of Rosieres. Pop. 1,092.

MEHARRAKA, or **MAHARRAKA**, a village and a ruinous temple in Nubia, in the country of the Kenus, near the l. bank of the Nile, and 45 m. NE of Derr. It is supposed by some to mark the site of the ancient *Hierosycaminon*.

MEHAUJED, a town of Arabia, in Yemen, 60 m. WSW of Kaukban. It is surrounded by a wall, and defended by a castle on an adjacent height.

MEHBORN, a village of the grand-duchy of Saxe-Weimar, in the bail, and 7 m. E of Eisenach, and 13 m. W of Gotha, on the r. bank of the Nesse. Pop. 210. It has a cotton-spinning-mill.

MEHEDIAH. See **MAHMORE**.

MEHERIN, a river of the state of Virginia, U. S., which has its source in Charlotte co.; runs E through several counties; enters North Carolina, and, after a course of 90 m., joins the Nottoway, on the r. bank, at Winton, to form the Chowan river.

MEHERJAN, **MEHRIDJAN**, or **ISFERAIN**, a town of Persia, in the prov. of Khorassan, 141 m. WNW of Mushed, in a fertile plain, and on the l. bank of a small river, the opposite side of which is defended by a fort. It has a mosque. The environs are noted for their pears.

MEHET (JEBEL), a mountain of Abyssinia, in the S part of the kingdom of Amhara, and prov. of Damot, on the r. bank of the Bahr-el-Azrek.

MEHKUR, a populous district of Hindostan, in the NW part of the prov. of Gundwana. It is mountainous, and contains numerous forts.

MEHLAUKEN, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of Königsberg, in the circle and to the E of Labiau. Pop. 150.

MEHEM, a village of Prussia, in the regency of Cologne, on the Rhine, to the SE of Bonn. Pop. 970.

MEHLES, a village of the duchy of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, in the principality and 22 m. S of Gotha, and bail. of Schwarzwald, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. WNW of Zella, and near the Gemeinbach. Pop. 1,706. It has manufactories of arms.

MEHLSACK, a town of Prussia, in the prov. and regency and 39 m. SSW of Königsberg, circle and 18 m. SE of Braunsberg. Pop. 3,030. It is enclosed by a wall, and has two suburbs, and 2 Catholic churches. It possesses manufactories of cloth and of hats, and several tanneries, and has a considerable trade in flax, yarn, and linen.

MEHR, a village of Sind, on the E bank of the Indus, opposite Lukki.

MEHR-ABAD, a village of Persia, in Farsistan, 9 m. SE of Aberkuh. It does not now contain above 50 families; but the ruins by which it is surrounded indicate its having formerly been a large town. The half of the produce of the village is claimed by the khan by whom it is governed.

MEHRAH, a district of Turkey in Asia, in the pash. and NW of Diarbekir. It is mountainous, and contains mines of copper. The Tigris has its source in this district.

MEHRANA, **MERANA**, or **MEERANA**, a town of Saxony, in the circle of Erzgebirge and seignory of Schönburg, 5 m. WNW of Glauchau, and 22 m. W of Chemnitz. Pop. 4,339. It has manufactories of fine woollen fabrics.

MEHRAND, or **MERANDE**, a town of Persia, in the prov. of Azerdijian, 45 m. ESE of Khoi, on an affluent of the Kuk-kana.

MEHRENBURG, a town of the duchy of Nassau, in the bail. and 6 m. NW of Weilburg, and 30 m. ENE of Coblenz. Pop. 590.

MEHRING, a village of Bavaria, in the circle of Upper Bavaria, on the Augsburg and Munich railway, and near the l. bank of the Danube, which is here crossed by a bridge. Pop. in 1838, 1,166. It has a paper-mill.

MEHRINGEN, a village of the duchy of Anhalt-Dessau, NW of Sandersleben, on the Wippra. Pop. 870.

MEHUN. See **PERIM**.

MEHUN-SUR-YIVRE, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Cher, and arrond. of Bourges. The cant. comprises 10 com. Pop. in 1831, 8,132; in 1841, 8,726. The town is 11 m. NW of Bourges, on the l. bank of the Yivre or Evre, in a fertile plain. Pop. 3,333. It contains the ruins of the castle in which Charles VII. starved himself to death. It has extensive manufactories of pack-sheet.

MEHWAS, a district of Hindostan, in the N of Gujerat, between the Banass and the marshes of the Rinn. It comprises the districts of Kakreze, Neyer, and Therad.

MEIA-PONTE, a town of Brazil, in the prov. and 78 m. E of Goyaz, on the Rio-des-Almas. Pop. 8,000. It has oil-works, and distilleries of brandy; and conducts a considerable trade in pork.

MEICHE, a village of France, in the dep. of Doubs, 4 m. S of Santa-Hippolyte. Pop. 800.

MEI-CHE-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Shen-se, div. of Suy-tih-chu, 300 m. NNE of Se-gan-fu, on the l. bank of the Vou-tin-ho, in N lat. $37^{\circ} 52'$, and E long. 110° .

MEI-CHU, a division and town of China, in the dep. of Sze-chuen. The div. comprises 3 districts. The town is 54 m. S of Ching-tu-fu, in N lat. $30^{\circ} 6'$, and E long. $103^{\circ} 52'$.

MEIDAM, a river of Yemen, in Arabia, which

enters the Indian ocean to the W of Aden, after a S course of about 100 m.

MEIDEVICH (**OBER** and **UNTER**), two villages of Prussia, in the reg. of Dusseldorf, circle of Duisburg. Pop. of Ober M. 424; of Unter M. 960.

MEIDLING. See **MEDLING**.

MEIDUN, a village of Egypt, in the prov. of Benisuef, 32 m. S of Cairo, near which is situated a pyramid of brick, and built in the form of five re-treating steps or stages. It has been supposed to mark the site of the ancient *Nilopolis*.

MEIENBURG, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Brandenburg, near the borders of Mecklenburg, 10 m. N of Pritzwalk, on the Stiepenitz. Pop. 1,454.

MEIENDORF, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Magdeburg, circle of Wanzleben. Pop. 199.

MEIERSBERG, a village of Prussia, in the reg. and circle of Dusseldorf. Pop. 609.

MEIG, a river of Ross-shire, which falls into the Conan, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. below Loch-Laichart, after a course of 16 m.

MEIGLE, a parish and village of Perthshire, 12 m. NW of Dundee, and 21 m. NNE of Perth, on the line of the Scottish Midland Junction railway. Pop. of p. in 1841, 728, of whom 457 were in the v., which is pleasantly situated on a small rivulet of the same name. It is an ancient place, and its churchyard contains the remains of a sepulchral monument of great antiquity.

MEIGS, a county in the SE part of Ohio, U. S. Area 425 sq. m. Pop. in 1841, 11,152; in 1851, 17,988. Its cap. is Chester.—Also a co. in the SE of Tennessee. Area 215 sq. m. Pop. in 1841, 4,794; in 1851, 4,839. Its cap. is Decatur.—Also a township in Adams co., Ohio. Pop. 1,063.

MEIGS CREEK, a river of Ohio, which runs into the Muskingum, 20 m. above Marietta.

MEIH, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Ho-nan, div. and 72 m. WSW of Kae-fung-fu, in N lat. $34^{\circ} 34'$, E long. $113^{\circ} 27'$.—Also a district of Japan, in the island of Kiou-siou, and prov. of Tsi-kongo.

MEI-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Shen-se, div. of Fung-seang-fu, on the r. bank of the Hooe-ho, 66 m. W of Se-gan-fu, in N lat. $34^{\circ} 13'$, E long. $107^{\circ} 50'$.

MEIH-YUN-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Chih-le, div. of Pih-lu-tung, 42 m. NE of Peking, on the Pay-ho, in N lat. $40^{\circ} 23' 30''$, E long. $116^{\circ} 52' 46''$.

MEIKLE-FERRY, a strait of the Dornoch firth, about 2 m. in width, 3 m. WNW of Tain, in the direct line of the great North road to Wick and Thurso.

MEIKLE (Lochn), a small lake in the centre of Glenurquhart, in Inverness-shire.

MEIKLEOUR, a village in the p. of Caputh, in Perthshire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. SW of Cupar-Angus.

MEILEN, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. and on the E side of the lake of Zurich, 3 m. SE of Zurich. Pop. 3,065.

MEILHAN, a town of France, in the dep. of Lot-et-Garonne, 6 m. WNW of Marmande. Pop. 2,293.

MEI-LING, a range of mountains in China, in the Nan-ling chain, on the frontiers of the provs. of Kiang-se and Kwang-tung. They rise to the height of about 1,065 yds. above sea-level. Towards the centre of the range are several houses, and a pagoda, in the latter of which is a statue of Confucius, and beneath, in a narrow pass through the mountain, is a gate which marks the boundaries of the provs.

MEILLAC, a village of France, in the dep. of Ille-et-Vilaine, cant. and 3 m. N of St. Amand. Pop. 1,200.

MEILLANT, a commune and town of France, in

the dep. of Cher, cant. and 5 m. of Saint Amand. Pop. 1,360.

MEILLONNAS, a town of France, in the dep. of Ain, near the source of the Chevron, 6 m. NE of Bourg. Pop. 1,250. It has extensive pottery-works, and coal is wrought in the vicinity.

MEIMAC, a town of France, in the dep. of Corrèze, between the rivers Trivassanne and Luzège, 9 m. W of Ussel. Pop. 1,850.

MEIMUNNA, a village of Afghanistan, in the Hazareh territory, on an affluent of the Oxus, in N lat. 35° 50'.

MEIN, a large village of Arabia, in the district of Jafa or Jaffa, in the Wadi-Bahrein, 36 hours NW of Sughra. Pop. 1,500.

MEINAM. See MENAM.

MEINDER. See MENDERE.

MEINE, a small river of Prussia, in the duchy of Cleves, which falls into the Rhine near Emmerick.

MEINERSDORF, a village of Saxony, in the bail. and 4 m. E of Stollberg.

MEINERSEN, a village of Hanover, in the gov. of Luneburg, 30 m. ENE of Hanover. Pop. 400.

MEINERZHAGEN, a village of Prussia, in the reg. and 30 m. SW of Arensburg, on the Voline. Pop. 764.

MEININGEN. See SAXE-MEININGEN.

MEININGEN, a town of Germany, the cap. of the duchy of Saxe-Meiningen, situated amongst mountains on the r. bank of the river Werra, 33 m. E of Fulda. Pop. 5,500. It has been, since 1681, the residence of the dukes of Saxe-Meiningen, who have here a large castle, with a library of 25,000 vols., and a depot of archives. It contains a lyceum, a council-house, and a house for the meeting of the states. The principal manufactures are woollens, linens, and black crape. At a short distance, nearly at the foot of the Thüringerwald, are the Liebenstein springs, the waters of which are a strong chalybeate.

MEINSHEIM, a village of Württemberg, in the bail. and 2 m. ESE of Brackenheim. Pop. 1,000.

MEIN-WATER, a rivulet of Annandale, in Dumfriesshire, which flows in a S and SW course of 9 m. to the Annan, which it joins to the S of Hoddam.

MEIR, a canton and village of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, arrond. of Turnhout. Pop. 1,514.

MEIRA (SANTA-MARIA DE), a town of Spain, in the prov. and 7 m. SW of Lugo. Pop. 1,600. It has manufactures of linen and woollen stuffs.

MEIRBEKE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, dep. of Everghem. Pop. 894.

MEIRDINCKDORP, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, dep. of Vracene. Pop. 433.

MEIRE, a canton and village of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, arrond. of Alost. Pop. 2,406.

MEIRELBAKE, a canton and village of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, arrond. of Gand. Pop. 3,225.

MEIS, a sanjak of Asiatic Turkey, lying on the coast of the Mediterranean, between the parallels of 36° 7' and 37° 4' N. Its coasts are deeply indented by the bays of Makri, Castelorizo, and Finica; and the whole surface is rugged.—Its cap., which bears the same name, but is more commonly known as Castelorizo, lies on the gulf of Makri, 52 m. SW of Moglat, on the site of the ancient *Telmessus*. See CASTELORIZO.

MEISDORF, a village of Prussian Saxony, in the reg. and 52 m. NW of Merseburg, on the Selke. Pop. 174.

MEISENHEIM, a small town of Hesse-Homburg, situated on the Glan, in a district of the same name, 34 m. N of Deux-Ponts, and 30 m. WSW of Mentz. Pop. 2,200. The herrschaft of M. has an area of 348 German sq. m.

MEISNER, a basaltic mountain of Germany, in Lower Hesse, in the NE of the circle of Eschwege. Alt. 2,184 ft. above sea-level.

MEISSAC, a town of France, in the dep. of Corrèze, 9 m. S of Brives. Pop. 2,250. It has a large traffic in nut-oil.

MEISSAU, a village of Austria, in the circle and 28 m. NW of Korneuburg. Pop. 694.

MEISSEN, or MISNIA, a circle of Saxony, extending along both sides of the Elbe, from Bohemia on the S, to Prussian Saxony on the N. A considerable part of it was ceded to Prussia at the congress of Vienna in 1815, but it has still an area of 1,600 sq. m., with 298,000 inhabitants. It is one of the most populous and best cultivated parts of the kingdom; it contains also the principal manufactories of Saxony, whether in woollen, linen, or cotton. Dresden, the capital of the kingdom, lies within the limits of this circle.—The town of M., the capital of the former margraviate and circle, stands on the l. bank of the Elbe, where it receives the Meissa, 14 m. WNW of Dresden, in one of the most fertile and beautiful valleys of Saxony. Pop. 7,750. It is divided into an upper and a middle town, and the suburb. On a vast rock on the Elbe, 80 ft. in height, stand the remains of an ancient castle, built by Henry I.; and on the neighbouring rock of Afra, the ancient monastery of that name. The chief structures in the town are the cathedral, a fine Gothic building, the chapter-house, a picturesque stadtshaus, and a covered bridge over the Elbe. M. is best known for its state porcelain works, which were removed to this place from Dresden in 1710, the clay being found in the neighbourhood. The establishment for this manufacture occupies the fine old castle: indeed, the town itself "has all the beauty of site, and suburbs, and architectural character, which the mother-city wants."

MEISSEN (UPPER and LOWER), two villages of Hesse-Cassel, in the bail. of Zierenberg.

MEISTRATZHEIM, a village of France, in the dep. of Bas-Rhin, cant. of Oberehnheim, on the l. bank of the Eigers. Pop. 1,500.

MEI-TAN-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Kwei-chu, div. of Ping-yue-chu, 120 m. NNE of Kwei-yang-fu, in N lat. 27° 40'.

MEIVAR. See MEWAR.

MEJA, a river of Russia, which rises in the gov. of Smolensk, and flows SW to the S. Dwina, which it joins on the l. bank, near Velitsch, after a course of 120 m.

MEJAN, or MEYON, a rocky island in the Molucca archipelago, in N lat. 1° 23', E long. 126° 15'.

MEJERDAH, or MAJERDAH, a large river of Tunis, the *Bagrada* of the ancients, formed by the confluence of a number of streams descending from the Atlas. It runs in a N direction through the W part of the territory of Tunis, to about the parallel of 36° 10', where it turns NE; and falls into the Mediterranean at Porto-Farina. The country through which it flows in the lower part of its course is level, and presents a deep light sandy soil, in consequence of which it is deeply impregnated with soil, and presents the same discoloured aspect as the Nile. Near its mouth is a wide plain, sprinkled over with lakes, which have probably been formed by the inundations of the river.

MEJERIV, a town of Russia, in Podolia, on the l. bank of the Riv. 18 m. S of Litin.

MEJORADA, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 12 m. E of Madrid, near the l. bank of the Henares. Pop. 550.—Also a town in the prov. and 45 m. W of Toledo. Pop. 890.

MEKAM-ALI, a village of Irak-Arabi, on the Euphrates, opposite to Bassora.

MEKAMI, a river of Nigritia, which rises in the

Zeg-Zeg territory, and flows SW to the Quorra, 18 m. N of Fundah.

MEKAN-SELASSE, a town of Abyssinia, in the state of Shoa, 210 m. SE of Gondar.

MEKEHOAN, a small seaport of Oman, in Arabia, on the Persian gulf, 45 m. WSW of Julfa.

MEKONG. See **MENAM-KONG**.

MEKRAN, a large maritime province, forming the central and S part of Beluchistan, and lying between the parallels of 25° and 30° N. On the N it is separated by a tract of desert from Afghanistan; on the E it has the provs. of Sarawan, Jalowan, and Lus; on the S the Indian ocean; on the W the provs. of Bushkurd and Kohistan. The northern and inland part is separated from the maritime district by a range of mountains. A plain, seldom more than 8 or 10 m. in breadth, intervenes between the mountains and the sea. On this plain there is excellent pasturage; and when the rainy season is favourable, rice, dates, wheat, barley, joari, and cotton, are produced. The prov. is occupied by a number of independent chiefs, whose power and extent of territory are continually fluctuating; and who profess political allegiance to the khan of Khelat, to Muscat, or to Persia, as for the moment best suits their own interest. The whole force of the country may amount to about 25,000 men; but in its present state it would be impossible to induce these to act together. The present capital is Kej or Kedje. See **BELUCHISTAN**.

MEL, an island off the coast of Brazil, in S lat. 25° 32' 43".—Also a town of Austrian Lombardy, 9 m. SW of Belluno, near the l. bank of the Piave.

MELADA. See **MELEDA**.

MELAGUES, a village of France, in the dep. of Aveyron, cant. and 9 m. SE of Pont-de-Cameres. Pop. 1,300.

MELAH, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Ajmir, in N lat. 25° 40'.

MELAN, a village of France, in the dep. of Morbihan, cant. and 4 m. from Faouet. Pop. 1,400.

MELANO, or **MELENA** (CAPE), the NW extremity of the island of Chios, in N lat. 38° 25'.

MELASGHIRD, a town of Asiatic Turkey, 80 m. SE of Erzerum, on the Murad-chai.

MELASSA, or **MILESS**, a town of Asiatic Turkey, called anciently *Mylasa*. It is situated in a fertile plain, in the sanjak of Menteshla, 80 m. S of Smyrna, and 12 m. E of the gulf of Hassan-Kalesi.

MELAULAKO, a small river of Thessaly, which flows into the gulf of Salonica, a little to the NE of Mount Ossa.

MELAY, or **MESLAY**, a town of France, in the dep. of Mayenne, 15 m. SE of Laval. Pop. 1,932.—Also a village in the dep. of Haute-Marne, cant. and 6 m. SSE of Bourbonne.—Also a town in the dep. of Saone-et-Loire, cant. and 4 m. S of Marigny. Pop. 1,650.

MELAZZO, or **MILAZZO**, the ancient *Mylæ*, a seaport of Sicily, in the Val-di-Demona, on the N coast of the island, 20 m. W of Messina. Pop. 6,500. It is built on a promontory which forms a well-sheltered bay, the *Basilius sinus* of the ancients, capable of containing a large fleet. The town is divided into two parts,—one situated on the promontory, and strongly fortified,—the other at the harbour, near the bottom of the bay. The trade of the place consists in the export of wine, olives, and olive oil; and is carried on chiefly with Marseilles, Leghorn, and Genoa. The tunny fishery is considerable. The plain of M., covered with villages and groves of olives and orange trees, and bounded by the lofty mountains of Pelorus, exhibits a scene of picturesque beauty. In the war of 1719, this town was unsuccessfully besieged by the Spaniards.

MELBECKS, a township in the p. of Grinton, N.

V.

R. of Yorkshire, 12 m. W by S of Richmond. Area 6,820 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,455; in 1841, 1,633.

MELBOURN, a parish in the co. of Cambridge, 10 m. S by W of Cambridge. Area 4,370 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,474; in 1841, 1,724.—Also a township in the p. of Thornton, E. R. of Yorkshire, 4½ m. SW of Poeklington. Area 3,130 acres. Pop. 514.

MELBOURNE, a parish in Derbyshire, 7½ m. SE by S of Derby, on the banks of the Trent. Area 3,290 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,301; in 1841, 2,583.—The family of Lamb derive the title of Viscount from this place, which is one of the polling-stations in the election of the members for the S division of the co.

MELBOURNE, the capital of the new colony of Victoria, in S. Australia, situated in the co. of Bourke, and p. of Melbourne, near the mouth of the Yarra-Yarra river, in S lat. 37° 48' 6", E long. 144° 57' 7", 587 m. SSW of Sydney, at the upper end of the land-locked bay of Port Phillip. It was founded by Sir Richard Bourke in May, 1837, and in January 1838 did not contain above 1,000 inhabitants; in 1846 its pop. was 10,945; and in 1851, 23,143. Its streets are broad and regular, all running at right angles to each other; and its houses are all either of brick, from an excellent clay found in the vicinity, or of stone. The principal part of the town is laid out in a low fertile valley, the rich soil of which, extending with a gentle slope from the river banks, affords a fine site for gardens; while the extreme ends of the town are carried over two rising and picturesque eminences. It now extends upwards of 2 m. along the river, with a breadth of 1 m. It has numerous churches, several club-houses and hotels, 4 banks, a theatre, a court-house and government-offices, a college, and numerous steam flour mills, boiling-down establishments, and iron and brass foundries. There are botanical gardens in the vicinity. It is the see of an Episcopalian bishop; and in 1851 no fewer than 8 churches were in course of erection in the town, in addition to those already existing. The supply of spring water is somewhat limited; but fresh water is abundant, as the town has been built just at the falls of the river, above which the water is generally fresh and drinkable, although vessels anchor in salt water right before the windows of the houses in M. There is depth of water for men-of-war as far up as Williamstown, near the mouth of the Yarra; but vessels drawing above 8 or 9 ft. of water cannot come up to the wharves of M. Although the distance across the promontory to the bay is not more than 2 m., yet by the river it is nearly 8 m. The banks of the Yarra are low, and covered with a small underwood. M. communicates daily by steamers with Geelong, 45 m. distant, on the W side of the bay; it has also regular steam-communication with Sydney, Launceston, and Hobart-town. A bill has been introduced in the Victoria legislature for a railway to run from M. to Mount Alexander; and it has been proposed to connect M. with the port at Hobson's bay by a short line. A scheme is also before the New South Wales legislature for a railway from Sydney to M.—The recent commercial history of M., and of the colony of Victoria generally, has been characterised as "the very romance of the ledger,—the poetry of the counting-house." On the 1st of July 1851, the colony of Victoria commenced its independent career. This in itself was an auspicious event; but it was speedily thrown into the shade by the discovery of gold at Anderson's creek, 16 m. to the E of Melbourne, and soon after in richer profusion at Ballarat and Mount Alexander. The amount of gold exported from M. and from Geelong to England from the date of the first discoveries up to 1st July 1852 was 1,265,640 ounces, or about £5,000,000; and even of the export from New South Wales and

N

from Adelaide a considerable portion has been furnished from the Victoria diggings. Gold has been discovered on the Yarra, 4 m. from M. It has also been found in the very heart of M., in a bed of dark quartz, about 15 inches below the surface, which it is expected will prove productive. Of the Victoria diggings, 16 m. from M., it is said that the most productive spots were those where the slate formation abounded, from the interstices of which several small nuggets had been extracted. The slate averaged about 2 ft. from the surface, and the lower the miner penetrated the more successful he proved. Mr. Westgarth has made a report, in his capacity of president of the M. chamber of commerce, in which the surprising growth of the colony is stated with great minuteness of detail. In 1851 its imports rose from £745,000 in value to £1,056,000; the exports from £755,000 in 1849 to £1,423,000 in 1851. In Sept. 1851 no gold had been exported from Victoria; in the six months next ensuing 563,471 ounces of gold were shipped, at M. chiefly, the greater part of it for London. Although at the present time, amongst gold-producing countries, California stands pre-eminent, being said to have produced in 1851 a sum scarce less than £15,000,000, Victoria is only second to it in productiveness, and yields apparently a larger quantity than the average of Russia, which is estimated at £4,000,000 per annum. Vast masses of people have continued to congregate round those spots which produced most gold, and the diggings of Mount Alexander swarmed with men and families to the number of 50,000 at least. Up to February 1852 upwards of £30,000 had been received as payment for licenses issued to the miners; and the quantity of wool exported during the last closed season has been as great as ever. In 1845 the census of Victoria gave a total of nearly 33,000; it now falls little short of 115,000. "Even prior to the discovery of her gold fields," Mr. Westgarth says, in his very able report, "the export produce of Victoria was proportionately larger than that which any other of our colonies has exhibited. For the year 1850, for example, when the value of colonial produce exported was £1,042,000, and the average population about 70,000 souls, we have an export at the rate of nearly £15 per head, which, for every person in the colony, gives a power for the introduction of all kinds of necessities that must effectually promote at once the business of the colony and the resources and enjoyments of its society. Since 1850 the gold produce, which begins to affect our official figures on the export lists towards the end of the following year, has largely increased this amount, threatening us in fact with a plethora of wealth, which, in the unsettlement of our regular industry, caused by the attractions of the diggings, may leave us for a time perhaps losers in a social point of view by the present grand developments. The commercial returns for the year 1851, in connection with a comparison for previous years, are set forth in the following abstracts:—

I. Table exhibiting the Progress of the colony of Victoria from 1844 to 1851 inclusive:

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Population.
1844	£151,000	£257,000	24,000
1845	248,000	404,000	28,000
1846	316,000	425,000	34,000
1847	438,000	669,000	42,000
1848	374,000	675,000	50,000
1849	480,000	755,000	60,000
1850	745,000	1,042,000	70,000
1851	1,056,000	1,423,000	82,000

II. Table exhibiting the quantity of the principal articles of export from the colony of Victoria for the years 1844, 1847, and 1851:

	1844.	1847.	1851.
Beef, tons	284	867	1,391½
Cattle, number	2,435	6,057	6,281

Sheep, number	44,515	54,535	69,224
Tallow, tons	492	561	4,223
Wool, lb.	4,326,229	10,210,038	16,345,468
Gold, oz.	...	...	145,137

The apparent falling off in the quantity of wool for 1851, as compared with the previous year, is occasioned," Mr. Westgarth remarks, "by the lateness of the shipping of the wool this season, as compared with previous years, so that the usual proportion of the last clip has not been exported prior to January last. The official year terminates in the midst of the wool-shipping season, an arrangement inconvenient as regards the export-produce, in not exhibiting so exactly as might otherwise be done in this particular the annual progress of the colony." See articles **PORT-PHILIP** and **VICTORIA**.

MELBOURNE, a county of Western Australia, bounded on the E by Glenelg, on the S by Twin co., and on the W by the sea; and watered by the rivers Moore, Smith, and Hill.

MELBOURNE (MOUNT), a very lofty mountain on the coast of the recently-discovered Antarctic continent, in S lat. 74° 25', E long. 164° 10'. It has a general and striking resemblance to Mount Etna; but its elevation, Sir James Ross conceives, must be very much greater than that of the Sicilian mountain.

MELBURY-ABBAS, a parish in Dorset, 2½ m. SE by S of Shaftesbury. Area 2,140 acres. Pop. in 1831, 354; in 1841, 390.

MELBURY-BUBB, a parish in Dorset, 6½ m. S by W of Sherborne. Area 1,290 acres. Pop. in 1831, 121; in 1841, 126.

MELBURY-OSMOND, a parish in Dorset, 6½ m. SW by S of Sherborne. Area 1,580 acres. Pop. in 1831, 380; in 1841, 404.

MELBURY-SAMPFORD, a parish in Dorset, 6½ m. NW by W of Cerne. Area 1,160 acres. Pop. in 1831, 53; in 1841, 43.

MELCAUWEN, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Antwerp, and dep. of Berlaer. Pop. 500.

MELCHBOURN, a parish in Bedfordshire, 5 m. ESE of Higham-Ferrers. Area 2,550 acres. Pop. in 1831, 227; in 1841, 274.

MELCHINGEN, a town of the principality of Hohenzollern-Hechingen, 9 m. ENE of Hechingen, on the l. bank of the Lauchart. Pop. 610.

MELCHNAU, a parish and village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Berne and amt of Aarwangen. Pop. 3,399.

MELCHTHAL, a valley of Switzerland, in the S part of the cant. of Unterwalden, and district of Obwald. It is about 6 m. in length from N to S, and 2 m. in breadth; and is watered by the Melch, which joins the Aa below Sarnen. It is noted for its cheese. The mountains by which it is enclosed rise high, and are chiefly calcareous, resting on argillaceous schist. They contain marble and iron. The latter is wrought at Muhlthal, on the opposite side of the mountain. The valley is noted as the residence of Arnold-de-Melchthal, one of the three founders of the Confederation, and also of the hermit Nicolas-de-Flüe, by whom the league, when threatened with rupture, was cemented.

MELCKWESER, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant and arrond. of Louvain. Pop. 314.

MELCOMBE-HORSEY, a parish in Dorchester, 9 m. NE of Dorchester. Area 3,260 acres. Pop. 173.

MELCOMBE-REGIS. See **WEYMOUTH**.

MELDAL, a parish of Norway, in the bail. of South Drontheim, 33 m. SW of Drontheim. Pop. 4,261. It has several copper-works.

MELDEN, a department of Belgium, in the prov. of East Flanders, and arrond. of Audenarde, watered by the Schelde. Pop. 1,596.

MELDERSTEIN, a village of Sweden, in North Bothnia. It has extensive foundries.

MELDERT, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of East Flanders, and arrond. of Termonde. Pop. of dep. 1,870; of village 328.—Also a dep. and com. in the prov. of Brabant and arrond. of Louvain. Pop. of dep. 963; of com. 536.—Also a dep. and com. in the prov. of Limburg and arrond. of Hasselt, watered by the Zwartee-Beek. Pop. 705.

MELDOLA, a town of the Pontifical states, in the legation and 8 m. S of Forlì, on the l. bank of the Ronco. Pop. 4,400.

MELDON, a parish of Northumberland, 5 m. W by S of Morpeth. Area 1,040 acres. Pop. 162.

MELDORF, or **MELDORP**, a town of Denmark, in the district called South Ditmarsch, on the river Miele, 50 m. NW of Hamburg. Pop. 2,000.

MELDRETH, a parish of Cambridgeshire, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N by W of Royston. Area 2,000 acres. Pop. 730.

MELDRUM, a parish of Aberdeenshire. Pop. 1,873, of whom 1,102 were in the town of Old M., which is situated on the road from Aberdeen to Banff, $17\frac{1}{2}$ m. NW of Aberdeen.

MELECK, a headland of Turkey in Europe, on the N coast of the island of Candia, sanj, and 11 m. NE of La Canée, in N lat. $35^{\circ} 55'$, and E long. $24^{\circ} 8'$.

MELEDA, **MILET**, or **MLJET**, an island of Austria, in the Adriatic, on the coast of Dalmatia, in the circle and 17 m. WNW of Ragusa, separated from the peninsula of Sabioncello by a channel of the same name, 3 m. in width at its narrowest point. The E extremity of the island is in N lat. $42^{\circ} 42' 20''$, and E long. $17^{\circ} 46' 40''$; the W, in N lat. $42^{\circ} 47' 50''$, and E long. $17^{\circ} 18' 30''$. It is 24 m. in length from E to W, and about 5 m. across its widest part. The coasts present several commodious bays, but, towards the W extremity especially, are incumbered with islets and reefs. The sea breaks with great violence on the S coast. The best and most commodious anchorage is to be found in the channel of Meleda. The surface of the island is bristled with mountains to a great extent arid, and intersected by numerous valleys. The latter, the principal of which is Babinopoglie, nearly 3 m. in length, are fertile, but ill-cultivated; and the quantity of oats, maize, and millet scarcely suffices for three months' supply to the inhabitants, who are about 900 in number. Their only other productions are pot-herbs, oil, and fruit, the latter including water-melons, figs, pomegranates and almonds. The vine thrives well also, and the mulberry is grown to some extent. Dates and citron are frequently found in the gardens. Maritime pines and oaks are common, and among the shrubs the mastic and turpentine trees, the myrtle and cistus are frequently to be met with. Large flocks of cattle, goats, and sheep find pasturage on the mountains, and the culture of silk-worms and bees form also an important branch of industry. The viper and lizard are common. The tunny fish, the ray, and the sardine abound on the coast: and near Porto-Ingannatone is a coral-fishery. With the exception of iron in small quantities, and lime, the island possesses no minerals. Its exports consist chiefly in wood, silk, wine in small quantities, brandy, cheese, honey, fish, sheep, and wool. It contains several villages or hamlets, of which Babinopoglie is the chief. Meleda is the ancient *Melita*, and supposed by some to be the scene of the shipwreck of Saint Paul. It formerly possessed a rich Benedictine abbey, situated on an island of Lago-Grande, a lagoon which communicates by a narrow channel with the sea.

MELEGNANO, or **MARIGNANO**, a district and town of Austria in Lombardy, in the gov. and deleg.

of Milan. The district comprises 26 com., and 11,334 inhabitants. The town is 11 m. SE of Milan, and 10 m. WNW of Lodi, on the Lambro, which is here crossed by a fine stone-bridge. Pop. 4,000. In the middle age this town was fortified. In 1239 it was destroyed by Frederick II., but was soon after rebuilt.—A peace was concluded here between the Guelphs and Ghibellines in 1279. A memorable battle was fought here between the Swiss and the duke of Milan and Francis I., in 1515.

MELEI, a district of Eastern Circassia, on the N side of the Caucasus. The Argun has its source in this district.

MELE'KE'S (**POKROVSKOE'** and **STAROI'**), villages of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 48 m. E of Simbirsk, district of Stavropol, near the Melé-ke's, a small affluent of the Bolchoi-Tcheremchan. It has several distilleries of brandy.

MELEKHOVSKAIA, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of the Don Cossacks, and district of Donetsk, 27 m. NE of Tcherkask, on the r. bank of the Don.

MELEN, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. and arrond. of Liege. Pop. 672.

MELENIK, a town of European Turkey, 60 m. SE of Ghiustendil.

MELENKI, a town of Russia, in the gov. and 68 m. SE of Vladimir, on the l. bank of the Unja. It has manufactories of glass and hardware. Pop. 5,685.

MELERAY, a village of France, in the dep. of Sarthe, cant. of Montmirail. Pop. 1,406.

MELES. See **MENOVGHAT**.

MELESSE, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Ile-et-Vilaine, cant. of Saint Aubin, 9 m. N of Rennes. Pop. 2,808.

MELE-SUR-SARTHE (**Le**), a town of France, in the dep. of Orne, 9 m. W of Mortagne, on the r. bank of the Sarthe. Pop. 1,500.

MELETEKUNK, a river of New Jersey, U. S., which runs into the Atlantic in N lat. $40^{\circ} 5'$.

MELETITCHI, a town of Russia, in the gov. and 96 m. WSW of Grodno.

MELEZZA, a circle and village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Ticino, watered by a stream of the same name, which joins the Maggia near Locarno.

MELFA, a small river of Naples, in the Terra-di-Lavoro, which enters the Garigliano. It is the *Melfes* of the Itineraries.

MELFI. See **AMALFI**.

MELFI, a considerable town of Naples, in the Basilicata, 34 m. S of Foggia—pop. 8,400—not far from the river Ofanto, the ancient *Anfidus*. It contains several churches and monasteries, and is the seat of a bishop. On the 14th of August, 1851, this city was terribly devastated by an earthquake, which destroyed the cathedral and the archbishop's palace, the college, the barracks, and upwards of 160 houses.

MELFORD (**Long**), a village and parish of Suffolk, situated near the river Stour, 19 m. W by N of Ipswich. Area of p. 4,320 acres. Pop. in 1841, 2,514; in 1841, 2,597. Silk-weaving is carried on here to some extent.

MELGACO, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Minho, and on the l. bank of the Minho, 38 m. NE of Braja. Pop. 831.—Also a town of Brazil, in the prov. and 168 m. SW of Para. Pop. 3,500.

MELGAM, or **MELGUNS**, a river of Forfarshire, which falls into the Isla under the walls of Airly castle.

MELGAR-DE-ANIBA, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 45 m. ENE of Valladolid, on the l. bank of the Cea.

MELGAR-DE-FERNAMENTAL, a small town of Spain, in the prov. and 32 m. NW of Burgos, near the l. bank of the Pisuerga. Pop. 2,700.

MELGAR-DE-YASO, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 27 m. NNE of Palencia, on the l. bank of the Pisuerga. Pop. 600.

MELHAFA, a town of Tripoli, on the gulf of Sidra, 150 m. ESE of Tripoli.

MELHERUS, a parish and village of Norway, 12 m. SSW of Drontheim. Pop. 4,000.

MELICHIA, a town in the island of Corfu, 15 m. SSE of Corfu.

MELICI, a town of Sicily, in the prov. and 27 WSW of Messina.

MELIDA, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 21 m. SSE of Pampeluna, on the l. bank of the Aragon.

MELIDEN, a parish of Flintshire, $\frac{4}{5}$ m. N by E of St. Asaph. Pop. in 1831, 720; in 1841, 844.

MELIDILLA, a village of Tripoli, in the oases and 15 m. E of Aujelah.

ME-LIH-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Yun-nan, div. of Kwan-se-chu, in N lat. $24^{\circ} 30'$, E long. $103^{\circ} 32'$.

ME-LIH-LA-GANG, a district of Tibet, in the SE part of the prov. of Kham, near the Chinese frontier.

MELILLA, or **RUSADIR**, a seaport on the coast of Morocco, but belonging to Spain, on the coast of the Mediterranean, in N lat. $35^{\circ} 8' 15''$, facing Almeria. It was taken by the Spaniards in the 15th cent., and has set at defiance all the attempts of the Moors to obtain possession of it. Its name is derived from the honey in its neighbourhood, which is still plentiful and excellent. It occupies a peninsula united to the continent by an isthmus of rocks 121 varas in length, and 95 in breadth, and having an elevation above the level of the sea of 35 varas. During the last cent. it was fortified with fresh works. The N front of the place is inaccessible, so high and steep is the rock which defends it on that side. A parapet 3 ft. thick, defended by a large elliptical tower, guards it on the E; the S angle is protected by a cylindrical parapet called Las Cabras; and fronting the W stands the gate of the fortress, with the large tower of St. James. On this side it communicates by a covered way with the exterior fortifications. Soft water is not scarce at M., and fills a number of shell-proof cisterns capable of containing upwards of 30,000 quintals of water. The climate is extremely warm. The pop. of this presidio, joined to that of the Penon-de-Velez and of Alhucemas, amounts, according to the latest returns, to 2,700 inhabitants, including non-residents. At a short distance, within cannon-shot, is a small port capable of receiving vessels of inconsiderable tonnage such as xebecs and galleons.

—The three Zafferin islands, which were lately taken possession of by the Spaniards, lie in M. bay, about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the shore. They are very small and near to each other. The western island is the largest and highest, being about 400 ft. above the level of the sea; its length is about $\frac{1}{2}$ m., and it is separated from the middle island by a channel about a $\frac{1}{4}$ m. broad. The middle island is about 120 ft. above the sea, and is nearly round, having a deep and safe channel separating it from the eastern island. Their structure is granitic, having a thin bed of earth on which a few plants grow. They are all destitute of water, and are very rugged and uneven; the neighbourhood abounds in fish, and the rocks are covered with shell-fish of a large kind. These islands offer a good anchorage in 6 or 7 fath., within a cable-length of the shore, with a bottom of mud and clay. The western island has been named 'Congress'; the middle island has received the name of 'Isabella II.'; and the eastern island that of 'King.'

MELINADO, a village of the island of Zante, 8 m. WSW of Zante.

MELINDA, a kingdom of Eastern Africa, with a

cap. of the same name, on the coast, to the SW of Brava, and N of Zanguebar, watered by the Grande-Riviere, the Jumba-Fumbu, the Quilimancy, and the Quelifi.—The cap., which stands in S lat. $3^{\circ} 15'$, E long. $40^{\circ} 5'$, is a large and handsome town, with houses built of stone, and numerous mosques. The churches and other buildings erected by the Portuguese while in possession of it are now in ruins. The anchorage is at some distance from the town, and the coast is shallow and beset with rocks and shelves; yet it is the seat of considerable trade, being resorted to by vessels from the Red sea, Persia, and the northern parts of India. The exports consist of gold, ivory, copper, wax, and drugs, brought from the interior by caravans, in exchange for which silks, cottons, linen cloths, and European commodities are received. Cattle and other articles of provision may be had; but the port is seldom touched at by European vessels, the trade being entirely in the hands of the natives. The immediate vicinity of the town consists of a beautiful plain covered with gardens abounding in every species of fruit, particularly citrons and oranges. The interior of the country has not been explored by Europeans.—Vasco de Gama, after doubling the Cape, sailed along the African shore till he arrived here, where he was courteously received, and supplied with pilots to conduct him across the Indian ocean to Malabar. Cabral and several of his successors met with treatment equally friendly. Ultimately M. became one of numerous tributaries, till about 1698, when it was wrested from them by the Arabs, in whose power it has ever since remained.

MELINDA, one of the Querimba islands, in the Indian sea, in S lat. $10^{\circ} 30'$.

MELINE, a parish in Pembrokeshire, 6 m. SW by S of Cardigan. Pop. in 1841, 492.

MELIPILA, a province of Chili, bounded on the N by Quillota; on the E by Mapocha; on the S by the river Mayo, which divides it from Rancagua; and on the W by the sea. It is of small extent upon the coast, but is about 25 leagues from E to W. Its rivers are the Mapocha and the Poangué. It abounds with wine and grain. Its cap. is Logrono.

MELISEY, a town of France, in the dep. of Haute-Saone, 9 m. ESE of Luxeuil, on the Ognon. Pop. 1,960.

MELITO, a village of Naples, in Calabria-Ultra Ima, 15 m. SE of Reggio.—Also a village in the prov. and 6 m. N of Naples.

MELITOPOL, a town of Russia, in the country of the Nogai Tartars, gov. of Taurida, on the river and lake of Molotshnia-Vodi, 12 m. from the sea of Azof, and 108 m. S of Ekaterinoslav.

MELK, **MOLK**, or **MOELCK**, a small town of Lower Austria, half-way between Lintz and Vienna, and 14 m. W of St. Polten. Pop. 1,000. On a neighbouring rock stands one of the most splendid monasteries of Germany, with a rich collection of curiosities, a cabinet of medals, a large library, and a botanic garden.

MELKAPORE, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Berar, in N lat. $21^{\circ} 4'$.

MELKOVATZ, a town of Bulgaria, in the sanj. and 45 m. SSE of Widdin, on the r. bank of the Zibritza.

MELKRIDGE, a township in the p. of Haltwhistle, Northumberland, 2 m. E of Haltwhistle, on the N bank of the S. Tyne. Pop. in 1841, 290.

MELKSHAM, a parish and market-town in Wilts, $9\frac{3}{4}$ m. E by S of Bath, on the banks of the Avon, over which there is here a handsome stone-bridge, and intersected by the Wilts and Berks canal. The p. includes the chapelry of Seend. Area 10,750 acres. Pop. in 1831, 5,866; in 1841, 6,236. The town principally consists of one long street, in which the houses

are in general built of freestone, though somewhat irregularly set down. The manufacture of broad-cloth was at one time carried on here to a much larger extent than it is at present. Some business is done in malt and leather. About a $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the town are two mineral springs, similar to those of Cheltenham, but of greater strength. A pump-room, with hot and cold baths, has been erected, and houses built for the accommodation of visitors to the spa. M. is one of the polling-places for the members for the N division of the co.

MELLA, a river of Austrian Italy, in the Milanese, which rises in Mount Maniva, 6 m. NE of Bovegno; flows through the Val-Trompia; and falls into the Oglio, on the l. bank, near Geniga, after a course from N to S of 50 m.

MELLAC, a village of France, in the dep. of Finistère, cant. and 3 m. NNW of Quimperle. Pop. 1,250.

MELLAH (RAS-EL), a cape of Barbary, on the coast of Barca, in N lat. $31^{\circ} 57'$, E long. $25^{\circ} 4'$.

MELLARA, a small town of Austrian Italy, in the Milanese, 18 m. E by S of Mantua, on the l. bank of the Po. Pop. 2,400.

MELLAWI, MELLAVOUL, or MELAU, a town of Upper Egypt, in the prov. of Minieh, 120 m. S of Cairo. The country round supplies the city of Mecca with grain, which is conveyed by the way of Cairo, Suez, and the Red sea.

MELLE, a small town of Hanover, pleasantly situated on the river Hase, 4 m. W of Grönenberg. Pop. 1,332.—Also a town of France, in the dep. of Deux-Sevres, on the small river Bérroune, 18 m. ESE of Niort.—Also a commune and village in the dep. of Ile-et-Vilaine, cant. and 4 m. N of Louvigne. Pop. 1,300.—Also a village of the Sardinian states, in the div. of Coni, 4 m. W of Venasca. Pop. 1,903.

MELLERAY, or MEILLERAYE, a village of France, in the dep. of Loire-Inferieure, cant. and 4 m. S of Moisdon-la-Riviere. Pop. 750. There is here a celebrated convent of Trappists.

MELLERAYE (LA), a village of France, in the dep. of Vendee, cant. and 3 m. S of Pouzange-la-Ville, on the r. bank of the Grand Lay. Pop. 600.

MELLES, a village of France, in the dep. of Haute-Garonne, cant. and 4 m. SE of Saint-Beat. Pop. 800.

MELLFORT (LOCH), a small projection of the sea on the coast of Argyshire, which enters between Points Degnish and Ashnish, opposite the island of Luing. It is $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. broad at the entrance, and extends 4 m. inland, in an ENE direction.

MELLID (SAN-PEDRO-DE), a town of Spain, in the prov. and 45 m. SE of Corunna. Pop. 2,931.

MELLIFONT, a parish in co. Louth, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. WNW of Drogheda. Its statistics are returned with Tal-yallen.

MELLING, a parish in Lancashire, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S by W of Kirkby-Lonsdale, situated between the rivers Lune and Wenning, and including the townships of Arkholme-with-Cawood, Farleton, M.-with-Wratton, Roburndale, Wennington, and Wray-with-Botton, and the chapelry of Hornby. Area 21,700 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,962; in 1841, 2,039.—Also a chapelry in the p. of Halsall, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S by W of Ormskirk, crossed by the Leeds and Liverpool canal. Area 2,060 acres. Pop. in 1831, 559; in 1841, 607.

MELLINGEN, a town of Saxe-Weimar, in the bail. and 4 m. SE of Weimar, on the Ilm. Pop. 650.—Also a village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Aargau, on the l. bank of the Reuss. Pop. 746.

MELLION (SAINT), a parish in Cornwall, 3 m. S by E of Callington. Area 2,970 acres. Pop. 395.

MELIS, a parish in Suffolk, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. W by N of Eye, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. W of the Eastern Counties railway.

Area 1,480 acres. Pop. in 1831, 513; in 1841, 532.

MELLO, a town of France, in the dep. of Oise, cant. and 6 m. W of Creil, on the Therain. Pop. 600.—Also a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Beira, 18 m. WNW of Garda.

MELLONS (SAINT), a parish in Monmouthshire, 7 m. SW of Newport. Area 2,720 acres. Pop. in 1831, 564; in 1841, 613.

MELLOR, a chapelry in the p. of Glossop, Derbyshire, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. E by S of Stockport. There are extensive cotton-works here. Pop. in 1831, 2,059; in 1841, 2,015.—Also a chapelry in the p. of Blackburn, Lancashire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. NW of Blackburn. Area 1,830 acres. Pop. in 1841, 1,844.

MELLRICHSTADT, a town of Bavaria, 50 m. NNW of Bamberg. Pop. 2,200. It has woollen manufactories.

MELLS, a parish in Somerset, 10 m. S by W of Bath. Area 3,250 acres. Pop. in 1841, 1,261.

MELMERBY, a parish in Cumberland, 8 m. NE of Penrith. Area 5,320 acres. Pop. in 1841, 329. A lead-mine is wrought in the p., and there are two mineral springs. The helm-winds blow here with great violence.—Also a township in the p. of Wath, N. R. of Yorkshire, 4 m. N by E of Ripon. Area 1,070 acres. Pop. in 1841, 322.—Also a township in the parish of Coverham, N. R. of Yorkshire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. SW by W of Middleham. Area 930 acres. Pop. in 1831, 127; in 1841, 110.

MELNIK, a town of Bohemia, 21 m. WSW of Jung-Bunzlau, near the r. bank of the Elbe, at the confluence of the Moldau, N. R. lat. $50^{\circ} 21' 50''$. Pop. 1,378. Excellent wine is produced in the vicinity.

MELNITSY, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Volhynia, 21 m. ESE of Kowel.

MELORIA, an islet in the Mediterranean, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. W by S of Leghorn.

MELOVAIA, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Voronez, 30 m. NNE of Bogutshar.

MELOVATKA, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Charkov, 40 m. SE of Kupiansk, on the r. bank of the Krisnaia.

MELROSE, a parish in the extreme N of Roxburghshire, forming a northerly projection of that co. between Selkirkshire and Berwickshire. It is watered by the Tweed, the Leader, Bowden-burn, Gala-water, and Allan-water. The whole of the fine E summit, half of the far-seeing central one, and the N skirt of the W one of the Eildon hills, are in the p., and form an imposing screen along its S boundary. "The valley of M.," says the *New Statistical Account*, "must have been a noble lake at some remote period, the Tweed entering it by a narrow inlet, across which Melrose-bridge is thrown, and leaving it by a narrow outlet at Tweedwood, before the formation of which, the whole space enclosed by the Eildon and Gattonside hills must have been a continued sheet of water. A substratum of water-sand, dense or penetrable by the spade, pure, or gravelly, is always met with in digging a few feet below the surface." Between one-fourth and one-third of the area of the p. lies S of the Tweed, and, excepting on the Eildon-hills and a patch of moorland stretching from their W base, is all in cultivation. The district N of the Tweed is, over an extent of 25 sq. m., strictly upland, pastoral, and bleak. In the vicinity of the Tweed are nearly twenty mansions and villas; but though they contribute to the beauty of the vale, they are flung individually into insignificance by the mighty spell of Abbotsford, once the residence of Scotland's greatest minstrel. The villages of Dornock, Gattonside, and Newstead, all stand in the vale of Melrose. Buckholmside and Darlingshaugh lie compactly with Gala-shields. Newton, or Newton-Dryburgh, is a village

with about 160 inhabitants, situated $2\frac{3}{4}$ m. SE of Melrose.—The town of M. is delightfully situated at the N base of the Eildon hills, 3 furl. S of the Tweed, on the road between Edinburgh and Jedburgh by way of Galashiels, 4 m. from Galashiels, and 35 m. from Edinburgh. Though graced with some modern and neat houses, it is an antique and dingy place, strongly contrasting in the bald, blackened, coarse forms of its time-worn houses, with the surpassing architectural magnificence of its abbey, and the gorgeous beauty of its circumjacent landscape. A modern wire-bridge for foot-passengers maintains a communication near the town, across the Tweed, with the N side of the vale. The stone-bridge, which carries across the Edinburgh turnpike, is $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. to the W, near the village of Dornock. M. was long famed for the manufacture of a fabric called Melrose land-linen, commissions for which were received from London and foreign countries; but toward the end of last cent. the manufacture rapidly declined, and long ago it utterly disappeared. In 1833 the pop. within the burgh, including Danielton, was 740; in 1841, 893.—The abbey, founded by David I. in 1136, stands on a piece of level meadow, immediately NE of the town, and about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. S of the Tweed. The entire edifice, in the extension of its parts, and in the immense profusion of its architectural decorations, seems to have been the progressive work of upwards of two centuries, extending from 1326 till the Reformation. The architecture is the richest Gothic, combining the best features of its gracefulness and elaboration, and everywhere showing a delicacy of touch, and a boldness of execution, which evince the perfection of the style; while the material, soft enough to admit great nicety of chiselling, possesses such power of resistance to the weather that even the most minute ornaments retain nearly as much sharpness of edge or integrity of feature as when they were fresh from the chisel. The place incidentally owes nearly all its modern fame to 'the mighty minstrel,' whose princely earthly domicile at Abbotsford on the W, and his low last resting-place at Dryburgh on the E, compete with it in challenging the notice of the tourist.

MELS, a town of Switzerland, in the cant. and 27 m. S of St. Gall, on the Seez. Pop., with that of Weistannen, 3,305 Catholics.

MELSELE, a town of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, 15 m. NE of Dendermonde. Pop. 2,722.

MELSONBY, a parish in the N. R. of Yorkshire, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. N by E of Richmond. Area 2,310 acres. Pop. in 1831, 514; in 1841, 530.

MELSUNGEN, a town of Hesse-Cassel, on the Fulda, 13 m. S of Cassel. Pop. 4,020. It has manufactories of woollen cloths.

MELTHAM, a chapelry in the parish of Almondsbury, Yorkshire, 5 m. SSW of Huddersfield. Area 4,590 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,746; in 1841, 3,203.

MELTON, a parish in Suffolk, 2 m. NNE of Woodbridge, on the W bank of the Deben. Area 1,540 acres. Pop. in 1831, 707; in 1841, 980.—Also a chapelry in the parish of Wolton, Yorkshire, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. SE of South Cave. Area 900 acres. Pop. 133.

MELTON (GREAT), a parish in Norfolk, $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. WSW of Norwich. Area 2,110 acres. Pop. 429.

MELTON (HUGH), a parish in the W. R. of Yorkshire, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. SW of Doncaster. Area 1,790 acres. Pop. in 1831, 131; in 1841, 115.

MELTON (LITTLE), a parish in Norfolk, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. W by S of Norwich. Area 820 acres. Pop. 330.

MELTON-CONSTABLE, a parish in Norfolk, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. SW by S of Holt. Area 2,710 acres. Pop. 75. The seat of Sir J. Astley, Bart., situated in a fine park here, 4 m. in circumf., is one of the first mansions in England.

MELTON-MOWBRAY, a parish and market-town in Leicestershire, $14\frac{1}{2}$ m. NE by E of Leicester, and 10 m. NW of Oakham, intersected by the river Wreke, and the Oakham canal. The parish includes the chapelry of Freeby, and the township of Welby. Area 5,610 acres. Pop. in 1831, 3,520; in 1841, 3,740.—The town is built on the banks of the Wreke, which is navigable to Leicester and Loughborough, and over which there are here two good bridges. It has of late years been much improved and enlarged. Its only manufactures are bobbin-net and hosiery. M. is one of the polling-places in the election of members for the N division of the co. Its pop. in 1851 was 4,391. The principal attraction of M., and the main source of its improvement, is the subscription-hunt to which it gives name, unquestionably the most celebrated in the kingdom. The season lasts 5 months, from November to March, during which the town is frequented by leading sportsmen from all quarters. Stabling is provided for 700 horses.

MELTON-ROSS, a parish in Lincolnshire, 5 m. NE by E of Glandford-bridge. Area 2,560 acres. Pop. in 1831, 158; in 1841, 175.

MELUN, an arrondissement, canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Seine-et-Marne. The arrond. comprises an area of 100,778 hect., and contains 5 cant. Pop. in 1831, 57,697; in 1841, 59,899.—The cant. comprises 31 com. Pop. in 1831, 19,990; in 1841, 22,721.—The town is 27 m. SE of Paris, on the Seine, at an alt. of 210 ft. above sea-level, and in N lat. $48^{\circ} 32' 32''$, and E long. $2^{\circ} 39' 10''$. Pop. in 1789, 5,158; in 1821, 6,692; in 1831, 6,622; and in 1841, 8,950. The Seine, which here forms an island, divides the town into 3 unequal parts, the largest of which rises amphitheatrically on the r. bank of the river. Two stone bridges are thrown across the river, of which one, the Pont-au-Moulin, admits of navigation. The town is neither well built nor well laid out, but in its general aspect it presents a pleasing effect. Its principal buildings are the prefecture, formerly a Benedictine abbey, and chiefly remarkable for its situation and the baths. It has a large square, and 2 public promenades; and has 2 churches, a communal college, several schools, a public library, a theatre, an hospital, extensive cavalry barracks, a house of detention, and 2 printing-establishments. On the island are the ruins of a fortress, in which several of the kings of France resided, and where Queen Blanche, mother of St. Louis, for some time held her court. M. has manufactories of calico plain and printed, cloth, druggist, serge, earthenware, fine cement, glass, jewellery, silk and felt hats, leather, ironware, beet-root sugar, tiles, bricks, &c. It has also tan and flour mills, and several lime and gypsum kilns. The trade, which is considerable, consists chiefly in corn, flour, wine, wood, coal, cheese, wool, and cattle.—This town was the *Melodunum* of the Romans. It was several times taken by the Normans; and in 1419 by the English, by whom it was retained till 1430.

MELVICH, a township and small hamlet in the p. of Reay, Sutherlandshire, 24 m. W by S of Thurso, on the l. bank of the Halladale, immediately above its entrance into Melvich bay.

MELVILLE, a mountain of New South Wales, in the district of Wellington, to the E of the confluence of Goobang creek with the Lachlan, and to the E of Mount Cunningham.—Also a mountain on the N confines of the prov. of Cambridge.—Also a group of hills in the dist. of Liverpool plains.—Also an extensive lagune in Western Australia, in the county of Porh, into which Swan and Canning rivers discharge themselves, and which empties itself into the ocean at the town of Freemantle.—Also a parish of Tasmania, in the co. of Monmouth, bounded on the N

and E by the Jordan, on the W by the parish of Arundel, and on the S by the Derwent.

MELVILLE BAY, a bay of the N coast of Australia, on the NW side of the gulf of Carpentaria, in S lat. 12°, and E long. 136° 45'. It is 30 m. in length, and 27 m. in medium breadth. Its entrance, extending from the little group of islands bearing the same name on the E, to Cape Wilberforce on the NW, has a width of 4½ m. This bay affords excellent holding-ground.—Also a bay of Greenland, near the NE extremity of Baffin's bay, enclosed on the W by a cape of the same name; and extending between 75° 35' and 76° 20' N lat., and between 59° 45' and 64° 30' W long. The width of its entrance, stretching between Capes Lewis and Melville, is about 120 m. The latter headland is in N lat. 76° 20', and W long. 62° 30'.

MELVILLE (CAPE), a rugged headland of reddish coloured granite, on the NE coast of Australia, in S lat. 14° 13', E long. 144° 35', forming the N extremity of Jane's Table-land, and the E side of Bathurst bay.

MELVILLE ISLAND, an island of New South Shetland, in the group of the Powell islands, to the E of Pomona, in S lat. 60° 40', and W long. 44° 10'. It is about 30 m. in length from E to W.—Also an island off the NW coast of Australia, from which it is separated by Clarence and Dundas straits, and Van Diemen's gulf. On the W it is separated by Apsley strait from Bathurst island. It is 370 m. from Cape Arnhem, and lies between 11° 7' and 11° 56' S lat., and between 130° 20' and 131° 30' E long. It is about 100 m. in circumf., and is generally mountainous. Its principal points are Capes Van Diemen, Jahleel, Fleeming, Keith, and Gambier. On its N coast are Breton and Lethbridge bays. Its surface is to a great extent covered with wood, and it is watered by several rivers. An establishment was formed on this island in 1824, at a point of the coast named King's Cove or Port Cockburn, by the English government, with the view of opening commercial relations with the Malays; but, from the ferocity of the natives, it has hitherto been attended with but little success.—See article AUSTRALIA. P. 458.—Also an island in the Arctic ocean, in N lat. 74° 47', W long. 110° 48', in the group of the N. Georgian islands, to the NE of Banks' land. It is surrounded by icebergs from 40 to 50 ft. in thickness; and, with the exception of some species of moss, is totally destitute of vegetation. In winter it is frequented by bears only; but in summer it is inhabited also by rein-deer, squirrels, and a species of rat named *Mus Hudsonius*.

MELVILLE'S MONUMENT, an island of Baffin's bay, in Duneira-bay, in N lat. 75° 26', and W long. 59° 32'.

MELVILLE PENINSULA, a peninsula connected with the North American continent on the SW by an isthmus running between Sir Thomas Roe's Welcome and Wager river and Repulse bay; and bounded on the N by Fury and Hecla strait, by which it is separated from Cockburn island; on the E by Fox's channel; on the S by Frozen strait, and Sir Thomas Roe's Welcome, by which it is separated from Southampton island; and on the W by Repulse bay and Boothia gulf. It stretches between 81° and 86° W long. Its principal points are Cape Eaglefield at the NW extremity, and Capes Jermain, Brown, Penrhyn, and Wilson. On its S side are Lyon inlet, Gore bay, Duckett cove, and Middleton bay.

MELVILLE PORT, a harbour of the Great Luchu island, in the archipelago of that name, on the N coast, in N lat. 26° 44', E long. 127° 55'.

MELVILLE SOUND, an inlet of Arctic America, on the W side of Kent peninsula, and forming

the E arm of Coronation gulf. It is 30 m. wide from E to W, and 20 m. from N to S; and opens between Point Beechy and Cape Croker. The meridian of 108° W passes nearly through its centre, and the parallel of 68° 8' N.

MELVIN (LOUGH), a sheet of water partly in the p. of Innismacsaigh, co. Fermanagh, and partly in co. Leitrim, and 6 m. NW of Donegal bay. It covers an area of 4,460 acres, and contains numerous islands. It receives several small streams, and discharges itself by Drowes river into Donegal bay.

MELY, or **MELEE**, a river of Abyssinia, which has its source in the S part of Tigre and prov. of Lasta; runs E; and after a course of 109 m. joins the Ancona, and thence takes the name of Hanazo, Anazo, or Yasso.

MELZO, a town of Austria, in Lombardy, in the gov. and deleg. and 12 m. ENE of Milan. Pop. 1,600. It is substantially built of brick. Linen and fustian are its chief articles of manufacture. This town is supposed to be the ancient *Melpum*.

MEMBACH, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. and 18 m. E of Liege, and arrond. of Verviers, watered by the Vesdre. Pop. 636. It has manufactories of cloth.

MEMBRE, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Namur, and arrond. of Dinant, watered by the Semoi. Pop. 187.

MEMBRILLA, an ancient town of Spain, in New Castile, in the prov. and 29 m. E of Ciudad-Real, and partido of Manzanares, in a fine plain, on the r. bank of the Azuer. Pop. 3,620. It has a castle, now in ruins, a parish church, several convents, and a custom-house. Coarse linen and soap are its chief articles of manufacture. This town was taken by Alphonso VIII. from the Moors.

MEMBRUGGEN, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Limburg and arrond. of Tongres. Pop. 555. It has a large brewery.

MEMBU, a town of Burmah, in the Mranma, on the r. bank of the Irrawady, 180 m. SW of Ava.

MEMBURY, a parish of Devonshire, 4 m. NNW of Axminster. Area 4,210 acres. Pop. 886.

MEMDUR, a town of Hindostan, in the district and 24 m. NW of Masulipatam.

MEME (SAINT), a village of France, in the dep. of Charente, cant. and 4 m. NE of Segonzac. Pop. 900.

MEMEL, a port of East Prussia, in the reg. and 74 m. N of Königsberg, at the mouth of the small river Dange, adjacent to the Curische-haff, which here joins the Baltic by a narrow strait, in N lat. 55° 43' 7", E long. 21° 6' 2". Pop. in 1837, 9,034; in 1846, 9,400. It is strongly fortified; and consists of an old and a new town, and three suburbs, one of which lies beyond the Dange. It has two Lutheran churches, a Calvinist and a Catholic church, a college, a normal school, and an hospital. Its situation is favourable for trade, the Curische-haff receiving the great river Memel or Niemen, which is navigable throughout a great part of Lithuania, and brings down the produce of the country from as far as Grodno, while the town itself, lying only about 13 m. from the Russian frontier, affords facilities of smuggling with that country. It is accordingly the commercial centre of a large tract of country, and largely exports timber, hemp, flax, corn, hides and skins, tallow, bristles, wax, feathers, and Lithuanian yarn. The imports are chiefly articles of colonial produce, such as coffee, sugar, pepper, dyewoods, tobacco, rum, and manufactured cottons. The harbour has a depth of 14 ft., and can accommodate 300 vessels; but its entrance is obstructed by shoals and quicksands. In 1825, 1,115 vessels sailed from this port, whereof 665 were English. The number of vessels which entered the port during 1849 was 1,074 vessels, of which 554,

more than one-half, were English, 197 Dutch, 129 Norwegian, 119 Prussian, 17 Russian, 15 Danish, 12 Swedish, 8 French, 1 American, &c. Of these, 130 were laden with coals, 115 with salt, 113 with herrings; 566 were in ballast, and the remainder with general cargoes. The number of vessels which cleared outwards with cargoes in 1849 was 1,072, of which 648 were for Great Britain, 151 to Holland, 104 to Norway, 52 to Belgium, 25 to France, 18 to Bremen, 18 to Denmark, 14 to Prussia, 11 to South America, 1 to North America, 5 to Portugal, 11 to Hamburg, Lubec, and Oldenburg. Of these, 444 vessels were laden with grain, 366 with timber, staves, &c., 130 with linseed, 58 with flax, hemp, and tow, 44 with oil-cakes, 5 with oil, 4 with rags, and the remainder with different articles of export. The exchange transactions of M. are generally performed at Königsberg. Its manufactures are trifling, with the exception of saw-mills for cutting the timber into deals, logs, and boards.

MEMEL. See NIEMEN.

MEMERJIK, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the sanjak of Ardin, 50 m. NE of Guzel-Hissar.

MEMFRI, a village of Sicily, between Castel-Vitrano and Sciacca, near the Belice.

MEMIN (SAINT), a village of France, in the dep. of Dordogne, cant. and 8 m. ENE of Erideuil. Pop. 1,500.

MEMMINGEN, a town of Bavaria, on the Iller, 43 m. SW of Augsburg. Pop. 6,876. It is surrounded with walls, and has broad streets. It possesses a public library and a high school, a town-house, a merchants' hall, an arsenal, and barracks. Its manufactures, though on a small scale, are various; and consist of weaving and printing cottons and linen, tobacco-works, tanneries, and iron and copper works. Woollens are also made here, and in the environs are cultivated hops.

MEMMLEBAN, a town of Prussian Saxony, in the reg. and 24 m. WSW of Merseburg, on the r. bank of the Unstrut.

MEMPHIS, a ruined city of Central Egypt, once its capital, now marked only by ruins and mounds, in the midst of which stand the hamlets of Mitraheny and Sakkarā. It is situated on the l. bank of the Nile, 9 m. SE of Cairo. The v. of Mitraheny, about 7 m. SE of Cairo, occupies what may have been the centre of the ancient city, which, taking its circuit at 150 stadia, or 17 m., as described by Diodorus, must have reached on the one side to the river's bank, and on the other to the sand-hills on the edge of the Desert. Much of this is now occupied by a sandy waste, or by marshes. From Abusir, the ancient *Busiris*, all round to the W and S for several miles, you step from grave to grave, amid bones and fragments of mummy-cloth, the remains of the ancient necropolis of M., which, according to Strabo, extended half-a-day's journey each way from the great city. The ruins of M. were considerable in the time of Abulfeda, 1342. With Thebes, it waned in opulence before the rising importance of Alexandria; yet at the time of the Arab invasion, it was still the residence of the governor of Egypt. But the erection of the new Arab city of Fostat completed its ruin; and a large portion of its removable materials and blocks of stone was transported to rear the new capital.

MEMPHIS, a township of Shelby co., in Tennessee, U. S., 230 m. WSW of Nashville, and 780 m. from New Orleans, on an elevated bluff on the Mississippi, immediately below the confluence of Wolf river. Pop. 3,300. It is the port through which the cotton-trade of Tennessee is carried on.

MEMPHREMAGOG, a lake of North America, the greater part of which belongs to Lower Canada,

about 7 m. of its S extremity to the state of Vermont, U. S. It is 35 m. long, and from 2 to 3 m. broad; communicates with the St. Lawrence by the St. Francis; and receives the waters of Black, Barton, and Clyde rivers, which rise in Vermont.

MEMRAMCOOK, a small river, which has been recommended as the boundary between the prov. of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

MENA, a town of Russia, in the gov. and 48 m. E of Chernigov. Pop. 2,000.

MENADO, a town on the NE coast of Celebes, the seat of government for the Moluccas.

MENAGGIO, a town of Austrian Italy, 15 m. NNE of Como, on the W bank of the lake of Como, at the embouchure of the Senagra.

MENAI HILLS, a range of hills on the coast of Champion bay, in Australia, in about 28° 30' S.

MENAI-STRAIT, an arm of the sea which cuts off Anglesea from Carnarvonshire, in North Wales. It runs SW and NE, and is about 14 m. in length, by various breadths of from 2 m. to 200 yds. The word *menai* signifies narrow water. The strait is supposed to have been at one time crossed by a land-communication. Traces of an isthmus seem still visible near Porthaethwy, where a line of rocks formerly jutted out nearly across the channel. In the broken interstices of which, the sea, at the beginning of flood-tide, foamed and fluctuated with much violence, rendering the passage of vessels very dangerous. Other rocks were also well known and dreaded in the navigation of this channel. The attention of parliament, however, was at length turned to these dangerous impediments, and so much of them was cut away as rendered the passage of vessels of all sizes both easy and secure. The navigation of the M. is of much importance, vessels being able to float quietly through at periods when the wind totally prevents the possibility of sailing round by Holyhead. Between 1819 and 1826, an elegant and lofty bridge, on the suspension principle, beneath which ships of the largest class can sail, was thrown over this strait at the expense of government, in the line of the Great Holyhead mail road, at the rocky point called Ynys-y-Moch or Pig's island, near Bangor ferry. The distance between the piers at the level of the road is 531 ft.; the road-way is 102 ft. above high-water level, and 28 ft. wide, and is divided into two carriage-ways of 12 ft. each, with a foot-way between them of 4 ft. In the recent projects for facilitating communication between London and Ireland by railways, it was at first proposed, both by Mr. Stephenson and Mr. Gies, that the M. suspension-bridge should form part of their respective lines, the former suggesting that the railway carriages might be drawn over by horses; the latter, by a stationary engine. The following particulars relative to this question are extracted from the first report of the committee appointed by the Lords of the Treasury to examine the projected lines of railway: "The weight of a railway passenger-carriage, with its load, is commonly estimated at about 5 tons, and the length occupied by each carriage, from one connecting pin to another, may be taken at 22 ft. when several carriages are in connexion. This would give a pressure of only 23 of a ton per lineal foot on the length of the bridge, supposing the platform to be wholly filled with such carriages. Let us now see what weight the bridge is capable of sustaining. It appears from the statement of the resident engineer during the erection of this splendid structure, that the suspended part between the piers consists

Tons. Cwts.

Of 16 main chains, including connecting-plates, screws, bolts, &c.,	weighing	394	5
Of transverse ties,	do.	8	16½
And of suspended rods, platforms, &c.,	do.	245	13½
The total weight being			
		643	15

The distance between the points of suspension is 579 ft. 10½ in., and the deflection 43 ft. With these data, the tension, in terms of the weight, may be readily computed from the properties of the catenary curve; but it will perhaps be more satisfactory to derive it from the actual experiments of Mr. Rhodes, who superintended the erection of the chains, and who found, practically, the tension to amount to 17 times the weight. This makes the tension on the supporting chains from the weight of the structure alone to amount to 1,094 tons. Now, to sustain this tension, we have a sectional area in the 16 chains of 260 sq. in., which, according to Mr. Barlow's experiments, made on the chain-cable testing machine at Woolwich, are capable of sustaining 2,600 tons, without injury to the elastic force of the iron, viz. 10 tons per sq. inch, the ultimate strength being 25 tons per sq. inch.

Tons.

If, then, from the absolute strength of the chains,	2,600
We deduct the strain due to the weight of the bridge,	1,094

There remains a surplus strength of 1,506 which is competent, therefore, to sustain a uniform load, (allowing the tension to be 1.7 times the weight,) of 1,506 or 886 tons.

Now, if the bridge were covered with loaded railway carriages on both sides, it would only be equivalent to 265 tons, leaving still a surplus strength of 621 tons. The objections, therefore, that have been raised respecting the capability of the bridge to bear the weight of the railway carriages which it might be required to support," adds the reporting committee, "must be considered as utterly groundless. Mr. Stephenson proposes to establish a station at each end of the bridge, where the locomotive engines would be kept in readiness to be attached to the trains." When the Chester and Holyhead company obtained their first act in the July of 1844, it proposed to use one of the road-ways of the suspension-bridge for the purposes of the railway traffic, and to divide the trains and draw the portions across with horses, so as to avoid the risk of overloading the bridge. This device was knocked on the head by a proviso, introduced by the commissioners of the woods and forests into the bill, that the use of this bridge should only be temporary. There was nothing for it, therefore, but to select some new point for a railway bridge across the straits. The Britannia rock was fixed upon for the centre pier of two cast-iron arches of 350 ft. span, and 105 ft. above high-water, and for the construction without centering. A plan devised by Sir Isambard Brunel, of building arches by placing equal and corresponding portions at the opposite sides of the pier at the same time, and tying them together by cross rods, was resolved upon to avoid centerings. But it was urged that the proposed bridge, by its piers and lowness at the sides of the arches, would dangerously narrow the practicable waterway, and an Admiralty commission insisted upon 165 ft. above the water at spring-tide, over 370 ft. of each of the two navigable channels on either side of the Britannia rock. The objection to the suspension principle as applied to railways arose from the unsteadiness of the way: Mr. Stephenson, therefore, fixed his entire attention upon the one idea of obtaining a stiff platform to a suspension-bridge. A plan devised by him in 1841 for a small iron-bridge of 50 ft. span over the river Lea, in the town of Ware, gave the idea of a suspended wrought-iron tube through which the trains might pass. On consideration, this suspended tube presented itself to his mind as a beam laid across the straits; and the chains, which had hitherto been looked upon as the main source of strength, came to be viewed as auxiliaries that it might even be possible to dispense with. The bill received the royal assent on the 30th of June, 1845, and a series of elaborate and costly experiments, in test of the strength of wrought-iron tubes, and to determine the form and construction of greatest strength, were set on foot, which extended over a period of 9 months. The first stone of the Britannia tower was laid on the 21st of Sept., 1846. There are stones in the tower 20 ft. in length, and some that weigh 12 and 14 tons; it contains 293,250 cub. ft. of stone, weighing 20,000 tons; and, in the way of beams and girders, there are 387 tons of cast-iron built into it. The first rivet of the Britannia tubes was driven on the 10th of August, 1847. The first tube was floated on the 20th of June, 1849. On the 10th of August the hydraulic presses commenced heaving up the mighty weight, which was finally laid in its position on the 9th of November. At every inch of elevation, the tubes were propped from below with timber-props. The lifting-chains, which were passed from the ram of the hydraulic press to the ends of the tube, and which were expected to rise with the rising of the ram, lifting the tube of course along with them, were each massive iron links of 120 ft. in length, and equivalent, through their entire extent, to solid iron bars of 10 in. sq. When the hydraulic machine was first set slowly to work, it was found that the ram or piston was raised in the cylinder by the action of the water, that the chains held firm, but that the tube was not raised at all; it still remained fixed on the pontoon. Much surprise was not unnaturally felt at this occurrence, which seemed to set the ordinary laws of mechanics at defiance; the action of the press was, however, continued, but it was not till the water had forced the piston up an inch and a half that the tube began to be moved at all. On further examination it was found that the secret lay in the elasticity of the iron chains, that the enormous weight had the effect of elongating these 10-inch sq. iron bars, and that they shrunk back to their natural length the instant the weight was taken off, and the strain removed. So invariable was this result that the engineers calculated upon it at last as a matter of course, and by applying their hands to the chains they could actually feel the tension of the iron as the strain was gradually applied to it, and the recoil the moment it was taken off; so that, in Mr. Stephenson's words, "the iron worked backward and forward like a piece of India rubber." The second tube was floated on the 4th of December, and let down upon its bed on the 7th of February, 1850. On the 2d of March the Carnarvon land-tube was placed, the first engine passed through the tubes; the last rivet of the complete half of the bridge was driven on the 5th, and the single lue was opened for public traffic on the 18th. On the 10th of June the third tube was floated, and on the 11th of July laid in position upon the towers. On the 25th the last tube was floated, it was laid into position, and the double line of way opened to traffic on the 19th of Oct., at a total cost of £601,865. The bridge now practically consists of two tubes, of more than a quarter of a mile each in length, and weighing together upwards of 10,000 tons. The train speed through at unslackened pace, as if it were a tunnel through solid rock on land. These tubes, in strengthening angle-pieces and framework along, contain 65 m. of iron. The entire structure is made of 186,000 separate pieces, through which are 7,000,000 holes; the plates are clasped together by 2,000,000 rivets, clenched at red heat, which, as they

cooled, by their contraction drew the plates together to the firmness of a solid piece. The bend allowed in making the tubes was braced to perfect level on the centres being joined. The changes resultant upon temp. also prove the sound judgment of laying the ends of each line of tube free play upon rollers and balls. "The enormous tunnel, that scarce stirs to the heaviest trains, stretches itself in the warmth of the noonday sun, gathers itself back under the chill of night, bends towards every gleam of sunshine, and shrinks from every cloud. The severest storm does not vibrate the tubes more than a quarter of an inch, and the heaviest trains deflect them about three-tenths of an inch; and for measuring this deflection Robert Stephenson has adopted in the tubes a very ingenious water and oil level." Some curious acoustic effects have been observed on this tubular bridge. Though the roadway is so rigid that it feels as the trains thunder over it, actually more solid than the earth itself, the top is so elastic that it vibrates with every foot-tread. Pistol shots or any sonorous noises are echoed within the tube half a dozen times. The cells of the top and bottom were used by the engineers as speaking-tubes, and they could carry on conversations through them in whispers. By elevating the voice persons may converse through the length of the bridge, nearly a quarter of a mile. The following is an official return of the cost of the entire structure:—Pedestals and wing-walls, on Carnarvon side, £17,459; Carnarvon tower, £28,626; Britannia tower, £38,671; Anglesea tower, £31,430; pedestals and wing-walls, on Anglesea side, £10,470; lions, £2,048; total, £158,704. Wrought iron used in tubes, £118,946; cast-iron in tubes and towers, £30,619; construction of tubes, £226,234; pontoons, ropes, capstans, painting materials, £28,096; raising machinery, £9,782; carpentry and labour in floating, raising, and completing bridge, £25,498; experiments, £3,986; total, £601,865. The total weight of each of the wrought iron roadways, now completed, represents 12,000 tons, supported on a total mass of masonry of a million and a half cub. ft., run up at the rate of 3 ft. in a minute.

MENALLAN, a township of Fayette co., in Pennsylvania, U. S. Pop. 1,377.

MENAM, MEINAM, MAY-LE-KIANG, or MEI-KIANG, a great river of Siam, which is reported to have its source in the mountains of Northern Laos, in about 24° N lat., and flows in a S direction through the centre of the Siamese territory, and between the Saluen on the W and the Menam-kong on the E, to the head of the gulf of Siam, into which it discharges itself under the 13th parallel, by three deltoid branches, after a course of about 800 m. Its valley, which is hemmed in on both sides by ranges of mountains, does not anywhere exceed 50 m. in breadth, but it has an uninterrupted length of 450 m., and presents an area of above 20,000 sq. m. of highly fertile soil. The entrance of the river is difficult to find, for the coast is here a dead level, scarcely rising above low-water mark. A bar 10 or 12 m. broad, with but 1½ fath. water at low tide, extends along the mouths of the river from E to W for several miles. The arm usually taken is about 1 m. wide; and, 2 m. up, is 1,600 yds. in width; while at the cap. Bangkok, 27 m. up, in N lat. 13° 58', it has a breadth of 1,000 yds., with about 7 fath. water from shore to shore. Under the 17th parallel it receives, on the l. bank, the Anan river, which is supposed to connect it with the Menam-kong. The Kwepasak flows into it, on the l. bank, opposite Yuthia; and the Ta-chin, on the r. bank of the western deltoid arm.

MENAM-KONG, MEKON, MAE-KHAN, or CAMBODIA, a large river of Eastern Asia, which rises in Tibet, near the sources of the Brahmaputra, in two small streams called the Tsa-tchu, and the Om-tchu; enters China, and flows in a SSE direction through Yun-nan, under the names successively of the Lantsan-kiang and Kion-long; enters Laos under the parallel of 21° 45', and pursues a SSW direction to the city of Lan-chang; crosses the N frontier of Cambodia, under the parallel of 15° N, and flows in a nearly S direction, but in three streams, over a distance of 150 m., to the parallel of 11°; then turns SSE, and flows into the Sea of China by a number of deltoid branches, after a course of 1,600 m. Little is known of the territory through which this great stream flows.

MENAN (GRAND), an island of New Brunswick, in Charlotte co., in the Atlantic, about 7 m.

S of Campo Bello, a little to the W of Passamaquoddy bay, and near the entrance of the bay of Fundy. It is about 20 m. in length, and 5 m. in average breadth. Its shores are extremely rocky, and render it inaccessible on all sides except the N, on which it has two small coves. To the NE are numerous islets. A large portion of the surface of the island is covered with sheets of water and salt marsh; but it has some good ground, and produces various kinds of grain, besides still possessing some good timber.

MENAN (PETIT), an island of the state of Maine, U. S., in the Atlantic, off the harbour of Steuben, 3 m. SSE of Goldsborough harbour. It has a lighthouse, the tower of which is 25 ft. in height.

MENANGKABOS, the most ancient tribe in Sumatra, about 1,000,000 in number, who reside in the central elevated interval between the two great ranges of mountains. They were once the most prominent tribe, and their rajah still holds a revered but merely nominal supremacy over Sumatra. Their country abounds in gold; they have signs of antique grandeur, and their gold and silver filagree work, sold at Padang, their chief *entrepôt*, is the finest specimen of art in the archipelago. The people live mostly about the banks of an extensive lake in the valley, occupying large buildings that contain 20 families together, like those of the Indians near the Columbia river. They profess Mohammedanism; but at what period they embraced the doctrines of the Arabian prophet does not appear. The conversion of Malacca and Achin to Islamism took place in the 13th cent., but it is uncertain whether M. was converted previous to this date, although the Mohammedan religion is said to have been preached at Sumatra as early as the 12th cent. About 1160, a colony issued from the interior of Sumatra and established themselves at Singapore, where a line of Hindu princes continued to reign until 1276. Whatever may, in more remote times, have been the nature of the intercourse between foreign nations and Menangkabo itself, or the territory of the M., we know that Singapore, during the period noticed, was an extensively maritime and commercial state, and, at the time when the Portuguese settled at Malacca, embraced the largest portion of the commerce between the bay of Bengal and the China sea. Trade and agriculture are still encouraged among the M., and they are guided by the Koran in all judicial matters.

MENANGLE, a parish of New South Wales, in the co. of Cumberland, extending N to George river, and on the S and W to Nepean river. Pop. 295.

MENARD, a central county of the state of Illinois, comprising an area of 260 sq. m., drained by Sangamon river and its branches. Pop. in 1840, 4,431; in 1850, 6,351.

MENARS, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Loir-et-Cher and cant. of Mer, 12 m. NE of Blois. Pop. 449. It has a fine castle. Agricultural implements are extensively manufactured here. This commune formed an ancient marquisate, comprising the town of Mer.

MENAS-ALBAS, a town of Spain, in New Castile, in the prov. and 26 m. SSW of Toledo, and partido of Novahermosa, in a plain at some distance from the mountains of Toledo. Pop. 3,651. The streets are extremely tortuous, and the houses small and miserable looking. It has a parish-church, an hospital in a ruinous condition, several convents, and several public granaries. It possesses manufactories of bolting-cloth, earthenware, a fulling-mill, several dye-works, and several lime-kilns; and carries on a considerable trade with Toledo and Madrid in charcoal and mules.

MENAT, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Puy-de-Dôme, and arrond. of Riom. The cant. comprises 11 com. Pop. in 1831, 10,642; in 1841, 11,394. The town is 20 m. N of Riom, on the l. bank of the Sioule. Pop. 2,020. Carbo-bituminous schist occurs in the environs.

MENCHUAN, or **MENSUAN**, an island of the Chonos archipelago, near the W coast of Patagonia, 6 m. SW of the island of Tenquehuen, in S lat. 45° 36', W long. 74° 56'. It is about 6 m. in length.

MENCIA (DONA), a town of Spain, in Andalusia, in the prov. and 30 m. SE of Cordova, and partido of Cabra, between the rivers Gualmoral and Bailen.

Pop. 4,280. It has a parish-church, a custom-house, an hospital, and several convents. It has manufactories of linen. Cattle are extensively reared in the environs.

MENDAHATEIN, a village of Turkey in Europe, in Bosnia, in the sanj. and to the SW of Svrnik. It has a productive salt spring.

MENDANA ISLANDS. See **MARQUESAS**.

MENDANHA, a mountain of Brazil, in the prov. of Minas-Geraes, and district of Diamantina.

MENDAVIA, or **MENDABIA**, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Navarra, and partido of Navarra, 30 m. SW of Pamplona. Pop. 1,830. It consists of two parts, the principal of which is built on a rising ground. It contains 2 churches and an hospital, and has a productive salt-mine.—The battle between the kings of Navarra and Aragon, in which, in 1507, Cæsar Borgia was killed, was fought in the vicinity of this town.

MENDE, an arrondissement, canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of Lozère. The arrond. comprises an area of 177,723 hect. and contains 7 cant. Pop. in 1831, 45,440; in 1841, 46,548.—The cant. comprises 10 com. Pop. in 1831, 1,324; in 1841, 11,471.—The town, which is the capital of the dep., is 69 m. NW of Nîmes, and 339 m. S of Paris, situated in a valley on the l. bank of the Lot, and at some distance WNW of the Lozère, in N lat. 44° 30' 22", and E long. 3° 29' 19". Pop. in 1789, 3,458; in 1821, 5,350; in 1831, 5,822; in 1841, 5,931; and in 1846, 4,619. It is ill-built, and its streets are narrow and tortuous; but it has numerous fountains by means of which it is kept clean and well-watered. Its principal buildings are the prefecture, the cathedral, one of the towers of which is considered a chef-d'œuvre of architecture, and the fountain of the Griffon. It has also a public library and several schools. It has extensive manufactories of common cloth, serge, and other woollen fabrics, several dye-works, a fine paper and several spinning mills; and carries on an active trade in a species of woollen manufacture known as the serges of Mende, with Spain, Italy, and Germany. The environs are delightful, and are adorned with numerous villas and gardens, and on the brow of the adjacent summit of Mont Mimat is the hermitage—partly cut out of a rock—of Saint-Privat. M. is a town of great antiquity. It was named *Mimatum* by Gregory of Tours, and was the cap. of Gévaudan.

MENDEHURIA, or **MONDRAGORA**, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the sanj. of Karasi, 7 m. SE of Balıkshehr.

MENDELI, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the pash. and 72 m. NE of Bagdad, on the r. bank of the Afritab.

MENDEN, a town of Prussian Westphalia, in the reg. of Arensburg, on the river Hohn or Hünne, 49 m. NE of Cologne. Pop. 2,445.—Also a village in the reg. of Düsseldorf, circle of Duisburg. Pop. 528.

MENDERE-CHAL or **MEINDER-BUYUK**, a river of Asiatic Turkey, rising under the parallel of 39° 45' N. in several head-streams, which unite in about 39° 48' and 26° 21' E, a little to the NE of Ene. The united stream flows N for about 5 m., and then WNW for about 3 m. It then flows N, passing the ancient Pergamus on its l. bank, and receiving the Kumar-su, or *Andrius*, about 2 m. to the N of this point, and then turning NW, pursues a singularly meandering course, between the basin of the Bunar-bashi-su on the W, and that of the Kalifatli-Asmak on the E, till it approaches within about a mile of the coast; when it turns N, and after a further course of 5 m., flows into the Egean sea in about 40° N lat., and 26° 13' E long., a little to the E of Kum-Kaleh, the ancient Sigæan promontory. Dr. Forchhammer identifies this river with the *Simois* of Homer; the Bunar-bashi, on the l., with the *Scamander*; and the Kimar or Kamara with the *Andrius*. In his investigations into the topography of the plain of Troy, he remarks the M. flows through the middle of it, in a direction parallel to the general outline of the bounding mountain-ridge, and in the central and lower part of its course in a large, deep, and well-defined bed, from 200 to 300 ft. broad;

that the *Scamander*, or *Bunarhashi-su*, on the L. rises from a number of springs under the hill of *Bunarhashi*, the site of *Troy*; flows along the upper edge of the plain in a W direction, and then turns off to the SW through a small valley which separates the range on which *Bunarhashi* stands from the ridge of *Yenicher*, and enters the *Ægean* sea, by an artificial canal which existed before the time of *Homer*; while the other river, the *Kalifatli-Asmak*, on the r. of the M., rises in a marshy lake called *Judan-Ghul*, at the foot of a spur of the *Tchiblak* range, on the opposite side of the plain, over against *Bunarhashi*, and in the upper part of its course, that is as far as the village of *Kalifatli*, flows in a direction parallel to the M., after which it turns N. runs along the foot of the hill on which stands *Hissarjik*, the *Ilium Novum*, and, joining at *Kum-Keul* the *Dumbrek-su*, or *Thymbrius*, coming from the E, diverges to the NW, and falls into the *Hellepont* by different mouths, the most westerly of which approaches close to that of the M. At *Kum-Keul* there is an artificial canal by which a part of the waters of the *Kalifatli-Asmak* and the *Dumbrek* are confined in a due N direction to the sea into which they fall close under the *Rhætan* promontory. Of these streams none is navigable at all times but the *Scamander*; the others are either quite dry in the summer, or have their beds only partially filled with water, on which account they are called *asmaks*, or *asmaka*, whereas the term *su* or *chai* is applied only to constant flowing streams. In the winter these streams all overflow their banks, and the plain is inundated in many places, while they form at their mouths brackish lagoons. The rocks which bound the plain are of a sandy limestone, for the most part rising gradually from the plain, and having flat summits covered by a deep and fertile though uncultivated soil. The hills on the side of the *Kamar*, coming from the NE, and falling into the M. a little below *Bunarhashi*, are decidedly volcanic in character. The soil of the plain itself is throughout a rich clay, intersected with hillocks of sand. Through this plain the M. flows between banks of commonly from 8 to 12 ft. in height, and partially covered with willows and other trees. In the month of August, Dr. F. found the M. on an average from 30 to 40 ft. broad, and less than a foot deep. According to Dr. F. the *Kalifatli* never flows into the M., as some travellers have asserted: nor do these rivers ever join, except, perhaps, in the time of inundation, when it is the waters of the M. which flow over the plain into the *Kalifatli*, and not those of the *Kalifatli* into the M. It is true the slope of the *Rhætan* ridge forces the *Kalifatli* to approach very near the M., but not even the smallest branch of the *Asmak* falls into the M. The *Kimar*, *Kaimar*, or *Kamara*, has caused much confusion in the topography of *Troy*. The fact is, the Greeks used to call an arch of a bridge, or an aqueduct *kaimara*, and the Turks have adopted the word, which they pronounce *kimar*. They call a river with such an arch *Kimarsu*, or, as the Greeks would pronounce it, *Kamarsa-su*. The junction of the *Kamar* with the M. is close to the narrow pass by which the latter river issues into the plain of *Troy*. The plain itself, besides the rivers which have been mentioned as flowing through it, abounds in swamps and marshes. Through the high cliffs of the promontory of *Sigæum*, between the modern village of *Yeni Keul* and the tumulus in the middle of that promontory, a deep channel has been cut apparently to drain the plain, but is now so obstructed as to be of no use. The artificial channel of the *Scamander* was evidently made for the same purpose; and several smaller ones in different parts of the plain. During summer, when there is little water in the M., and no water at all running in the *asmaks*, the lowest part of these rivers is filled with salt-water. The mouth of the M. then forms a large lake with a small outlet, which by the current of the *Hellepont* is turned to the left. The next lagoon, receiving no water from the streams, is obstructed by a low sandy bank. It is very deep, and on a level with the sea; and if an opening were made in the bank, would form a good harbour for small vessels. At certain seasons the sea breaks through the channel, and the water rushes into the lake with great velocity. The beds of the rivers which fall into these lakes are a little above their junction with them; but are so deep, and their banks so high and steep, that the supposed formation of this part of the plain by alluvium during the last 4,000 years, is so far from being true, that it is much more probable, Dr. F. thinks, that during that time the bed of the river may have been deepened; and the land, instead of having increased, may have been taken away. The annual inundations are very extensive; and the plain in winter is often covered with ice so strong as to allow the passage of horses over it. Besides the annual alteration of the plains constantly taking place within the last three thousand years, it has been alleged that a very large bay has been filled up by the accumulation of earth brought down from the mountains; and that the plain has not only advanced more than 2 m. in length, and nearly as much in breadth, but the main river also is supposed to have altered its course, having formerly entered the sea, not at *Kum-Kaleh*, but near *Rhætum*. Dr. F. endeavours to prove these assertions to be without foundation. "How is it," he asks, "that the lakes existing at the extremity of the plain have not been filled up, and that no alteration takes place in them?" He admits that the plain is alluvial, and that it may increase in height, though not in a horizontal direction; but this increase in height, he contends, has been greatly overrated. He argues that the accumulation of the alluvial plain took place long before Mount *Ida* had risen from the sea, and that whatever accumulation may have taken place must have been lost again by the produce of the land, high winds, &c. With regard to *Ilium Recens*, he says

Strabo's account of it, as far as distances are concerned, is quite false; and that there is no way of making his statements agree with each other. The town, according to the Doctor, is, and always was, 25 stadia from the sea-shore; as is proved by the words of *Scylax*, a geographer anterior to *Strabo* by six centuries. The most considerable ruins, besides those of *Ilium Novum*, are the remains of an acropolis on the height of *Bunarhashi*, universally considered the site of *Priam's* capital. To the theory of *Homeric* topography of which the foregoing is an outline must be opposed that of another learned German professor, Dr. *Ulrichs*, who contends, from a personal investigation of the Troad in 1843, that there is preponderating evidence in favour of the opinion of *Strabo* as to the site of *Troy*. Dr. *Ulrichs*, in support of this view, identifies the M. with the *Scamander*, and the *Dumbrek* with the *Simois*. Ascending by the valley of the M. to *Bunarhashi*, Dr. U. found difficulties insuperable, in his estimation, to the view of *Lechevalier* and his disciples in favour of that site. He particularly remarks upon the impossibility of its having been either run round or surrounded by a chariot-way, as the usual interpretation of the *Homeric* narrative requires. From *Bunarhashi* he proceeded to the site of the *Pagan Ilium*, now *Achik Keul*, where he professes to have found all the circumstances requisite to identify the spot with the village of the *Ilienses*, and consequently with the site of *Ilium*. The arguments in favour of this locality are these: The agreement of the relative distances between the city and the other principal objects in the plain with the *Homeric* account; the necessity of a watchman, as mentioned by *Homer*, to give notice of the approach of the Greeks; the facility of going round the city, as required on the same authority; the existence of a marsh in the vicinity; the tumuli of *Hector* and of the *Aseities* where the *Homeric* descriptions require them; the impossibility of perceiving the Greek camp from this site; the admeasurement of the site according with the area of ancient cities which may now be traced, as for example *Agamemnon's* capital; the description of the hill agreeing with *Plato's* testimony as being a low one, and with *Homer's* as an eminence in the plain; the supposition that *Hercules* came up the valley of the *Simois*, while *Leomedon* descended by that of the *Scamander*, thus passing each other without meeting.—The reader is referred for Dr. *Forchhammer's* paper, and an illustrative map to the 12th vol. of the *Geographical Journal*; and for Dr. *Ulrichs's* views to 'An Excursion on the site of the *Homeric Ilium*,' in the *Transactions of the Royal Society of Literature*.

MENDERSH (EL), a village in the oasis of *El-Baheirah*, on the W frontier of *Egypt*, to the SE of *Zabu*.

MENDES, a seaport of *Asiatic Turkey*, 20 m. S of *Mileto*.

MENDESHAM, a parish and small town in *Suffolk*, 15 m. N of *Ipswich*. Area of p. 4,420 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,233; in 1841, 1,340.

MENDHAM, a parish of *Suffolk*, 2 m. E by S of *Harleston*. Area 1,730 acres. Pop. 823.

MENDHAM, a township of *Morris co.*, *New Jersey*, U. S., 56 m. N of *Trenton*. Pop. 1,378.

MENDICINO, a town of *Naples*, in *Calabria Citra*, 9 m. SW of *Cosenza*. Pop. 2,850.

MENDIG (UPPER AND LOWER), two adjoining villages of the *Prussian* prov. of the *Lower Rhine*, circle of *Mayen*, 15 m. W of *Coblenz*. Pop. of Upper M. 1,150; of Lower M. 1,222. Millstones have been quarried in the vicinity from very early times.

MENDIGONIA, a town of *Spain*, in the prov. and 9 m. SSW of *Pampeluna*, near the r. bank of the *Arga*. Pop. 1,800.

MENDIONDE, a village of *France*, in the dep. of *Basses-Pyrenees*, cant. and 3 m. S of *Hasparran*, on the l. bank of the *Gambany*. Pop. 1,513.

MENDIORIM, a lake of *Brazil*, in the SW of the prov. of *Mato-Grosso*, to the W of the *Paraguay*, in S lat. 18° 20'.

MENDIP HILLS, a range of hills in *Somersetshire*, stretching nearly 24 m. from *Frome* on the E to *Axbridge* on the W. See *SOMERSETSHIRE*.

MENDOÇAS. See *MARQUESAS*.

MENDOCINO (CAPE), a cape on the NW coast of *America*, formed by two high promontories about 10 m. apart. The southernmost, which is the highest, is situated in N lat. 40° 29', W long. 124° 29'.

MENDON, a township of *Worcester co.*, *Massachusetts*, U. S., 33 m. SW of *Boston*. Pop. 3,524.—Also a township in *Monroe co.*, *New York*, 12 m. S of *Rochester*. Pop. 3,435.—Also a township in *Rutland co.*, in *Vermont*, 8 m. E of *Rutland*.

MENDOZA, a province of the La Plata confederation, stretching about 150 m. from N to S along the E side of the cordillera of the Andes, and nearly an equal distance from the Desaguadero on the E to the central ridge of the Andes on the W. Its nominal frontier-line on the S is the Dramanto river; on the N, its boundary is a line drawn E and W through the post-station of Chanar. Its productions are wine, brandy, raisins, figs, wheat, flour, hides, tallow, and soap; and it has mines of silver and of copper, with limestone, gypsum, alum, mineral pitch, and saline deposits. It is considerably in advance of Buenos Ayres in agriculture; and a great deal of its produce finds its way to the Plata in carts and on the backs of mules.—The cap., of the same name, is situated in S lat. $32^{\circ} 52'$, W long. $69^{\circ} 6'$, at an alt. of 4,891 ft., in a plain at the foot of the Andes. Its appearance is neat and cheerful, and it has an alameda or public walk nearly a mile in length. The mountains rise up on one side a mile or two off, and between them and the town are vineyards, meadows, and tobacco-fields; while beyond the first range of mountains are to be seen the snowy ridges of the Andes, in which Tupungato forms the principal feature. The houses are of one story, with flat roofs; and, in common with the churches, are built of sun-dried bricks. The silver mine in its vicinity, named Uspallata, has added largely to its trade and pop.; and the district around contains silver, copper, and lead mines. Its present pop. is about 12,000.

MENDOZA, a large river of South America, which rises on the E slope of the Andes, in the Cuebas and Tupungato; and running NE. forms the Guanacache lakes in the plains; whence it issues under the name of Desaguadero, and finally enters the Atlantic under the name of Colorado. See **DESAGUADERO**.

MENDOZA, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 5 m. WSW of Vittoria.

MENDRA, a small island in the Indian sea, near the coast of Africa, in S lat. $2^{\circ} 15'$.

MENDRAH, a district of Fezzan, in Africa, with a cap. of the same name. Its soil is generally hard and barren; but the quantity of *trona*, a species of fossil alkali which floats on the surface and settles on the banks of several of its lakes, gives it a commercial importance. Great quantities of this substance are brought by the merchants of Fezzan to be shipped at Tripoli. It is used in Marocco as an ingredient in the red dye of leather.

MENDRISIO, or **MENDRIS**, a town of Switzerland, in the cant. of Ticino, at the foot of the Alps, 7 m. W of the town of Como. Pop. 1,972. It has silk and paper mills.

MENDY, properly **MEHNDIGAUT**, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Agra, on the W bank of the Ganges, 5 m. S of Kanoje, in N lat. $27^{\circ} 2'$. Indigo is cultivated and manufactured in the neighbourhood.

MENEAC, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Morbihan, cant. of Trinité. Pop. 3,425.

MENEEKA, a village of Sind, on the l. bank of the Narra, and 40 m. N of Schwan.

MENEHOULD (SAINTE), or **SAINTE-MANEHOULD**, an arrondissement, canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Marne. The arrond. comprises an area of 110,621 hect., and contains 3 cants. Pop. in 1831, 34,952; in 1841, 36,215. The cant. comprises 36 coms. Pop. in 1831, 14,982; in 1841, 15,564. The town is 29 m. NE of Chalons-sur-Marne, and 45 m. E of Rheims, on the Aisne, at the junction of the Auve, and at an alt. of 423 ft. above sea-level. Pop. in 1789, 2,600; in 1821, 3,881; in 1831, 3,906; in 1841, 4,131. This town is of great antiquity, and was formerly fortified. In 1719 it was to a great extent destroyed by fire, and has since

been substantially rebuilt in stone and brick, and on a uniform plan. It has a handsome town-house, several schools, and fine promenades. It possesses manufactories of serge, common lace, leather, baskets, and spinning-wheels; and in the environs are several forges, and extensive glass and china-works. The trade, which is considerable, consists chiefly in wood, staves, corn, rye, and oats. M. has sustained repeated sieges. It was last taken by Louis XIV. in 1653.

MENERANDRE, a river of Madagascar, in the S part of the island. It has its source in the district of Iscenimbalala; runs SSW between the districts of Mahafaly and Androy; and, after a course of 105 m., throws itself into the Indian ocean 42 m. WNW of Cape Sainte Marie.

MENERLEES, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of Vaucluse, cant. and 6 m. W of Bonnieux, on a height. Pop. 1,750. It has a silk-mill. This town is supposed to be the Machao of Gregory the Great.

MENES, a village of Hungary, in the comitat and 14 m. ESE of Arad. It is noted for its wine.

MENESES, a town of Spain, in Leon, in the prov. and 23 m. WSW of Palencia, and partido of Frechilla. Pop. 802.

MENET, a commune of France, in the dep. of Cantal, cant. of Riom-es-Montagne. Pop. 2,317.

MENETHORPE, a township in the p. of Weston, E. R. of Yorkshire, 3 m. SSW of New Malton. Area 420 acres. Pop. in 1831, 126; in 1841, 129.

MENETON-SUR-CHER, a town of France, in the dep. of the Loir-et-Cher, 9 m. SE of Ramorantin, on the r. bank of the Cher. Pop. 800. It has an old castle. Parchment and hosiery form its chief articles of manufacture.

MENETON-COUTURE, a village of France, in the dep. of the Cher, cant. and 6 m. NE of Nerondes. Pop. 680. It has several iron-mines and forges.

MENETON-SALON, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Cher, and cant. of Saint-Martin, 20 m. WSW of Sancerre, near the source of the Moulon-d'Auxigny. Pop. 2,497. It has manufactories of serge, a distillery of brandy, and an oil-mill; and carries on a considerable trade in wood, wine, and brandy.

MENGEDE, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Westphalia, in the reg. and 35 m. WNW of Arensburg, circle and 6 m. NW of Dortmund. Pop. 752.

MENGEN, an ancient town of Württemberg, in the circle of the Danube, bail. and 9 m. WNW of Saulgau, on the Ablach. Pop. (Cath.) in 1840, 2,044. It contains 2 churches and an hospital, and has a manufactory of cloth. Tobacco is cultivated in the environs.

MENGERINGHAUSEN, a town of the principality and 14 m. N of Waldeck, and district of Twiste. Pop. 1,743.

MENGERSGEREUT, a village of the duchy of Saxe-Meiningen, in the bail. of Saalfeld, and to the E of Schalkau. Pop. 355.

MENGERSKIRCHEN, a market-town of the duchy of Nassau, in the bail. and 12 m. NW of Weilburg. Pop. 950. It has a castle.

MENGES (SAINT), a village of France, in the dep. of the Ardennes, cant. and 3 m. N of Sedan. Pop. 1,110.

MENGLON, a village of France, in the dep. of the Drome, cant. and 3 m. SSW of Chatillon, and 8 m. SSE of Die. Pop. 750.

MENGUI, a state of the island of Bali, in the Sunda archipelago. It is governed by an independent rajah, and is estimated to contain a male adult pop. of 20,000.

MENGUIS, or **MEANGIS**, a small group of islands

in the North Pacific, in the Philippine archipelago, to the NE of the Salibabo islands, in N lat. 5°, E long. 127° 20'. The principal island in the group is named Namusa.

MENHARSDORF. See **MANNERSDORF.**

MENHENOT, a parish of Cornwall, 2½ m. ESE of Liskeard, and E of the little river Seaton. Area 6,280 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,253; in 1841, 1,221.

MENHOUSA, an oasis of small extent in the kingdom of Tripoli, in the E part of Tripoli Proper, 24 m. SW of the oasis of Maradeh.

MENIDI, or **AKHARNAI**, a town of Greece, in the dio. of Attica, to the N of Athens. It occupies the place of the ancient *Acharnes*.

MENIEH. See **MINIEH.**

MENIGOUTTE, a canton and commune of France, in the dep. of the Deux-Sevres, and arrond. of Parthenay. The cant. comprises 10 coms. Pop. in 1831, 7,860; in 1841, 8,396. The town is 15 m. SE of Parthenay, near the source of the Vonne. Pop. 911. It has a well-endowed hospital.

MENIKION, a mountain of Turkey in Europe, in Rumelia, at the SE extremity of the sanj. of Ghiustendil, and 60 m. NE of Salonica. It is the ancient *Cercina*.

MENIL, a village of France, in the dep. of the Mayenne, cant. and 5 m. S of Chateau-Gontier, on the r. bank of the Mayenne. Pop. 1,450.—Also a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, and dep. of Braine-l'Alleud. Pop. 296.—Also a commune in the prov. of Luxemburg, and dep. of Hotton. Pop. 108.

MENIL (LE), or **LE MESNIL,** a commune of France, in the dep. of the Maine-et-Loire, cant. and 5 m. E of Saint Florent-le-Vieil, near the l. bank of the Loire. Pop. 2,223.—Also a village in the dep. of the Vosges, cant. and 3 m. NE of Ramonchamp. Pop. 1,250.

MENIL-AMELOT (LE), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Seine-et-Marne, and cant. of Dammarville. Pop. 657.

MENIL-AUZOUF, or **MESNIL-AUZOUF,** a commune of France, in the dep. of Calvados and cant. of Aulnay-sur-Odon. Pop. 670.

MENIL-ESNARD (LE), or **MESNIL-ESNARD (LE),** a commune of France, in the dep. of the Seine-Inferieure, cant. and 4 m. NW of Boos, and 3 m. SE of Rouen. Pop. 1,122.

MENIL-SUR-L'ESTREE, or **MESNIL-SUR-L'ESTREE,** a commune of France, in the dep. of the Eure, cant. and 8 m. from Nonancourt, and 24 m. S of Evreux, on the Avre. Pop. 556. It has extensive paper-mills and printing establishments.

MENIL-HERME, a village of France, in the dep. of the Orne, and cant. of Putanges, 17 m. W of Argentan, on the l. bank of the Orne. Pop. 1,100.

MENIL-LA-HORGNE, a village of France, in the dep. of the Meuse, and cant. of Void, 5 m. S of Commercy. Pop. 380.

MENIL-HUBERT-SUR-ORNE (LE), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Orne, cant. and 6 m. NNE of Athis, and 23 m. N of Domfront. Pop. 1,308. It has manufactories of dimitty and other varieties of cotton fabrics, and several tanneries.

MENIL-SUR-OGER, or **MESNIL-SUR-OGRE (LE),** a commune of France, in the dep. of the Marne, cant. and 2 m. S of Avize, and 8 m. SSE of Epernay. Pop. 1,252. The locality produces good wine.

MENIL-THOMAS (LE), a village in the dep. of the Eure-et-Loire, and cant. of Senonches. Pop. 720. It has an iron-foundry, a pottery, and several lime-kilns.

MENILDOT, a hamlet of France, in the dep. of the Manche, cant. of Marigny, and com. of La-Cha-

pelle-en-Jugur. It has a valuable mine of quick-silver.

MENILLES, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Eure, and cant. of Pacy-sur-Eure. 12 m. E of Evreux, near the r. bank of the Eure. Pop. 1,008.

MENILMOUTANT, a hamlet of France, in the dep. of the Seine, and com. of Belleville, within the fortifications to the NE of Paris. Pop. 3,600.

MENIMEN, a town of Turkey in Asia, in Anatolia, in the sanj. of Sarukhan, 24 m. W of Manika, and 17 m. NNW of Smyrna. It is the ancient *Tennos*.

MENIN, or **MEENEN,** a department, commune, and town of Belgium, in the prov. of West Flanders, arrond. and 8 m. WSW of Courtrai, and 12 m. N of Lille, on the l. bank of the Lys, by which it is separated from France. Pop. 7,533. It is well-built and strongly fortified, and has manufactories of plain and table linen, lace, linseed and colza oil, soap and tobacco, numerous breweries, several wool-spinning mills, extensive bleacheries, and several tanneries. The trade, which is considerable, consists chiefly in cattle, grain, linen, and tobacco. In the latter article it is one of the chief centres of contraband trade with France. This town returns a deputy to the provincial states. Previous to 1350, M. was a place of little importance. It was then added by purchase to the domains of the count of Flanders. In 1578 it was fortified. In 1658 it was taken by Turenne, and ceded by the treaty of the Pyrenees to Spain. In 1667 it was again taken by the French, and, after having repeatedly changed hands, was ultimately secured to France in 1794, and its fortifications have since been restored.

MENINGUENE, a town of the captainry-general of Mozambique, in the gov. of Cabo-del-Gado, or the channel of Mozambique, in S lat. 10° 50'.

MENTREE (LA), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Maine-et-Loire, and cant. of Les-Ponts-de-Cé. Pop. 2,117.

MENJIBAR, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, in the prov. and 13 m. NNE of Jaen, partido and 14 m. ESE of Andujar, on the road from Madrid to Granada, and near the l. bank of the Guadalquivir, in a fine locality. Pop. 1,502. It is supposed to have been founded by the Arabs, and in the midst of a square is a lofty square tower apparently of Gothic structure. It has a parish-church, several convents, an elementary school, an hospital, a custom-house, and a public granary. Its trade consists chiefly in cattle.

MENJILLE, a town of Persia, in the prov. of Ghilan, at the junction of the Shabrud with the Seheid-Rud or White river, 40 m. SSW of Reshd. It consists of about 60 houses, and has an active trade in oil and soap.

MENLIK, or **MELENIK,** a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the sanj. of Ghiustendil, 18 m. SSW of Demirhissar, on the l. bank of the Vistritza.

MENMUIR, a parish of Forfarshire, skirting the p. of Brechin on the NW. Pop. in 1801, 949; in 1841, 731.

MENNECY, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Seine-et-Oise, cant. and 4 m. S of Corbal, near the r. bank of the Juine. Pop. 1,244.

MENNETOU-SUR-CHER, a canton and village of France, in the dep. of Loir-et-Cher, arrond. of Romorantin. Pop. of cant. 5,324; of com. 250.

MENNEVRET, a commune and village of France, in the arrond. and 19 m. NW of Vervins, cant. of Wassigny. Pop. in 1841, 1,979.

MENNIGHUFEN, a village of Prussia, in the reg. and 10 m. WSW of Minden. Pop. 2,211. It has considerable thread factories.

MENNIKOIL, a village of Russia, in the gov. of Esthonia, 15 m. WSW of Wesenberg.

MENNU, a river of Trans-Gangetic India, which rises to the S of Cassay; runs W and SW; and joins the Fenny, on the r. bank, on the N frontier of Chit-tagong, after a course of 150 m.

MENOMONEE, a river of Michigan, U. S., which rises in the county to the S of Lake Superior, and running E by S, enters Green bay of Lake Michigan, in about $44^{\circ}46'N$, after a course of about 100 m.

MENOR (ISLA), an island formed by the Guadalquivir, in the prov. of Seville, and 15 m. S of Seville. It is about 12 m. in length from N to S, and 6 m. in breadth.

MENORCA. See **MINORCA**.

MENOU, a village of France, in the dep. of La Nièvre, cant. and 6 m. W of Varzy. Pop. 748.

MENOUX (SAINT), a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Allier, 8 m. W of Moulins, on the r. bank of the Ours, an affluent of the Allier.

MENOVZAT, or **MELAS**, a river of Asiatic Turkey, in the pash. of Itshil, and sanj. of Alaya, descending from the S flank of the Taurus, and flowing SW into the gulf of Satalieh;—near its r. bank, and 45 m. WNW of Alaya, is a v. of the same name.

MENS, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of Isère, 27 m. S of Grenoble, on the Veauve. Pop. of cant. 7,300; of town 2,126. It is the seat of a Calvinist consistory, and a Protestant normal school.

MENSEFELDEN, a village in the duchy of Nassau, 2 m. SSW of Limburg. Pop. 1,012.

MENSHEIH (EL), a town of Upper Egypt, in the prov. and 12 m. NNW of Girgeh, on the l. bank of the Nile. It possesses a Coptic church, has a large cotton-factory belonging to the government, and several nitre-works, and carries on an active trade. Boats ascending the river to the cataracts take in provisions here. The banks of the river are here covered with palm-trees and melons. In the environs are the ruins of the ancient *Ptolemæis-Hermi*.

MENSIGNAC, a village of France, in the dep. of Dordogne, 8 m. NW of Périgueux. Pop. 1,058.

MENSINGEN, a village of Baden, in the bail. and 8 m. N of Bretten. Pop. 1,370.

MENSTRIE, a village of Shirlingshire, in the p. of Logie, 3 m. ENE of Stirling. Pop. 500. It has a large woollen manufactory.

MENTANA, a village of the Papal states, 12 m. NE of Rome, on the site of the ancient *Nomentum*.

MENTESHA, a sanj. of Asiatic Turkey; bounded on the N by the sanj. of Aidin, from which it is separated by the Mendere-Buyuk; on the NE by Kermeian and Hamid-Ili; on the E by Tekeli; on the SE by Mers; and on the S and W by the Mediterranean. Its coasts present the gulfs of Assem-Kalasi, Cos, and Symia, and the bay of Marmoria. It is a woody rugged district, and comprises a great part of the ancient *Caria* and *Lycia*.—Its cap., of the same name, is situated on the S coast of the gulf of Assem-Kalasi, 9 m. NNW of Budrun.

MENTHON, a village of the Sarinian states, in the prov. of Geneva, 4 m. SE of Annecy. Pop. 700.

MENTON, or **MENTONE**, a town of the principality and 6 m. NE of Monaco, beautifully situated on the Mediterranean, at the foot of a range of low hills covered with olives, on a promontory advancing into the sea. It is of considerable extent, and has a large quay bordered on one side with tall stone houses of 7 or 8 stories. Above these rise others built on the rocky eminence which forms the centre of the town; and the cathedral, with two or three other churches, painted in rich and varied colours, crowns the whole. Pop. 5,000. Its port possesses 58 small vessels, which

trade with Genoa and Cette, chiefly in oranges, citrons, and oil. On the 2d of September, 1852, the prince of Monaco took a public protest against a decision of the tribunal of Nice to the effect that this town and commune had become subject to the authority of the king of Sardinia; and appealed to the 'Great Powers which guaranteed the treaties of 1815,' against the measure. See **MONACO**.

MENTRIDA, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 32 m. NW of Guadalupe, on the Valcornejo. Pop. 2,800.

MENTZ. See **MAYENCE**.

MENTZ, a township of Cayuga co., in the state of New York, U. S., 8 m. NNW of Auburn, on the Erie canal. Pop. 4,215.

MENUF, or **MENOUF**, a province of Lower Egypt, on the S part of the Delta, watered by the canals of Chibon, Melig, and Menuf.—Its cap., of the same name, is situated about 25 m. from the bifurcation of the river, on the canal of M., which unites the main eastern and the main western deltoid branches of the Nile, but which has ceased to be navigable since it became necessary to form a dyke across it, for the purpose of preventing the too copious influx of water. The pop. has been estimated at nearly 10,000, and it is said to occupy one of the healthiest sites in Egypt; but it is ill-built, with narrow and crooked streets, and presents no important remains of antiquity. The government has indigo works here; and mats from rushes collected in the valley of Natron are extensively manufactured. The principal crops in the neighbourhood are wheat, barley, maize, rice, lentiles, and lupines; a few melons, water-melons, and cucumbers are raised; but generally speaking, the vicinity is destitute of fruit, which can only be procured from a considerable distance.—Also a village of Lower Egypt, on Lake Mareotis, 14 m. SE of Alexandria.

MENUGAT, a small town of Caramania, in Asiatic Turkey, on a river of the same name which falls into the gulf of Satalieh, 21 m. W of Alanieh.

MENZALEH, an extensive lake of Lower Egypt, extending along the coast, to the E of the Damietta branch of the Nile. In the opinion of Androssy, it occupies the space formerly traversed by the Tanitic, Mendesian, and Pelusiatic branches of the Nile, and has been formed in consequence of their failure; but some suppose it to have been formed by the depression of a tract in the N part of the Delta, several feet below its former level, and that has taken place within the last 1,500 years. It begins about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Damietta, and extends nearly 43 m. from ESE to WNW, and from 11 to 12 m. in breadth NE and SW, or from the sea to the land side. It is divided by the projecting peninsula upon which the town is built into two large gulfs, and separated from the sea by a long and narrow sandbank or tongue of land. The general depth of the water is rarely under 4 ft., and seldom materially above it; except where the ancient Mendesian and Tanitic branches are supposed to have flowed. The water is considerably less salt than that of the sea, and during the inundations is sweet. The shores are in some places covered with immense reeds from 10 to 20 ft. high, and in other quarters under cultivation for rice. The bottom consists generally of sand and slime, or slime and cockle-shells; sometimes of clay and black mud. The lake abounds in fish of the same kinds as are found in the Mediterranean; and water-fowl frequent it in vast flocks. It communicates with the sea by two practicable mouths, those of Dybeh or the Mendesian mouth, and Omn-Faredge or the Tanitic mouth. On its W side it is connected with the principal eastern branch of the Nile by several natural canals. There is a vast number of small grassy islands

in the lake; but none are inhabited except those of Matarieh at the extremity of the peninsula on which the town of M. stands. Some of them, however, are covered with ruins, which indicate that they were formerly inhabited, and that they belonged to a tract of land now covered by the waves. The fishermen on the lake, and the Beduins who inhabit the surrounding villages, are extremely rude and ignorant,—"a savage half-amphibious race." Their boats are of a broad and sharp construction beneath, so as to give speed with little draught of water. They are from 6 to 20 tons burthen; and are usually propelled by poles against the bottom instead of oars when the wind is not favourable to sails. The environs of the lake are fertile in rice; and the neighbourhood contains marshes from which a considerable quantity of salt is extracted.—The town of M., situated on the S shore of the lake, 20 m. SSE of Damietta, is inconsiderable, and partly ruined; but possesses some manufactories of silk and sail-cloth, contains a few dyers, and carries on some trifling branches of trade. It is supposed to occupy the site of *Panephysis*.

MENZELA, a river of Russia, in the gov. of Orenburg, rising 9 m. SE of Alexandrovskaja, and flowing N to the Ik, which it joins on the l. bank, after a course of 72 m.

MENZELINSK, a town of Asiatic Russia, in the gov. of Orenburg, 132 m. WNW of Oufa, on the l. bank of the Menzela. Pop. 3,000.

MENZIES (POINT), a cape on the W coast of North America, in N lat. 52° 18'.

MENZINGEN, or **MENZIGEN**, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. and 4 m. E of Zug, the chief place of one of the four communes of that cant. Pop. 2,112.—Also a village in the grand-duchy of Baden, 6 m. N of Bretten.

MEOLANS, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Basses-Alpes, 6 m. W of Barcelonnette. Pop. 1,364.

MEOLE-BRACE, a parish of Salop, 2 m. distant from Shrewsbury. Pop. 1,076.

MEOLS (NORTH), a parish of Lancashire, 7 m. NNW of Ormskirk. Area 8,450 acres. Pop. 8,331.

MEON (STROKE), a parish of Southamptonshire, 4 m. ENE of Bishop's Waltham. Area 1,830 acres. Pop. 459.

MEON (WEST), a parish of Southamptonshire, 7½ m. NE of Bishop's Waltham. Area 3,380 acres. Pop. 814.

MEOPHAM, a parish of Kent, 6 m. W by S of Rochester. Area 4,390 acres. Pop. 937.

MEPAL, a parish of Cambridgeshire, 6½ m. WNW of Ely. Area 1,440 acres. Pop. 539.

MÉPPEL, a town of Holland, in the small prov. of Drenthe, on the Havelter-Aa, 15 m. NNE of Zuolle. Pop. 6,070. It has manufactories of strong canvass and sail-cloth.

MEPPEN, a circle and town of Hanover, in the NW part of the gov. of Osnabruck, intersected from S to N by the Ems.—The town is 52 m. NW of Munster, on the Ems. Pop. 1,951. It has manufactories of soap and bleachfields.

MEPPERSHALL, a parish of Bedfordshire, 3 m. SSW of Bedford. Area 1,690 acres. Pop. 487.

MEQUINENZA, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Lerida, at the confluence of the Segre, the Cinca, and the Ebro, 19 m. SSW of Lerida. It was known to the Romans under the names of *Octogessa* and *Ictosa*. Pop. 1,600.

MEQUINEZ, a large city of Morocco, in the prov. of Fez, and 32 m. W by S of the city of Fez, in N lat. 33° 56', W long. 5° 59', situated in a fine plain watered by numerous rivulets. It is surrounded with a wall 15 ft. high and 3 ft. thick, which serves as a defence against the Berbers, or inhabitants of the

mountains, who often make incursions even to its gates. The inhabitants, who are reckoned more polished and hospitable than those of the other cities of Morocco, have been computed by some at 50,000; by others at 100,000. An hospital or convent was founded here by the kings of Spain. It owes its greatness to Muley Ismael, who, resolving to make it the cap. of the N as Morocco had been of the S part of his dominions, considerably enlarged it and erected a fine palace.

MER, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Loir-et-Cher, and arrond. of Blois. The cant. comprises 11 com. Pop. in 1831, 11,387; in 1841, 11,716.—The town, which is also called Mer-la-Ville and Menars-la-Ville, is 12 m. NE of Blois, and 26 m. SW of Orleans, on a rivulet named the Tronne, and 1½ m. from the r. bank of the Loire. Pop. in 1841, 3,686. It has several wax-works, extensive distilleries of brandy and manufactories of vinegar; and in the environs are numerous tanneries, flour-mills, and quarries of free-stone. The trade consists chiefly in wine, brandy, and vinegar, all of local produce. At the neighbouring hamlet of Annay is a Calvinist consistorial church.—Also a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainaut, and dep. of Petit-Roculs. Pop. 112.

MER, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Kutch, 60 m. NW of Mandavie, and on the road thence to Luckput-Bunder.—Also a mountain in the Punjab, in about N lat. 34°, E long. 76°, close to which rises another of similar conical outline called Ser. Hugel says that he could plainly distinguish both from Vizirabad, at a distance of 140 m.; if so, the height of these twin giants must be immense. He also states that, while Mer is always covered with snow, Ser is quite bare and black.

MERADA, or **MERHADA**, an island of the Bahrel-Abiad, in Nubia, in the district of Burum or Gebel-Fungi, 5 m. N of Aleis.

MERAGER, a village of Norway, in the prov. of N. Drontheim, on the W flank of the Kendsdalsfeld.

MERAL, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Mayenne, cant. and 4 m. WNW of Cossale-Vivien, and 14 m. NW of Château-Gontier, near an affluent of the Oudon. Pop. 1,357.

MERAN, a town of Austria, in the Tyrol, in the ldgb. of Innsbruck, circle and 13 m. NW of Botzen, at the confluence of the Pfelderer with the Adige, and at an alt. of 319 yds. above sea-level. Pop. 2,300. It has a gymnasium, an English ladies' seminary, and 2 monasteries. The environs contain mines of iron and several mineral springs, and are noted for their fruit and wine. In the vicinity is the ancient fortress of the Tyrol, which gave its name to a duchy of which M. was the capital.

MERANE, or **MEHRANA**, a town of Saxony, in the circle of Zwickau, seignory and 5 m. WNW of Glauchau, and 22 m. W of Chemnitz, on the r. bank of the Seiferitz. Pop. in 1834, 4,172. It has manufactories of woollen fabrics.

MERAPIA, a volcano of Java, in the central part of the island, in the district of Kadoe, 30 m. W of Souracarta. It was in violent eruption from the 14th to 17th Sept. 1849.

MERAS, a village of France, in the dep. of the Ariege, and cant. of Mas-d'Azil. Pop. 150. Copper in small quantities is found in an adjacent mountain.

MERASSE, a district of Arabia, in Yemen, in the N part of the territory of Hachid and Bekil.

MERAT, or **MIRUT**, a town of Hindostan, in the doab of the Ganges and Jumna, 34 m. NE of Delhi. It is one of the pleasantest stations in Upper India. The barracks are on an important scale, and the cantonments have a more than usually imposing ap-

pearance. The climate is good; the cold of winter is particularly invigorating. The town, an old and dirty one, lies 2 m. to the S of the cantonments. In 1019 it offered an heroic though ineffectual resistance to Mahmud of Ghizni, then upon his march against Kunäoge. In the early part of the 13th cent. it was invested by the army of Turma-Kurrim-Khan, a descendant of Genghis-Khan; but the good fortune and courage of the garrison this time prevailed, and the besiegers were driven off, after suffering immense loss. In 1399, when Timur had rendered his name terrible throughout India by carrying pillage and bloodshed into the proud city of Delhi itself, the people of M. laughed to scorn that warrior's ambassadors, and returned a message to the effect that they who had repulsed the attacks of so great a person as Turma-Kurrim-Khan could be little intimidated by so obscure a pretender as Timur. As a mark of his vengeance, Timur, on gaining the city, gave it up to the plunder of his troops, and with his own hand planted a torch in the most combustible place on the windward side. The conflagration spread even to the last house, consuming all but the citadel and fortifications, which were partially overthrown by the soldiers; but some were found so solid as to defy their utmost efforts, and are standing at this moment. Beyond these shapeless remains, patched and refitted when the town was subsequently rebuilt, there is nothing within the walls to interest the traveller; but in the neighbourhood there are several Mahomedan tombs and ruined mosques which attract notice. One of these called by the people of the place Abu's Muhkburra, or 'the resting-place' or 'tomb of Abu,' is a very beautiful mausoleum.

MERATE, a market-town of Austria, in Lombardy, in the prov. and SE of Como. Pop. 2,000.

MERAWI. See MEROE.

MERBES-LE-CHATEAU, a department, commune, and town of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, and arrond. of Charleroi. The town is 17 m. SW of Charleroi, on the l. bank of the Sambre. Pop. 1,050.

MERBES-SAINTE-MARIE, a department, commune, and town of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, and arrond. of Charleroi. Pop. of dep. 550; of com. 375.

MERBIDERY, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Canara, 17 m. NE of Mangalore. It is inhabited chiefly by Jains, and contains several handsome pagodas belonging to that sect. This town appears, from the ruins which surround it, to have once been a place of considerable importance.

MERBRAINE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, dep. of Braine-l'Alleud. Pop. 187.

MERCADAL, a town of Minorca, Balearic islands, in the partido and 12 m. NW of Mahon, and 90 m. ENE of Palma, near Mount Toro. Pop. 4,000.

MERCADOR, or MERCADERES, a town of New Granada, in the dep. of the Cauca, 72 m. SW of Popayan.

MERCARA, a town and fortress of Hindostan, in the presidency of Madras, prov. of Malabar, and div. of Kurg, 90 m. N of Calicut, and 66 m. W of Seringapatam, on the E side of the Western Ghats. The fort stands on a rising ground surrounded by hills, and is an irregular pentagon, with towers, bastions, and a small work to cover the gateway on the E side, —the whole surrounded by 2 ditches, of which the outer is filled with water. Within the fort is the palace of the raja. This town was built by Hyder-Ali in 1773, during the captivity of the raja of the district. By the treaty of 1792, Kurg was ceded by Tipu-Saib to the raja, and placed under British protection.

MERCATALE, a town of the grand-duchy of Tuscany, in the prov. and 12 m. S of Florence.

MERCATELLO, a market-town of the Pontifical states, in the delegation and 16 m. WSW of Urbino, on the r. bank of the Metauro. Pop. 1,500.

MERCATO, a village of Naples, in the prov. of Abruzzo-Ultra, district and 14 m. SE of Civita-Ducale, and 17 m. WSW of Aquila. Pop. 190.

MERCATO-SARACENO, a market-town of the Pontifical states, in the legation and 21 m. SSE of Forlì, on the l. bank of the Savio. Pop. 4,000.

MERCER, a county in the W part of the state of New Jersey, U. S., watered by Assunpink creek, and skirted by the Delaware on the SW. Area 260 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 21,502; in 1850, 27,991. Its cap. is Trenton.—Also a co. in the W part of Pennsylvania, watered by Shenango creek. Area 850 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 32,873; in 1850, 33,070. Its cap., of the same name, is 57 m. N by W of Pittsburgh. Pop. in 1840, 781.—Also a co. in the SW part of Virginia, watered by Bluestone river, and branches of New river. Pop. in 1840, 2,232; in 1850, 4,223. Its cap. is Princeton.—Also a central co. of Kentucky, watered by headstreams of Salt river. Area 225 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 18,720; in 1850, 14,003. Its cap. is Harrodsburg.—Also a co. in the W part of Ohio. Area 576 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 8,277; in 1850, 7,712. Its cap. is Selina. Its surface is remarkably level, and is drained by the St. Mary and the Wabash.—Also a co. in the NW part of Illinois, skirted by the Mississippi. Area 550 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 2,352; in 1850, 5,255. Its cap. is Millersburg.—Also a township in Somerset co., in Maine, 34 m. NNW of Augusta. Pop. 1,432.—Also a township in Butler co., in Pennsylvania. Pop. 1,233.

MERCERSBURG, a town in Franklin co., Pennsylvania, U. S., 15 m. SW of Chambersburg, on a branch of the Conococheague. Pop. 1,143.

MERCHINGEN, a town of the grand-duchy of Baden, bail, and 4 m. SE of Osterburken. Pop. 1,080.

MERCHTEM, a town of Belgium, in the prov. of S. Brabant, 9 m. NW of Brussels. Pop. 3,500.

MERCKEN, a village of Rhenish Prussia, in the reg. and 15 m. ENE of Aix-la-Chapelle.

MERCKHEM, a village of Belgium, in the prov. of W. Flanders, 12 m. SE of Furnes. Pop. 3,320.

MERCŒUR, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of La Corrèze, arrond. and 21 m. SE of Tulle. Pop. of cant. in 1841, 8,431; of com. 1,035.—Also a village in the dep. of Haute-Loire, cant. and 6 m. NW of La Voulte.

MERCOGLIANO, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Principato-Ultra, 3 m. W of Avellino. Pop. 3,000.

MERCUER, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Ardèche and cant. of Aubenas, 24 m. S of Privas. Pop. 1,406.

MERCUREY, a village of France, in the dep. of the Saône-et-Loire, cant. and 5 m. NNW of Givry, and 9 m. NW of Chalons-sur-Saône. Pop. 460. In early times there existed here a temple dedicated to Mercury. The locality is noted for its wine.

MERCUROL, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Drome, and cant. of Tain, 12 m. N of Valence. Pop. 1,104. It affords excellent wine.

MERCURY, a bay, headland, and river of New Zealand, on the NE side of the island of Eoheino-Mauwe or New Ulster, in a peninsula formed by the Shuraki gulf or Frith of the Thames, and Bay of Planeta. The bay is in S lat. 36° 48', E long. 175° 45'. It was so named by Cook, who here observed the transit of Mercury over the sun in 1769. At the entrance, on the N side, is Mercury point; and extending thence ENE is a group of islands of the same name. The river has its source in the range of mountains by which the peninsula is intersected

longitudinally; and running NNE, flows into the bay on the S side.

MERCURY-GEMELLY, a town of Sardinia, in the div. of Savoy, prov. of Upper Savoy, mand. and 3 m. W of Confians. Pop. 1,870.

MERCY-LE-BAS, a village of France, in the dep. of the Moselle, cant. and 7 m. W of Audun-le-Roman, on the l. bank of the Crune, an affluent of the Chiers. Pop. 620. It has extensive manufactories of cloth and other woollen fabrics, and a paper-mill.

MERDERET, a river of France, in the dep. of the Manche, which has its source about a mile NW of Valognes; runs SE; and after a course of about 27 m. joins the Douve, on the l. bank. It is navigable at high tide, a distance of about 5 m.

MERD-LA-BREUILLE (SAINT), a village of France, in the dep. of the Creuse, cant. and 10 m. NE of La Courtoine, and 21 m. SE of Aubusson. Pop. 1,235.

MERDIN. See **MARDIN**.

MERDO, a town of Sumatra, on the N coast, in the kingdom and 90 m. ESE of Acheen.

MERDORP, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Liege, and arrond. of Huy. Pop. of dep. 692; of com. 611.

MERDRIGNAC, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Cotes-du-Nord, and arrond. of Loudeac. The cant. comprises 9 com. Pop. in 1831, 11,218; in 1841, 11,028. The town is 17 m. E of Loudeac, on the r. bank of the Livet. Pop. 2,855.

MERDUCHEVSK, a village of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Tambov, and district of Spask. It has extensive iron-works.

MERE, a parish and market-town of Wilts. 21 m. S by E of Bath. Area of p. 7,400 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,708; in 1841, 3,139. The town is on the high road from Amesbury to Wincanton. The manufacture of ticking by hand-looms is carried on here.—Also a township in the p. of Rotherham, Cheshire, 2½ m. NW by N of Knutsford. Area 2,450 acres. Pop. in 1831, 552; in 1841, 588.

MERE (SAINT DENIS DE), a village of France, in the dep. of Calvados, cant. and 9 m. S of Harcourt. Pop. 1,000.

MEREDITH, a township of Belknap co., in the state of New Hampshire, U. S., 29 m. N of Concord, bounded on the E by Winnipesaukee lake. Pop. in 1840, 3,351. It contains a village of the same name.—Also a township of Delaware co., in the state of New York, 6 m. N of Delhi, and 79 m. WSW of Albany. It has a hilly surface, watered by Oleont creek, an affluent of Susquehanna river, and by affluents of the W branch of the Delaware. Pop. 1,640; of v. 100.

MEREDOSIA, a village of Morgan co., in the state of Illinois, U. S., 53 m. W of Springfield, on the E side of Illinois river, and 6 m. above Naples. It constitutes the port of Jacksonville. Pop. in 1840, 250.

MERE-EGLISE (SAINTE), a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Manche, and arrond. of Valognes. The cant. comprises 26 com. Pop. in 1831, 13,132; in 1841, 13,154.—The town is 11 m. SE of Valognes. Pop. 1,740. It has a considerable trade in cattle and butter.

MERE-ET-LES-FILLES (LA), (The mother and daughters.) three mountains in the N part of the island of New Britain, in the South Pacific, in S lat. 4° 20', E long. 151° 50'.

MERE-ET-SES-DEUX-FILLES (LA), (The mother and her two daughters.) three small islands in the Atlantic, on the coast of French Guayana, to the SE of Cayenne, in N lat. 4° 55', and W long. 52° 25'.

V.

MEREFA, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and district and 17 m. SSW of Kharkov.

MEREGA, a town of Algeria, in the prov. of Oran, 69 m. SW of Algiers.

MEREMONGAO, or **MEREMENGAOS**, an African nation, whose country lies to the N of that of Mono-Moezi, and about 2 months' journey from Mombas, behind the Wanjika. They are of small stature, well-made, and perfectly black, but have not the Negro appearance. Their dress consists of the skins of wild animals carelessly thrown over the left shoulder. By Dr. Krappf it has been ascertained that tribes of Gallas are settled as far S as 2° or 3° S lat.; and as from the researches of Dr. Beke it would appear that the Nile has its source in the mountains of Mono-Moezi, situate to the S of the line, it is probable that the primitive seat of the Gallas lay to the E of that river, and to the N of the country of Mono-Moezi, the Tula-Wolah or 'Unknown mountains,' being a continuation of the high table-land from the E flank of which the various rivers issue which flow into the Indian ocean S of the equator. Bordering on the country of Mono-Moezi to the N, according to Mr. Cooley, is the nation of the M., who are known to the merchants on the coast as the great smiths and cutlers of Eastern Africa, and as the principal consumers of brass wire, which they wear twisted tightly round their arms. But the Gallas, not less than the M., are known in S. Abyssinia as skilful smiths and cutlers; and in Shoa—the inhabitants of which kingdom are Gallas—the custom prevails of wearing a number of brass rings, sometimes covering almost the entire forearm from the wrist to the elbow, which rings or bracelets are not removable at pleasure, but are tightly and permanently fixed on the arm by a smith. From all these circumstances Dr. Beke infers that the country of the M. is most probably the original seat of the Gallas. The traffic of the M. with Mombas is in ivory, skins, and rhinoceros' horns.

MEREND, or **MEHRAND**, a town of Persia, in Azerdibijan, 36 m. NW of Taurus, and 45 m. ESE of Khoi. Pop. 10,000. This town is formed by the union of 4 villages, the houses of which are separated by gardens, in which cochineal, opium, apricots, and peaches are extensively cultivated.

MERERAU, a village of Austria, in the Vorarlberg, ldgb. of Innspruck, and circle of Bregenz, on Lake Constance. It contains the ruins of a Benedictine abbey.

MERETCH, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 60 m. SW of Vilna, district and 45 m. SW of Nowo-Troki, at the confluence of a small river of the same name with the Niemen. Pop. 4,000, of whom about 500 are Jews. It has several churches, a Dominican convent, and a school.

MEREVALE, a parish partly in the co. of Leicestershire, and partly in that of Warwickshire, 1½ m. W by S of Atherstone. Area 2,150 acres. Pop. 208.

MEREVILLE, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Seine-et-Oise, and arrond. of Etampes. The cant. comprises 20 com. Pop. in 1831, 9,263; in 1841, 9,206.—The town is 12 m. S of Etampes, and 45 m. S of Paris, finely situated on the Juine. It has a handsome hall, and fine castle named Folie-Mereville, the gardens of which equal in extent and magnificence the finest in France. Amongst their adornments may be mentioned a column equal in dimensions to that of the Place-Vendôme in Paris. It has manufactories of lace, leather, tiles and bricks, quarries of free-stone, and numerous flour-mills; and carries on an active trade in horses and cattle. Sheep and bees are extensively reared in the locality.

MEREWORTH, a parish of Kent, 6 m. W by S of Maidstone. Area 2,140 acres. Pop. in 1841, 862.

MERG (EL), a village of Lower Egypt, in the prov. of Ghizeh, on a small lake, 12 m. NE of Cairo. Pop. 800. The battle of Heliopolis, between the French and Turks, on the 25th March 1800, took place in this vicinity.

MERGENTHEIM, **MERGENTHAL**, or **MARIENTHAL**, a town of Württemberg, capital of the oberamt of the same name, in the circle of the Jaxt, 45 m. NNW of Ellwangen, and 60 m. NNE of Stuttgart, on the r. bank of the Tauber, at an alt. of 664 ft. above sea-level. Pop. 2,381. It is surrounded by ramparts, planted with trees and forming promenades.

The streets are broad and well-kept, and the houses well-built. It contains a royal castle, a chapel, a gymnasium, a library, and mineral baths; and since 1527 has been the residence of the Grand Masters of the Teutonic order, who here have a fine palace. It has manufactories of clocks and of hosiery.

MERGEY, a village of France, in the dep. of the Aube, cant. and 8 m. NW of Troyes, on the r. bank of the Seine. Pop. 515. It has a spinning-mill.

MERGHEN, a town of Mandshuria, in the prov. of He-lung-keang, 150 m. NNE of Tsitsikar, on the l. bank of the Nun.

MERGHENEV, a fort of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Orenburg, district and 90 m. S of Uralsk, on the r. bank of the Ural.

MERGOZZO, a village of Piedmont, 4 m. NE of Gravellone, near the W shore of Lago-Maggiore.—In the vicinity is a small pellucid lake of the same name, 2 m. in length, and 1 m. broad, enclosed by mountains.

MERGU, a range of mountains in Hindostan, in the S chain of the Himalaya mountains, and E part of Nepal, in about 27° 40' N lat.

MERGUL, a sea-port of Tenasserim, in N lat. 12° 20', E long. 98° 30', 100 m. S of Tavoy. It formerly belonged to the Siamese, but was taken from them by the Burmese in 1759, and from the latter by the English in 1824, when it contained 1,500 houses and 8,000 inhabitants. It is favourably situated for commerce, about 6 m. up the Tenasserim river, on an island formed by two branches of the river. Mid-dling sized vessels may go up to the town, and anchor in 5 faths, at the distance of about a $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the town. The lower part of the town is washed daily by the tide, which here rises to the height of 18 ft. The site embraces a high hill, surmounted, as usual, with conspicuous pagodas. Next to the sea it rises abruptly; and the houses of the English, which are erected on its summit, have a magnificent view of the lower town, the harbour, and the ocean. The rear of the hill slopes gradually, and is thickly built with native houses, on regular streets sheltered from the sun by fine fruit and other trees, almost as close as in a forest. Among these the cocoa-nut, jack, and papaya are the most frequent. There is to be procured here sapan-wood, red wood, lance-wood, satin-wood, tin ore, and tortoise shell. The island is about 20 m. in length, and is diversified by several ranges of forest-clad hills. The low grounds are covered with thick jungle. To the N and E the country is in some places flat and marshy, but more generally presents an undulating surface of grassy plains interspersed with clumps of trees. To the S the surface is low, and interspersed with creeks. The climate is excellent.

MERGUI ARCHIPELAGO, a chain of high, bold, and generally rocky islands, extending, in a triple line, 135 m. from N to S along the coast of Tenasserim, and the isthmus of the Malay peninsula, with a strait between them and the mainland from 15 m. to 30 m. broad, having good anchorage and regular soundings all the way, with wide, deep, and smooth channels between them. The islands that lie opposite to the town of Mergui have much level land, and contain a few patches of cultivation; but the clusters lying NE of Forest's straits, are either bleak barren rocks, or steep rocky islets covered with trees. Small trickling rills of pure water are to be found in most of them, while their shores abound with a variety of fish and excellent oysters. There is a spacious harbour, capable of containing a large fleet, situated to the N of St. Matthew's isle, formed by that island, and the adjacent islets named Phipps, Russell, Hastings, and Barwell. During the last war many valuable captures were made by

French cruisers, which refitted at Mergui and among the Mergui islands.—A race of men termed by the Chinese Cholomé and Pase, by others Seelongs, are to be found scattered throughout the M. islands, but their dread of the Malay pirates keeps them in constant locomotion to escape slavery. The late Dr. Helfer is the only traveller who has given any account of that race. He says that on his first arrival on one of the islands "a general terror spread over the community, they not knowing whether friend or foe was approaching. Suspecting an incursion of Malays, the women and the children had fled into the interior, and their best property—sea-slugs and rice—had been buried in all hurry in the jungle. Finding that a white man was come amongst them, the whole community came in the morning to welcome me. There were about 70 men, women, and children altogether. They had encamped on the sandy seabeach. Each family had erected a little raised shed, covered with palm-leaves, where all the members huddled together in the night. There they sat,—a dirty, miserable-looking congregation, the women occupied in making mats of a peculiar description, from sea-weed, which are sold in Mergui and Moulmien, and much sought after. Some of their sheds appeared like butchers' stalls; large pieces of turtle cut in pieces, and rendering the atmosphere pestilential, were everywhere drying in the sun, shell-fish were seen extracted from their shells; and wild roots of a species of *hioscorea*, as well as the fetid shoots of *cycus circinalis*, were prepared for cooking. On the beach lay about 20 or 30 boats, well-built, and light like nutshells swimming on the surface; the bottom, built of a solid trunk; the sides constructed of the slender trunks of palms strongly united and calked with palm hemp. These boats, not longer than 20 ft., are the true houses of the Seelongs. To it the Seelong intrusts his life and little property; in it he wanders during his lifetime from island to island; a true ichthyophage, to whom the earth has no charm, and whom he neglects so much that he does not even intrust to her care a single grain of rice. But even as fishermen these people are to be considered yet in their infancy; they have no nets; the trident is their only weapon, with which they spear sharks and other fish, as well as turtle; all the rest is done with the *dah*, or with the hand, they know no other instrument. In their exterior they are well-built, apparently healthy, darker than the Burmese; part of them approach the Malay type, part of them the Ethiopian; the curly hair of some of them especially speaks in favour of Negro origin. I spent the day in conversation with them, through the medium of their head-man, who understood Burmese. Some spoke, besides their own idiom, Siamese, some Malay. They behaved with remarkable civility and decorum. Intoxication is the greatest enjoyment they know. The Chinese and Malays provide them with toddy in the first instance, and during the subsequent state of stupor rob them of every valuable they possess."

MERIBUHY, a town of S. Africa, the cap. of the Tamahas, about 72 m. NE of Lattaku. Pop. 900.

MERIDA, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 30 m. E of Badajoz, situated on a gently rising ground on the r. bank of the Guadiana, across which there is here a bridge of 81 arches 2,575 ft. long, and at the confluence of the Albarregas, over which is a bridge of 5 arches. Its houses are ancient, and it has one or two fine public buildings. Its pop. is about 5,000. In the time of the Romans, this place was called *Emerita Augusta*, having been founded in 23 B.C., and peopled with soldiers of the 5th and 10th legions, in the reign of Augustus. It fell gradually to decay in the war between the Goths and Moors, and now presents but a feeble picture of its former

prosperity. But its antiquities render it an object of great interest,—“the Rome of Spain:” in the walls, houses, churches, and even in the pavement of the streets, are discovered the remains of columns, bases, capitals, frieses, statues, and inscriptions; and vestiges of temples, aqueducts, bridges, baths, and other monuments constructed by the Romans, are to be seen partly within the town, and partly in the environs. Under the Goths, M. was the see of an archbishop; and here a great church-council was held in 666. It was besieged and taken by the Moors in 713, and was for some time the cap. of a small Moorish kingdom. It was retaken by Alphonso IX. in 1230. It was taken by the French in January 1811, and retaken by General Hill in January 1812.

MERIDA. See YUCATAN.

MERIDA, the capital of Yucatan, situated in about 21° N lat., W long. 89° 40', 10 leagues from the sea, in an arid plain, and at an elevation of about 25 ft. above sea-level, 70 m. NE of Campeachy. Its present pop. is estimated at 20,000, the majority of whom are Indians and half-breeds. Its streets are of a good width, and laid out at right angles with side paths 4 ft. wide paved with rough stone. The houses are built of stone, with flat roofs, and of a uniform appearance. In the centre of the city is a large square skirted by the bishop's palace, the government-house, and dwellings occupied by the richer class of citizens. The cathedral is a handsome structure of the 16th cent., with well-proportioned domes, pinnacles, and turrets. The bishop's palace adjoining it is a poor building of two stories. There are 14 churches within the city and its suburbs. The congress occupies apartments in a convent once belonging to the Jesuits, most of which is in a ruinous condition. The ruins of the monastery of San Francisco, situated nearly in the centre of the city, occupy about 5 acres of ground, and are enclosed by walls 40 ft. high, and 8 ft. thick. This vast pile, which once contained upwards of 2,000 friars, is now tenanted only by buzzards. The Minerva or college has a president and two or three professors, but its studies are of a very limited description. There is an excellent road from M. to the port of Sisal on the NW side of the peninsula.

MERIDA, a town of Venezuela, in the dep. of Zulia, on the river Chama, 330 m. SW of Caracas. It had a pop. of 12,000 previous to its devastation by an earthquake in 1812; and it is supposed has nearly regained its former prosperity.

MERIDEN, a parish and village in the co. of Warwick, 5½ m. NW of Coventry. Area 2,870 acres. Pop. in 1801, 821; in 1831, 892; in 1841, 1,071.

MERIDEN, a township of New Haven co., in the state of Connecticut, U. S., 16 m. S by W of Hartford. It has a hilly surface, watered by Quinnipiac river, and is generally fertile. It is intersected by the Hartford and New Haven railroad. Pop. in 1840, 1,880. It has a village containing about 40 dwellings.

MERIDIAN SPRINGS, a village of Hinds co., in the state of Mississippi, U. S., 9 m. N by W of Jackson, on one of the headstreams of Bogue Chitto creek, a branch of Big Black river.

MERIDIANVILLE, a village of Madison co., in the state of Alabama, U. S., 165 m. NNE of Tuscaloosa, on the N side of Flint river.

MERIGNAC, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Charente, cant. and 5 m. NE of Jarnac, on the Guirlande, an affluent of the Charente. Pop. 1,302. It produces wine in large quantities and brandy.—Also a commune in the dep. of the Gironde, cant. and 3 m. NNW of Pessac, and 4 m. W of Bordeaux. Pop. in 1841, 3,276. It produces good wine.—Also a canal in the dep. of the Charente-

Inferieure, and cant. of Marennnes, extending from St. Just to the S of Bronage, a distance of about 36 m.

MERIGNAT, a village of France, in the dep. of the Aisne, cant. and 2 m. SE of Poncin. Pop. 1,263.

MERIGNY, a village of France, in the dep. of the Indre, 8 m. S of St. Martin-de-Tournon, on the r. bank of the Langlin. Pop. 1,100.

MERIM. See MIRM.

MERINCHAL, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Creuse, cant. and 7 m. NE of Crocq, and 17 m. E of Aubusson, near the source of the Cher. Pop. 1,700.

MERINDOL, a town of France, in the dep. of the Vaucluse, cant. and 9 m. W of Cadenet, and 14 m. SW of Apt, at the foot of the Leberon, and near the r. bank of the Durance. Pop. 626. In 1545 it was demolished, and its inhabitants—sectaries of the ancient Vaudois—were nearly all put to the sword by order of Francis I.

MERINO, a village of Naples, in the prov. of Capitanata, and district of Foggia, on the promontory of Mount Gargano. Pop. 500.

MERINVILLE, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Aude; cant. and 1½ m. SE of Peyriac, and 14 m. NNE of Carcassonne. Pop. 1,562. It has a distillery of brandy.

MERION (LOWER), a township of Montgomery co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., 93 m. E of Harrisburg, watered by Schuylkill river, and Mill and Cobb's creeks. The surface is undulating, and the soil, which is fertile, consists chiefly of loam. Pop. in 1840, 2,827.

MERION (UPPER), a township of Montgomery co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S. It has an undulating surface, drained by Valley and Gulf creeks. Its soil consists of calcareous loam. Pop. in 1840, 2,804.

MERIONETHSHIRE, a maritime county of N. Wales; bounded on the N and NE by the cos. of Carnarvon and Denbigh; on the E, SE, and S, by the cos. of Montgomery and Cardigan; and on the W by the Irish sea. It is separated from Carnarvon, on the N, partly by an immense ravine through which flows the Glas-lyn river, and partly by an Alpine ridge. On the S it is separated from Cardigan by the river Dovy. It forms an irregular triangle, having its apex to the S; its extreme length being about 43 m., and its extreme breadth 35 m. It has an area of 500,000 acres, of which 50,000 are arable, and 450,000 in pasturage. It is divided into the five hundreds of Ardudwy, Edernion, Estimaner, Penlyn, and Talybont with Mowddu; and subdivided into 37 parishes. Its chief towns are Harlech, Bala, Barmouth, Dolgelly, and Towyn. Pop. in 1801, 27,506; in 1831, 35,609, consisting of 7,358 families, of whom 3,583 were chiefly employed in agriculture, 1,815 in trade, manufactures, and handicraft, and 1,960 otherwise occupied; in 1841, 39,332; in 1851, 38,843.

Physical features.] Contrasted with the scenery of a highly cultivated country the general aspect of M. is bleak and dreary; but examined with a painter's or a poet's eye, it presents many charms. The scenery of its glens is singularly picturesque, and the falls of its numerous rivers are proverbial in the enumeration of select Cambrian scenes. The mountain-scenery is somewhat less dreary than that of Carnarvon, being better clothed with wood, but not less romantic. Many of the mountains, as Arrenig, Moelwyn, Rhinog, &c., exceed 2,000 ft. in height, while the lofty Cader-Idris reaches 2,914 ft.; and Arran-Mowddu or Mowdwy is elevated 2,955 ft. above sea-level. The whole co. forms a portion of that Alpine district which, beginning in Carnarvonshire and traversing S. Wales, dips under the coal-strata on the borders of the Bristol channel.—The

river Dee, the ancient *Deva*, has its source here in two small rivulets rising from springs on the side of Mount Arran-ben-lynn, whence, after wandering NE through the vale of Edernion, and forming the lake of Bala, the largest lake in N. Wales, it passes, by Corwen, into Denbighshire, not far from Llangollen. The Trewern and the Alwen are the principal tributaries forming an accession to it in its course within this co. The Maw or Mawddac rises about the centre of the co., and runs S to its junction with the Llynianuon, a river of about the same size. The conjoined waters preserve the name of the Maw, and flow SW to their junction with the Wnion, or Avon, on receiving the waters of which river, the Maw becomes navigable and tidal, and ultimately expands into a shallow estuary, terminating at Barmouth. The Dovy or Dyfi rises near Bala, and flowing SW by Machynlleth, above which it becomes navigable, falls into the Irish sea at Aberdovr. The Diswyny rises near Cadir-Idris, and flows SW to the Irish sea, between the Maw and the Dovy.—There are upwards of 50 lakes or pools within the co., generally occupying the cwms or hollows of the mountains; but most of them are small. The largest are Llyn-Tegidd, or Bala lake, and Llyn-Tallyllyn, at the foot of Cadir-Idris. In these lakes are taken char, white and red trout, eels, perch, roach, gwyniad, &c. Pike are caught in Bala lake.

Roads.] The principal road in this co. is that from London, by Shrewsbury, to Corwen, Bala, Dolgellu, and Barmouth, with branches to Bangor, Aberconwy, and Oswestry. The highway returns, for 1839, give an expenditure of £648 on 420 m. of road. One of the projected railways to facilitate intercourse between London and Ireland, was intended to pass through this co. from the Grand junction railway, and by Wolverhampton, Shrewsbury, and Dolgellu, to Portdynllaen.

Soil, produce, &c.] Greywacke, flinty slate, and roofing slate, intersected by veins of quartz, containing copper pyrites, constitute the principal features of the geological structure of the mountainous district of this co. The vales contain schistose clay, and sometimes peat, constituting bogs and turbaries. Limestone is quarried in abundance along the valley of the Dee. Copper and lead are wrought near Barmouth and Towyn. The great staple of the county, however, is slate.—The valleys afford some fertile fields, and the vicinity of the sea is productive where sheltered; but the greater part of the co. is sterile and irremediable. A tolerably extensive trade is carried on in timber: the vicinities of Dolgelly, Machynlleth, Corwen, and the vale of Edernion, besides many of the glens in the recesses of the mountains, presenting extensive and well-managed woods. Flocks of sheep and herds of small black cattle are pastured on the hills. The genuine Welsh pony is to be found here in all its primitive symmetry, although the breed is nearly extinct in other parts of the principality.—The shipping interest of the co. is considerable: the principal ports to which it belongs are the quay of Traethbach-Barmouth and Aberdyfi.—The woollen manufacture merits notice. Coarse clothes, flannels, kerseymers, druggets, and stockings are made in various places, particularly at Bala, Dolgelly, and Mallwydd.

Ecclesiastical affairs, &c.] The western and greater part of this county forms the deanery of Arduwy, in the archd. of Merioneth, in the old dio. of Bangor, while the remainder forms the deanery of Pentlyn, and Idernion, in the archd. of St. Asaph, in the old dio. of St. Asaph.—The poor rate returns for three years to Easter 1750, show an average expenditure of £15,385 on the poor of this county; for 1803, an expenditure of £15,192; for 1833, of £18,040; for

1838, an expenditure of £13,200; and for 1847, of £15,314, being at rate per pound on the annual value of property rated to the poor's rates in that year of 2s. 6½d., the average for all Wales being 1s. 11½d.—The county returns one member to parliament, who is polled for at Harlech, Bala, Dolgellu, Corwen, and Towyn, the principal place of election being Harlech. The number of electors registered for the co., in 1837, was 1,336; in 1846, 1,180. There are no parliamentary boroughs. The co. is in the N. Wales circuit.

MERISCHWANDEN, a circle and village of Switzerland, in the canton of Argau, district and 3 m. SE of Muri, and 21 m. SE of Aarau, on the l. bank of the Reuss. Pop. 1,260. Agriculture forms the chief industry of its inhabitants.

MERISHAUSEN, a town of Switzerland, in the cant. and 5 m. N of Schaffhausen, at the foot of the Randenberg. Pop. 730.

MERIVEAUX, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, dep. of Court-Saint-Etienne. Pop. 149.

MARKAVA, a sanjak of Turkey in Asia, in the pash. of Shehrezour.

MERKENDORF, a walled town of Bavaria, in the circle of Middle Franconia, ldbz and 11 m. SSW of Heilsbronn, and 9 m. SE of Anspach. Pop. 806. Madder is cultivated in the vicinity.

MERKEZ, a village and fortress of Turkey in Asia, in Syria, in the pash. and 90 m. NW of Aleppo, on the gulf and 9 m. N of Scanderun, on a river—the ancient *Kersus*—bearing the same name. The fortress commands the defile of Sakkal-Doutan.

MERKLIN, a market town of Bohemia, in the circle and 14 m. N of Klattau, on a river of the same name. Pop. 940.

MERKLINGEN, a market town of Württemberg, in the circle of the Neckar, obmt and 8 m. WSW of Leonberg, and 16 m. W of Stuttgart, on the Wurm. Pop. 1,297.—Also a village in the circle of the Danube, obmt and 8 m. N of Blanbeuren, and 12 m. NW of Ulm. Pop. 600. It has manufactories of linen.

MERKOPALY, **MERKOPOLE**, or **MERKOPAL**, a market town of Austria, in Croatia, in the comitat and 72 m. WSW of Agram.

MERKUSHUNA-NOS, a headland of Russia in Asia, in the gov. of Yakutsk, on the N side of Amouliakskaya bay, in N lat. 72° 30'.

MERLANGE, a village of France, in the dep. of the Seine-et-Marne, cant. and com. of Montereau, 14 m. E of Fontainebleau. Pop. 300.

MERLEAC, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Côtes-du-Nord, cant. and 3 m. W of Uzel and 11 m. NW of Loudéac. Pop. 2,826.

MERLEBEKE, a village of Belgium, in the prov. of East Flanders, dep. and 5 m. NW of Oosterzele, and 5 m. S of Ghent, on the r. bank of the Schelde.

MERLEMONT, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Namur and arrond. of Denant. Pop. of dep. 183; of com. 179.

MERLENHEIM, a village of Bavaria, in the circle of the Pfalz, district and 3 m. E of Landau.

MERLERA, the most northerly of the Ionian islands, 6 m. NW of Corfu and 8 m. ENE of Fano, in N lat. 39° 52' 35", and E long. 19° 36' 30". It is about a mile in length and is very fertile.—Also a headland of Austria, on the S coast of Illyria, gov. of Trieste and circle of Istria, in N lat. 44° 48', and E long. 13° 58' 50".

MERLERAULT (Le), a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Orne and arrond. of Argentan. The cant. comprises 14 com. Pop. in 1831, 8,055; in 1841, 7,742. The town is 17 m. E of Argentan and 23 m. NNE of Alençon, on an affluent of the Don. It has manufactories of cotton

fabrics, hosiery and wooden ware, and several limekilns, and carries on a considerable trade in cattle and horses. In the environs is a mine of iron.

MERLE'VENEZ, a commune of France, in the dep. of Morbihan, and cant. of Port Louis, 6 m. E of Lorient. Pop. 1,087.

MERLIGEN, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Berne, on lake Thun. Pop. 460. The cultivation of the vine and navigation form the chief employments of the inhabitants.

MERLIN, a commune of France, in the prov. of Hainaut, dep. of Jollain Merlin. Pop. 225.

MERLO, a river of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Kharkov, which has its source in the district of Bogodoukhov; runs SW past the town of that name; enters the gov. of Poltava; and after a course of about 78 m. joins the Vorskla on the l. bank, 15 m. above Poltava.

MERLOU. See **MELLO**.

MERMAID STRAIT, a channel of Dampier's archipelago, off the NW coast of Australia, in N lat. 20° 38', and E long. 116° 30', between Gidly and Malus islands.

MERMENTAU, or **MENTOU**, a river of SW Louisiana, which has its rise in the high meadow land of the district of Opelousas, by the junction of the Bayou Plaquemine, and the Nepique; and after a southerly course of 200 m. falls into the gulf of Mexico, in 93° W long., about 200 m. W of the Mississippi. In the lower part of its course, it opens into a spacious lake; and before its exit into the sea it again assumes the form and breadth of a river. It has a bar at its mouth with only 3 ft. of water upon it.

MERNAY, a village of France, in the dep. of La Vienne, 5 m. SE of Vivonne. Pop. 1,000.

MEROD, or **AMARAVATI**, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Aurungabad, 52 m. ESE of Punah, on the r. bank of the Korra.

MEROE, or **MERAWÉ**, a peninsular district on the S of Nubia, bounded by the Tacazze on the E and NE; by the Bahr-el-Azrek and the Rahad on the SW; and by the Nile on the W. It is the country of the Sheygya Arabs, who are divided into four tribes, and speak the Arabian language, and whose principal villages are Terrif, Wallad-Grait, Dabazait, and Merawe. The territory of M. is described as peculiarly luxuriant and well-irrigated. Mr. Holroyd says: "The modern Meroe, or Merawe, situated a little to the SW of Jebel-Berkel, in 18° 31' N lat., is a ruined, deserted town, brought to its present dilapidated condition by oppression and bad government. Within a very short period of my visit to it no less than 27 water-wheels had been deserted, their owners having absconded to Berber and other places. The bazaar, which was formerly renowned for its size and supplies, is now ill-attended; the merchants are poor, and their wares scanty. Soap and sugar, which I had almost universally found in the bazaars in the Belled of Sudan, do not occupy a place in that of M. There is some land in the neighbourhood of M. uncultivated, and this does not appear to have been used since Mahomet Ali subdued the Sheggeans. A large quantity of indigo is grown, and there is a manufactory for it. There are 1,177 water-wheels under the kaschif of M.; of this number 1,000 pay the tax of 302 piastres each to the government; the remainder, belonging to the sheikhs, are taxed only 2 piastres each per ann., and they are permitted to possess as many as they please. The quantity of grain collected in the pasha's magazines at M. is sometimes enormous. About five years ago they contained at one time 16,000 ardebs. The prices at the government-magazine are as follows: wheat 25 piastres the ardeb; barley, 17 pias-

tres; dhonra, 17 piastres: all of the very finest quality. When the government requires butter for the military rations, it levies this tax upon the water-wheels; and during my stay at M. each wheel was compelled to furnish 3 rottoli. The kaschif also received orders from the governor of Dongola to furnish 150 water-skins. A soldier was sent round to each sheikh to request him to procure a certain number, according to the size and number of the village or villages under his command, 6 from one sheikh, 8 from a second, and so on. The government pays the fellah 3 piastres for each skin, though the value of it, together with arranging and preparing or tanning, costs the owner 6 and sometimes 7 piastres. The cattle required by the government from the villages on the Nile is levied likewise upon the water-wheels. When a butcher slaughters cattle or sheep at M., he looks to his profit from the grease which the animal produces rather than to the meat. And whilst the price of meat is 20 paras the rottolo, the grease meets with a more ready sale at one piastre, so much is it in request for plastering the head and anointing the bodies of the inhabitants. The character of the people of the Sheggea is much altered since the visits of Burckhardt, Waddington, and Hanbury. I found them, in 1837, reduced to poverty and the greatest state of degradation by Turkish misrule and Mahomedan despotism. They are no longer an independent people. Their grain does not incommode their granaries, but, as soon as thrashed, is conveyed to the magazines of the government, and their cattle are seized for the pasha. Their reputed wealth is nominal; their possessions limited. They are hospitable by compulsion or from motives of gain, and in some instances from fear. Very few schools exist among them. Those who can read and write are called *fickees* or saints. The learning of their most learned men rarely extends beyond a superficial knowledge of the Koran. They are all Mahomedans, and abstain from the use of vinous and spirituous liquors. Their women are dissolute, and prostitution is common in all the large villages. The merchants have dwindled into mere pedlars, who carry their wares from one bazaar to another through the province. Coats-of-mail are no longer seen amongst them, and they have given up carrying weapons of defence. The most interesting object this country offers to the eye of the traveller, is a range of most magnificent monuments at M., the remains of seven temples, of which the largest is 450 ft. long, by 159 ft. broad. Here are also 17 pyramids; while 7 miles higher up the river, at a place called El-Bellal, there is a more numerous and lofty range; but a general character of ruins pervades the whole, and some are masses of mere rubbish. Mr. Hoskins says of the Ethiopic sculpture on the monuments of the Upper Nile: "It is all executed in basso relievo, with the exception of the hieroglyphics, which are in intaglio. The style is certainly by no means equal to the best at Thebes. It is unlike the style of the age of Osirseten, the Thothmes, Rameses II. (Angustan age), Rameses III. (first decline), the florid style during the reign of Psammeticus, or the clumsy inelegant productions of the Persian, Ptolemaic, or Roman dynasties. There is no resemblance to any of these styles, or appearance of its being a corruption from them. The ornaments, on the fragments which still exist, are all evidently peculiar to the country. Of the few that still remain, many are not found in Egypt, and appear to represent the rites of a religion much more simple and pure than the corrupted Egyptian mythology. They bear the stamp of originality, and I should say, therefore, that the Ethiopian style is antecedent to the others; that it is the earliest, though not the best." The pyramids

of M., Mr. H. says, "are of sandstone, the quarries of which are in the range of hills to the east. The stone is rather softer than the Egyptian, which, added to the great antiquity, may account for the very dilapidated state of most of these ruins; and also for their sculpture and hieroglyphics being so defaced. Time, and the burning rays of a tropical sun, have given them a brownish red tint, in some parts nearly black. As the operation of many ages is required to make this change on a light-coloured sandstone, a further proof is afforded of the great antiquity of the monuments. The stones being small, and easily removed, it is fortunate that the chief group of pyramids is so far distant from the Nile; otherwise, like those on the plain near the river, a great proportion of them might have been carried away as materials for the erection of more modern edifices." Mr. H. has been the first to discover, that to Ethiopia we are indebted for the invention of the arch. "One of the porches or porticoes in the pyramids of M. is most interestingly curious," he says, "the roof being arched, in a regular masonic style, with what may be called a keystone. This arch consists of four and five stones alternately; but, notwithstanding this irregularity, the principle is the same, the stones being held together only by lateral pressure." In the name and localities of M., there seems to be some trace of the ancient *Meroe* described by early geographers as more ancient and more mighty than the Egyptian Thebes. Mr. Ellis thinks it highly probable that Strabo designates the position N of Shendy as *Meroe*, from the circumstance of its being the capital city at the time in which he wrote; and Ptolemy has fixed upon Merawe as that of his later time. The distances in stadia, as given by Strabo from Eratosthenes, are almost minutely correct; and the distances between Merawe and the stations on the Nile round the bend northwards, till we reach the junction of the Nile and Tacaze, are the same as those laid down by Ptolemy, with erroneous latitude and longitude.

MEROT. See MERAT.

MEROUVILLE, a village of France, in the dep. of Eure-et Loir, cant. and 7 m. from Janville. Pop. 450.

MERRIMACK, a river of New Hampshire, U.S., formed by the union of several streams from the White mountains. Its most northern branch, the Pemigewasset, rises in Moosehillock, and after a southerly course of about 70 m. is joined by the Winnipiseogee at Sanbornton, and then takes the name of M. The course of the confluent stream continues S by E about 80 m. to the Massachusetts line. It then turns to the E, and after a course of 50 m., falls into the Atlantic, below Newbury-port. It is navigable for vessels of 200 tons to Haverhill. By means of this river and the Middlesex canal, an extensive boat-navigation is opened between Boston and the state of New Hampshire, around the falls, and as far as Concord. The principal falls on the Merrimack, around which canals are constructed, are Isle-of-Hookset, Amoskeag, and Pawtucket.—Also a central county of New Hampshire drained by the M. river and its branches. Area 816 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 36,253; in 1850, 40,346. Its cap. is Concord.—Also a township of Hillsborough co., New Hampshire, on the W side of the M., 29 m. S of Concord. Pop. 1,114.—Also townships in St. Louis co., Jefferson co., Franklin co., and Crawford co., all in the state of Missouri.

MERRIMAN, a township of Crawford co., in the state of Missouri, U.S. Pop. in 1840, 1,111.

MERRINGTON, a parish in the co. of Durham, 4 m. ENE of Bishop's Auckland. Area 8,420 acres. Pop. 1,704.

MERRION, a village in the p. of Donnybrook, co. and 3 m. SE of Dublin, on the S side of the bay

of that name, near the transit of the Dublin and Kingston railway. Area 197 acres. Pop. in 1841, 523.

MERRIOT, a parish of Somersetshire, 2 m. N of Crewkerne. Area 1,670 acres. Pop. 1,467.

MERRITCH, a town and fortress of Hindostan, in the prov. of Bejapore, on the banks of the Krishna, 72 m. SE of Sattara. Before the Mahomedan invasion of this part of India, M. was the cap. of a Hindu dynasty. In modern times it was the residence of a Mahratta chief. It is a place of considerable strength and importance.

MERRITTSTOWN, a village of Luzerne township, Fayette co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U.S., 191 m. W by S of Harrisburg, on Dunlap's creek. It consisted in 1840 of about 40 dwellings.

MERRIWETHER, a county in the W part of the state of Georgia, U.S., comprising an area of 400 sq. m., bordered on the E by Flint river, and drained by branches of Flint and Chattahoochee rivers. Pop. in 1840, 14,132, of whom 5,391 were slaves; in 1850, 16,496. Its cap. is Greenville.

MERROW, a parish of Surrey, 2 m. ENE of Guildford. Area 1,640 acres. Pop. in 1841, 252.

MERRY, an island in the NW part of Hudson's bay, to the S of Jones' island, and 54 m. from the shore of the continent.

MERRYMEETING BAY, an arm of the Atlantic, in the state of Maine, U.S., formed by the confluence of the Androscoggin and Kennebec rivers.

MERRYIN (SAINT), a parish of Cornwall, 6½ m. WNW of Wadebridge. Area 3,470 acres. Pop. in 1831, 576; in 1841, 596.

MERS, a village of France, in the dep. of the Indre, cant. and 6 m. NE of Neuvy-St.-Sepulcre, near the l. bank and at the confluence of the Vanvre and Indre. Pop. 500. See also MIDI (CANAL DU).

MERSCH, a market-town of Belgium, in the prov. and 9 m. N of Luxemburg at the confluence of the Mamer and Alzette. Pop. 2,400. It has several distilleries and oil-mills, and large saw-mills.—Also a village of Prussia, in the prov. of the Rhine, regency and 19 m. NE of Aachen. Pop. 1,700.

MERSE, or MARCH (THE), an extensive champion and fertile district, occupying the eastern part of the Scottish border. In modern political distribution of territory, it is the largest and most southerly of the three districts of Berwickshire. In popular phraseology, it is the whole of Berwickshire, and strictly identical with the co.; and in topographical nomenclature, based on strict reference to uniqueness of geographical feature, it is the whole low country lying immediately N of the Tweed; semi-circularly screened by the Lammermoor-hills and the heights of Teviotdale, and including all the political Merse of Berwickshire, and all the district of Roxburghshire which lies on the l. bank of the Tweed. Ancient political usage not only sanctioned the last of these senses, but carried the Merse into the lowlands of Teviotdale, and viewed Roxburgh-castle situated on the r. bank of the Tweed, as the cap. of the whole district. See article BERWICKSHIRE.

MERSEA, an island of Essex, at the confluence of the rivers Colne and Blackwater, and separated from the mainland by the creek or channel of Preefleet. It is about 5 m. in length, and 2 m. in greatest breadth. The connexion between it and the mainland is maintained by a long causeway composed of shingles, enclosed on each side by rows of stakes driven vertically into the earth, and set close to each other, the tops of which being sawed off at the same elevation above the ground, form a raised wooden footpath above the level of the carriage-road, called the *strood*, which is covered by the sea every tide. The island is well wooded, and diversi-

fied with hill and dale. Numerous Roman antiquities have been discovered here. There was formerly a block-house, or small fortification, on the SE corner of the island, to defend the passage of the river Colne. It is ecclesiastically divided into two parishes: viz. East M. having an area of 1810 acres, with a pop. in 1831 of 300, and in 1841 of 331; and West M. with an area of 3,030 acres, and a pop. in 1831 of 847, in 1841 of 917.

MERSEBURG, one of the regencies of the Prussian states, containing that part of Prussian Saxony which lies to the S of Anhalt, and to the E of the gov. of Erfurt. Area 188.76 German sq. m. Pop. in 1837, 643,779; in 1849, 742,644. It consists almost entirely of cessions made by Saxony in 1815, and comprises the chief part of the old electoral circle of Saxony, a small part of Thuringia, the bishoprics and chapter-lands of Merseburg, Naumburg and Zeitz, part of the duchy of Magdeburg, part of the districts of Leipsic and Meissin, and the cos. of Mansfeld and Stolberg. It is subdivided into 17 districts, or, as they are officially termed, circles; and comprises 64 towns.

MERSEBURG, the cap. of the preceding government, stands on the l. bank of the Saale, 15 m. W of Leipsic, and 56 m. SSE of Magdeburg. Pop. in 1846, 10,500. It is an old-fashioned place, with narrow and crooked streets, but is clean and well-paved. Its most remarkable buildings are the cathedral, the gymnasium which has 7 professors, and the palaces of the bishops and dukes. Brewing is largely carried on here, and there are manufactories of woollens, linens, paper, and tobacco. The Eisenach and Halle railway has a station here.

MERS-EL-KEBIR. See MARSALQUIVIR.

MERSEY, a river of England which rises in a number of small streams, descending from the Pennine chain, near the point of junction of the three cos. of Derby, Cheshire, and York; but chiefly in Clough moss and Holme moss to the SW of Huddersfield. The Etherow, and its confluent the Goyt, are joined at Stockport by the Thame; and the united stream, under the name of the Mersey, becomes navigable at the mouth of the Irwell, which is its principal tributary. Between this point and Warrington the navigation has been improved and shortened by artificial cuts, the rise of the tide at Warrington being obstructed in the natural channel by a wear. The navigable portion of the M. from Liverpool upwards, is 35 m. in length; and the Irwell was deepened pursuant to an act passed in 1720, so that vessels of 60 to 70 tons burthen could pass up to Manchester. But a most gigantic work was undertaken, in 1840, for the improvement of this line of navigation,—namely, the rendering of the Irwell navigable for vessels of 300 tons burthen up to Manchester; the distance between Warrington and Manchester being, moreover, shortened 5 m. by cuttings in those parts where the river takes the winding course for which this navigation is remarkable. At Runcorn the river opens into a wide estuary with a contracted mouth, and crossed by dangerous sand-banks. In this estuary the sand-banks, tossed to and fro by the force of the winds and tides, are constantly changing their shapes and elevations; and, having no escape, remain pent up in the bay. In 1687, an excellent channel existed opposite to Formby point; but, not being marked by buoys, the Rock-channel, though dry at low water, was at that time the entrance in common use. A diagonal channel has recently been formed, by aiding the ebb-current of the tide in its natural diagonal course between Lancashire and Cheshire, by dredging, by means of a double-toothed harrow 12 ft. across, dragged backwards and forwards by a steamer of 100 horse-power

over the intruding banks, the inner part of which was stated to rise 43 ft. higher than the outer or seaward part. An enormous wooden scraper has also been used. The matter taken up in these operations appears to contain a small portion of peat, and weighs somewhat lighter than the sand found within the estuary. It can scarcely be doubted that at some remote period the estuary of the M. did not exist at all, or at most in a very limited form: a forest and morass may have occupied the land between Formby point and Helbré. Numerous trunks and roots of large forest-trees are, to this day, found along the Cheshire and Lancashire shores, while extensive tracts of peat are observed in many places starting up among the sands. In 1828, a number of human skeletons were disinterred opposite the Leasowe lighthouse, affording strong evidence that a burying-ground had formerly existed there; and a similar cemetery is discernible at Formby. This lighthouse has been erected in place of another which was nearer to the sea by half-a-mile. The highly important port of Liverpool has been ever in great danger of having its navigation seriously injured by the accumulation of silt forming shifting sand-banks at the mouth of the M.; and Captain Denham infers, from his observations for 14 years, that a time will arrive when no access to it can exist, unless man set bounds by his ingenuity to the operation of tidal action. He ascertained that the proportion of insoluble matter contained in the M. amounts to 29 cub. ins. in the flood, and 33 ins. in the ebb, in each cub. yd. of water; evincing a preponderance of 1 in 8 in the matter of the ebb, or 48.065 cub. yds. of silt, &c., which is detained by the banks outside the Rock-Narrows each tide, with the exception of what the succeeding ebb disturbs, at the exhausted stage of the former ebb. Thus, the ebb of to-day ranges over 64 sq. m., and the next ebb over 44 sq. m., reducing, by one-third, the first day's layer,—that being the relative proportion of silt held in solution, and deposited over the outer area, at the N margin of which the cross-set of the Irish channel ebbs, and limits the deposit by sweeping into broad water what may extend so far. Now, the excess of silt on the 730 refluxes of tide that occur in a year, amounts to 35,087,450 cub. yds., capable of spreading a layer, if equally disseminated, of 21 inches thick over the first tide area: one-third, however, is disturbed, and carried over the second tide area; or there is an uniform increase of the banks, and decrease of water in the channels of the estuary of the M., amounting to 7 inches per annum. This deposition of matter is however very unequal, some parts of the coast and banks receiving great accumulation, while others are often taken away. At the quarantine ground the bed of the river shoaled up 22 ft. in 8 years, and then 11 ft. in 2 years, over a space of half-a-mile long by one-quarter of a mile wide, and yet this was swept away in 18 months. The principal of the numerous and extensive sand-banks which stretch to the N and E of the Mersey and the Dee, and render the entrances to Liverpool difficult and intricate, are the Hoyle and the Burbo sands and flats on the S, and the Jordan flats and Formby bank on the N. The principal passages to Liverpool are the Horse, or middle channel, running into the Rock channel between the N. Burbo banks and N. Spit on the W; and E. Hoyle bank and Mockbeggar wharf on the coast between the Mersey and the Dee on the E; Victoria channel between the N. Burbo banks on the SE, and the Jordan flats on the NW; and the old Formby channel between Jordan bank on the S, and Mad wharf on the N. The channels are all well-buoied, and there are various lighthouses stationed on the shores, and floating-light vessels in the offing.

and channels. Formby lighthouse, erected in 1834 on Formby-point, in N lat. $53^{\circ} 32' 21''$, and W long. $3^{\circ} 3' 54''$, was seen at a distance of 12 m. in clear weather, but the light has been discontinued. The Rock lighthouse is situated to the eastward of the Crosby floating light, on the shore, at the S side of the entrance to the narrow gut of the Mersey. It exhibits a black ball above its balcony, whilst 12 ft. of water remain in the Rock Gut by day, and a steady light from a lower chamber in the W aspect indicates the same by night. Leasowe lighthouse is situated on the shore between the Mersey and the Dee, in N lat. $53^{\circ} 24' 49''$ N, and W long. $3^{\circ} 7' 27''$. The light is fixed, and is seen at a distance of 16 m. in clear weather. Bidston lighthouse, on Bidston-hill, NE from Leasowe lighthouse, is in N lat. $53^{\circ} 24'$, and W long. $3^{\circ} 4'$. The lantern is 300 ft. in height above high water, and the light is seen at a distance of 20 m. in clear weather. The Liverpool light vessel is moored in 7 fath. at the entrance to the Horse and Helbre channels, in N lat. $53^{\circ} 28'$, and W long. $3^{\circ} 17'$. It carries a flag, and has 3 fixed lights at an elevation of 36 ft. above the surface of the water, and seen at a distance of 9 m. in clear weather.

MERSEY, a river of Tasmania, which has its source in an open plain near the W confines of the co. of Westmoreland; flows N to the co. of Devon, which it enters at its junction with the NW corner of Westmoreland co.; thence bends E a distance of about 10 m., makes a sharp turn, and takes a N direction, which, with considerable sinuosities, it pursues to its entrance into Port Frederick. Its principal affluents are Lobster and Dashie rivers.

MERSHAM, a parish in Kent, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. SE of Ashford, intersected by the South-Eastern railway. Area 2,510 acres. Pop. in 1831, 677; in 1841, 751.

MERSTHAM, a parish in Surrey, 3 m. NE of Reigate, intersected by the London and Brighton railway, which passes through a tunnel in this parish. Area 2,590 acres. Pop. in 1831, 713; in 1841, 1,130. Here are quarries of a peculiar kind of stone once reckoned of so much importance that they were kept in the possession of the Crown, and employed in the erection of old Windsor castle, and Henry VII's chapel at Westminster. The stone is remarkable for its property of resisting fire. It is, however, subject to decay when exposed to the atmosphere. The parish is also celebrated for the excellence of its apple-orchards.

MERSTON, a parish in Sussex, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. SE by E of Chichester, crossed by the Arundel and Portsmouth canal. Area 1,880 acres. Pop. in 1841, 104.

MERTEN, a village of France, in the dep. of the Moselle, cant. and 11 m. ESE of Bouzonville, and 30 m. ESE of Thionville. Pop. 605. In its environs are mines of lead.

MERTENNE, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. and arrond. of Antwerp, watered by the Schyn. Pop. of dep. 1,628; of village, 1,453.

MERTHOR, a parish in Cornwall, 4 m. W of Tregony. Area 2,170 acres. Pop. in 1831, 411; in 1841, 408.

MERTHYR, a parish in Carmarthenshire, 4 m. W of Carmarthen, on a branch of the river Taff. Pop. in 1831, 246; in 1841, 295.—Also a parish in Pembrokeshire, 6 m. SW of Fishguard. Pop. in 1831, 860; in 1841, 1,012.

MERTHYR-CYNOG, a parish in Brecon, 7 m. NW by N of Brecon, on a branch of the Usk, including the hamlets of Dyffryn, Lower and Upper Yskir-Vawr, and Yskir-Vechan. Pop. in 1801, 893; in 1841, 815.

MERTHYR-DOVAN, a parish in Glamorgan-

shire, $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. SW by S of Cardiff. Pop. in 1801, 128; in 1831, 130; in 1841, 130.

MERTHYR-MAWR, a parish in Glamorganshire, 2 m. SW of Bridgend, on the river Ogmore. Pop. in 1831, 147; in 1841, 147.

MERTHYR-TYDVIL, a parish and parliamentary borough in the hund. of Caerphilly, county of Glamorgan, 15 m. S by E of Brecon, 21 m. NNW of Cardiff, and 171 m. W of London. The parish is intersected by the river Taff, the Cardiff canal, and the Taff-vale railway. Pop. of p. in 1801, 7,705; in 1831, 22,083; in 1841, 34,977.—The parish consists of five large hamlets: viz. Garth, Gellydeg, Hoelch-Wormwood, Forest, and Taff-with-Cynon. The three northern hamlets, first named, meet together near the point where the principal mass of the town stands; the two southern are principally agricultural. The town, consisting chiefly of labourers' cottages, lies scattered in detached masses about the valley and on the hills, at the upper end of a narrow valley where the Morlais unites its waters with the Taff; and fresh groups have for years been continually rising in the vicinity of the great iron and coal works for which M. is celebrated. The total length of the town from the turnpike near Plymouth works to the extremity of Dowlais is $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. Its situation is airy and healthy. Its lowest point is about 500 ft. above the level of the sea-docks at Cardiff; and Dowlais rises about 500 ft. above the lowest point of M. The district is naturally bleak, rough, and sterile; but has been highly improved under the auspices of the wealthy iron-masters, some of whom have elegant residences in the vicinity of the town. About the year 1755, the district attracted the notice of Mr. Anthony Bacon, member for Aylesbury, who obtained a lease of 99 years' duration, at a rent of £200 per annum, of a tract of land 8 m. in length, by 5 m. in breadth. On the premises he erected extensive iron and coal-works, and, having accumulated a splendid fortune, disposed of this mineral kingdom by leases to different parties about 1783. The Cyfartha, the Dowlais, the Plymouth, and the Penydarran works, all on a most extensive scale, are situated in this district. Between 4,000 and 5,000 persons were lately employed at the Dowlais works, which constitute by far the largest establishment of the kind in the world. The quantity of iron forged at them was estimated, even previously to the great demand for railways, at more than 1,000 tons weekly; in the transmutation of which as many tons of coals were consumed. M. is one of the greatest seats of the bar-iron trade; and so extensive are the rolling-mills, now almost exclusively occupied in the production of railway-bars, that it is found necessary to import a quantity of pig-iron, chiefly from Scotland, to supply the demand, as well as large quantities of iron ore of various qualities. The exports at Cardiff afford an idea of the extent of the iron-trade of M; but the quantity of iron produced is of course much larger. The chief firms sometimes accumulate large stocks, which they work up when times are very prosperous. In 1796 there were 9 furnaces, at present there are 44 in M. including Dowlais. "Merthyr-Tydvil," says De la Beche, "presents an excellent example of the economic value of geological conditions; the proximity of the carboniferous limestone, the coal, and iron-stone, to each other, in that part of the country, producing a cheap combination of flux, fuel, and ore, scarcely to be surpassed." Lead is also found here: several of its lead-mines, indeed, as well as its iron, are supposed to have been worked by the Romans. The iron, when formed into bars, was until a recent period chiefly transported to Pennarth, the port of Cardiff, by the Cardiff or Glamorgan canal, and the

adjacent railroad, and thence shipped for the home and foreign markets; but since the formation of the Taff-vale railway, opened from M. to Cardiff on 1st May 1841, the iron-traffic is chiefly conducted by it. A railway has also been formed between M. and Brecon, communicating on the one hand with the Taff-vale railway, and on the other with the Brecknock and Abergavenny canal. The woollen manufacture has also been introduced at M. Dowlais occupies the upper part of the town; and is approached by a long street stretching for considerably more than a mile up a steep ascent beyond the Pen-y-darrian works. This narrow valley is blocked up to a great extent by enormous black banks of cinders, &c., compared with which the largest railway embankments are mere pigmies. Additions are of course constantly being made to these banks, and it appears to a looker-on a hazardous operation to bring a horse and tram close to the edge of the lofty ends or tips for the purpose of shooting the contents over the precipice. As the tips in progress are formed of hot cinders, they are on fire from nearly top to bottom, and glow like lava. Rivelets of hot-water wash the bases of these gloomy banks. The scene is strange and impressive in broad day-light, but when viewed at night it is wild beyond conception. The vivid glow and roaring of the blast-furnaces near at hand,—the lurid light of distant works,—the clanking of hammers and rolling mills,—the confused din of massive machinery,—the burning headlands,—the coke-hearths, now, if the night be stormy, bursting into sheets of flame, now wrapt in vast and impenetrable clouds of smoke,—the wild figures of the workmen in this apparently infernal scene,—all combine to impress the mind of the spectator very singularly and powerfully.

The first dissenting congregation in Wales was formed in this p. in 1620 by Vavasor Powell. There are now 35 dissenting congregations with places of worship, in most of which the Welsh language alone is used. The number of common day-schools in Feb. 1840 was 15; of dame and infant-schools 8: total attendance 1,322 children. There were also 19 Sunday schools. In 1847 there were 41 day-schools, and 36 Sunday schools. The attendance at the day schools was 2,301; at the Sunday schools, 6,902. There are 4 adult schools. The state of education amongst the operatives here is in a very unsatisfactory state.—The M. poor-law union comprehends 9 parishes, with a pop. returned in 1831 at 34,181; in 1841, at 52,864. The average annual expenditure on the poor of this district, during the three years preceding the formation of the union, was £7,580. Expenditure in 1838, £6,118; in 1840, £6,144; in 1846, £8,552; in 1849, £19,365.

Under the Reform act, M. was erected into a separate borough, to return one member. The pop. of the parl. borough in 1841 was 42,917; in 1851, 63,080. The number of electors registered in 1837 was 582; in 1847, 822. M. is a polling-place at the county elections.

MERTINGEN, a village of Bavaria, in the circle of Swabia, 24 m. NNW of Augsburg, near the l. bank of the Schmutter. Pop. 712. It has several breweries.

MERTOLA, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Alentejo, comarca and 36 m. N of Tavira, on a steep mountain, near the r. bank of the Guadiana. Pop. 5,000. It is enclosed by walls; and contains a convent, an alms-house, and an hospital.

MERTON, a parish of Devonshire, 5 m. NNW of Hatherleigh, on a branch of Torridge river. Area 3,910 acres. Pop. in 1831, 740; in 1841, 763.—Also a parish in the co. of Norfolk, 2 m. S of Watton. Area 980 acres. Pop. in 1831, 126; in 1841, 164.—

Also a p. in Oxfordshire, 2½ m. S by W of Bicester, and N of the Ray. Area 1,990 acres. Pop. in 1831, 234; in 1841, 230.—Also a parish and village in Surrey, 8 m. SW by S of London, on the Wandle, which is here crossed by a bridge, and on the Southampton and London railway. Area 1,540 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,447; in 1841, 1,914.—Also a parish in Berwickshire, bounded on all sides except the N by Roxburghshire, and bordered on the W and S by the Tweed. Area 5,550 acres. Pop. in 1841, 722.

MERTVOI-DONETZ, a river of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of the Don-Cossacks and district of Tcherkask. It forms an arm of the principal branch of the Don, from the r. side of which it separates, near Guilovskoi, 5 m. below Rostov; flows W, and throws itself into the sea of Azof near Siniavka, and after a course of about 24 m.

MERTVOI-KULTUK, or **DEAD BAY**, an extensive embayment on the E side of the Caspian sea, in Independent Tartary, to the S of Mersa bay, and separated from the sea of Aral by a tract of land not exceeding 90 m. in breadth. It is about 150 m. in length, 60 m. in medium breadth, and near its S shore varies from 13 to 24 fath. in depth. The width of its entrance is estimated at about 120 m. On the S side it throws out a long arm named Tyuk-kara-su, and terminating in a curve distinguished as Black Lake bay. The principal islands contained in the bay are Pustiennoi, Buiski, and Novi-Ostrova. The shores are bordered on all sides with mountains, especially along its southern prolongation, where are the extensive ranges of the Oksaka-Andrakli and Airakli mountains. It receives no river of importance. The principal place on its banks is Jedel-kamai, and Novo-Alexandrovsk or New Alexandria. Its vicinity is frequented by the Kirghiz of the Little Horde.

MERTY, a town of Nigritia, in Bornu, 45 m. SSE of Kuka, to the SW of Lake Tchad.

MERTZWILLER, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Lower Rhine, cant. and 5 m. S of Niederbronn, on the r. bank of the Zintz. Pop. 1,926.

MERU, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Oise, and arrond. of Beauvais.—The cant. comprises 20 com. Pop. in 1831, 9,874; in 1841, 10,437.—The town lies in a valley, on a small river of the same name. Pop. in 1841, 2,727. It has extensive manufactories of articles in mother-of-pearl, ivory, tortoise-shell, bone, horn, and wood, metres, and other instruments, agricultural implements, hardware, whiting, stained-paper, leather, lace and blonde; and carries on an active trade, chiefly in the above-named articles.

MERU, a river of New South Wales, in Wellington co., which flows through a district about 30 m. N of the Turon, in a W and NW direction to the Cudjegang an affluent of the Macquarie, which it joins on the l. bank, in about S lat. 32° 40', and E long. 149° 40'. Very rich gold-diggings have been established along this stream, and its affluents Louisa-creek and Oakey-creek. Numerous veins of quartz, some of them very large, are distributed through the district intersected by the M. The gold obtained at the lower part of the creek is generally fine and water-worn; there are, however, a good many small nuggets. The principal diggings are at the junction of Louisa-creek, where a village is rapidly springing up; and along the creek for several miles. The Nugget-vein company of Sydney has its establishment higher up the creek, where a quartz vein runs nearly N and S about 1½ m., on the top of three successive ridges, disappearing in the valley between. The centre-ridge, called Nugget-hill, where Dr. Kerr's celebrated 100 lb. nugget was found, presents to the eye one immense body of quartz more than 40 ft. wide and about 400

yds. in length. This ridge is the main trunk of the auriferous quartz formations in the locality. The company have erected a quartz crushing machine driven by a six-horse steam-engine, and also a pug-mill for washing alluvial soil worked by an engine of one horse power, and capable of washing 70 cart-loads per day. Several such mills are being built at the neighbouring diggings. A correspondent of the *Sydney Morning Herald* calculates that the Great Nugget hill must contain 100,000 tons of quartz, and values the ton at £116. If his data be correct, this hill must yield £11,600,000 minus the working-expenses! Another Sydney paper, in announcing the formation of this company, asserts that the calcined quartz contains gold at the rate of £514 per ton!

MERUD, or **AMARAVATI**, a town of Hindostan, in the presidency of Bombay, and prov. of Aurangabad, 54 m. ESE of Panah, on the r. bank of the Korra. It is enclosed by a high wall, and defended on the S by a fort in which there is a gun of remarkable size.

MERULO, a small river of Naples, on the confines of the prov. of Abruzzo-Citra.

MERUNS, a village of France, in the dep. of La Charente, cant. and 4 m. SW of Cognac, on the l. bank of the Charente. Pop. 512.

MERUOCO, a mountain of Brazil, in the prov. of Ceara, and district of Januaria. Its highest summit is in S lat. $8^{\circ} 17' 55''$, W long. $40^{\circ} 5' 46''$. On it is a village of the same name.

MERVANS, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Saône-et-Loire, cant. and 5 m. NW of Saint-Germain-du-Bois, on the Guiotte. Pop. 1,950.

MERVE, **MERVI-SHAH-JEHAN**, **MERU-SHAHID-JAN**, or **MARO-SHAHIDJAN**, a town of Turkomania, in the khanate and 300 m. SE of Khiva, in an oasis of the same name. It is enclosed by an earthen wall, and is about 4 m. in circumf. Its pop., which does not now exceed 3,000, consists chiefly of Persians. This town is supposed to be on the site of *Antiochia-Margiana* founded by Alexander the Great. It was for a long time one of the four great cities of Khorassan, and was the cap. of the Seljuk and several other dynasties. It was taken and pillaged in 1786 by the Uzbeks, and has never since recovered its former importance. The environs were formerly noted for their fruit.

MERVE-RUD, **MARV** - **ROUD**, **MERV** - **URRUD**, **MEROCHAK**, or **MEROE'**, a town of Persia, in the prov. of Khorassan, 120 m. NE of Herat, and 210 m. ESE of Mashed, on the Morg-ab.

MERVENT, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Vendée, cant. and 5 m. NW of Saint-Hilaire-des-Loges, near the r. bank of the Vendée. Pop. 1,338.

MERVILLE, or **MERGHEM**, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Nord, and arrond. of Hazebrouck. The cant. comprises 5 coms. Pop. in 1831, 18,833; in 1841, 19,834. The town is 8 m. SE of Hazebrouck, and 21 m. W of Lille, on the l. bank of the Lys, and at the junction of the Canal-de-la-Bourre. Pop. 6,282. It is well-built, and possesses extensive manufactories of linen, plain and damask, cotton-velvet, starch, and Prussian blue; several salt-refineries and oil-mills, numerous breweries, a wax-work, extensive tanneries, brick and tile-works, &c. The trade consists chiefly in grain, cattle, wood, and charcoal. Boat-building forms also an important branch of local industry. This town was annexed to France in 1677.

MERVILLER, a village of France, in the dep. of the Meurthe, cant. and 3 m. NE of Bacarat, and 17 m. SE of Lunéville. Pop. 698. It has a tile-work, and several quarries of freestone.

MERWEDE, a branch of the Meuse, in Holland, in the prov. of S. Holland, between Hardinxveld and Dordrecht, to the N of Bies-Bosch.

MERXEM, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. and arrond. of Antwerp, watered by the Schyn. Pop. of dep. 1,628; of com. 1,453.

MERXPLAS, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Antwerp, arrond. and 5 m. WNW of Turnhout. Pop. 1,332.

MERY, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Liege, and dep. of Tilff. Pop. 358.

MERY-SUR-SEINE, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Aube, and arrond. of Arcis-sur-Aube. The cant. comprises 26 coms. Pop. in 1831, 11,572; in 1841, 11,977. The town is 13 m. WSW of Arcis-sur-Aube, and 18 m. NW of Troyes, on the r. bank of the Seine, which here becomes navigable. Pop. 1,362. It has numerous manufactories of cotton hosiery, extensive bleacheries, and several spinning-mills; and carries on an active trade in grain, wax, honey, hemp, wool, and hosiery. The rearing of bees, and cultivation of fruit, form extensive branches of industry in the environs. This town was almost entirely destroyed in 1814, when a sanguinary engagement took place in its vicinity between the French and Prussians.

MERYLA, a mountain of New South Wales, in the co. of Camden, near the Kangaroo river, and about 105 m. from Sydney.

MERYOK, a town of Nubia, in the district and 12 m. S of Halfay, near the r. bank of the Bahr-el-Azrek, 3 m. above its confluence with the Bahr-el-Abiad, and nearly opposite Khartum.

MERZIG, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of the Rhine, chief town of a circle of the same name, in the reg. and 23 m. S of Treves, on the r. bank of the Saar. Pop. 3,450. It has building-docks, and several tanneries. Area of circle 66 sq. m. Pop. 22,606.

MERZLA-VODICZA, a village of Croatia, in the comitat and 72 m. WSW of Agram, and 17 m. ENE of Fiume. Lime is abundant in the environs.

MESA (LA), a town of New Grenada, in the dep. of Cundinamarca, prov. of Bogota, on the r. bank of the river of that name, and 30 m. SW of Santa-Fede-Bogota.

MESA-DE-IBOR, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, in the prov. and 63 m. ENE of Caceres, and partido of Navalmaraca, prov. of Bogota, on the l. bank of the Tagus, at the junction of the Ibor. Pop. 334.

MESA-DE-NAVAEZ, a high and well-defined table-mountain of Lower California, to the S of San Diego, and in full view from that town and harbour. The parallel of 32° N lat. passes over its summit, marking the line between Upper and Lower California.

MESAGNE', a commune of France, in the dep. of the Loire-Inferieure, and cant. of Ancenis. Pop. 2,433.

MESAGNO, or **MESSAGNA**, a market-town of Naples, in the prov. of the Terra-d'Otranto, district and 11 m. WSW of Brindisi, at the foot of the Apennines. Pop. 5,000. It has a castle, several convents, and an alms-house. It has manufactories of kitchen utensils, and carries on a considerable trade in grain and oil.

MESAS, a town of Spain, in New Castile, in the prov. and 60 m. SW of Cuenca, and partido of Belmonte, in a flat and fertile locality. Pop. 1,160. It has manufactories of coarse woollen fabrics, linen, and gypsum.

MESCALAXOS, a village of Abyssinia, in the kingdom of Amhara, and prov. of Dembea, towards the NW extremity of the lake of that name, and 48 m. SW of Gondar.

MESCHID. See **MUSED**.

MESEBERG, or **MÖSEBERG**, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Magdeburg, circle of Wolmirstadt. Pop. 516.